	Dev. 1		David 2
	Page 1		Page 3
		1	I N D E X
		2	
		3	WITNESS: MICHAEL BROST
		4	
	IN RE: AARON ZAHN-TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT	5	EXAMINATION
	AGREEMENT WITH JEA	6	By Mr. Garrett 4
		7	CERTIFICATE OF OATH 106
		8	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 107
		9	
		10	
	SWORN STATEMENT		
	OF	12	EXHIBITS
	MICHAEL BROST	13 14	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: Number 1 FMPA Document 81
		14	
	DATE TAKEN: Thursday, February 27, 2020	15	Number 2Chart85Number 3Rates Table/Yield87
	TIME: 10:02 a.m 12:48 p.m. PLACE: Office of Coronal Council	16	
	PLACE: Office of General Counsel 117 West Duval Street,	17	
	Suite 480	18	
	Jacksonville, Florida	19	
		20	
	REPORTED BY: Heather M. Thomas,	21	
	Court Reporter	22	
		23	
		24	
		25	
	Page 2		Page 4
1		1	MICHAEL BROST,
1 2	APPEARANCES FOR CITY OF JACKSONVILLE: CHRISTOPHER GARRETT, ESQUIRE		-
2	SONYA HARRELL, ESQUIRE	2	having been produced and first duly sworn as a witness,
3	ADINA TEODORESCU, ESQUIRE	-	testified as follows:
	Office of General Counsel	4	THE WITNESS: I do.
4	117 West Duval Street, Suite 480	5	EXAMINATION
	Jacksonville, FL 32202	6	BY MR. GARRETT:
5		7	Q Good morning, Mr. Brost.
б		8	A Good morning.
7		9	Q I'm Chris Garrett with the Office of General
8 9		10	Counsel, and we appreciate you coming voluntarily to
		11	give a sworn statement today.
10		12	A Not a problem.
		13	Q And as you know, your testimony was requested
10 11	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14	Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the
10 11 12	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15	Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA.
10 11 12 13	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16	Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA.A Yes.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic. So maybe if you could just start out with some
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic. So maybe if you could just start out with some background information for us. How long were you at
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic. So maybe if you could just start out with some background information for us. How long were you at JEA?
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic. So maybe if you could just start out with some background information for us. How long were you at JEA? A 35 years and some change. So I came to JEA
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic. So maybe if you could just start out with some background information for us. How long were you at JEA? A 35 years and some change. So I came to JEA right out of college, University of Florida in '83, and
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic. So maybe if you could just start out with some background information for us. How long were you at JEA? A 35 years and some change. So I came to JEA right out of college, University of Florida in '83, and stayed here 35 years. Retired January of '19.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	ALSO PRESENT: RANDY DEFOOR	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q And as you know, your testimony was requested by the special committee of council that's doing the investigation of JEA. A Yes. Q And the subject of this discussion will be that topic. So maybe if you could just start out with some background information for us. How long were you at JEA? A 35 years and some change. So I came to JEA right out of college, University of Florida in '83, and

	Page 5		Page 7
1	time?	1	transmission, substations, distribution.
2	A I did a lot of different things. I mean, you	2	Q Distribution, okay.
3	can imagine after 35 years. Like every five years I'd	3	A Yeah. Yeah, really the whole electric
4	move they'd figure out I wasn't any good at what I	4	business.
5	was doing. They incompetence was figured out and	5	The metering was done in another area by
6	they'd move me around or something.	6	Kerri Stewart. And then, of course, you had IT and
7	Yeah, so the first ten years I was just	7	finance and some of the other back office stuff, HR
8	front-line employee, front-line supervisor doing	8	was
9	electrical engineering was my major. And then moved	9	Q The customer side?
10	into management. So out of the 35 years, about 25 was	10	A The customer side was Kerri.
11	in management, and 15 to 20 of that probably upper	11	Q Okay.
12	management, you know, senior CEO level.	12	A So the customer care consultants answering the
13	Worked for Royce Lyles. I worked for Walt	13	phones, and the meter fuel meter folks were under
14	Bussells, closely with Walt. Jim Dickenson for eight	14	Kerri.
15	years or so, and then Paul McElroy. And then I had a	15	Q Okay. When you're in and I'm sorry. What
16	little bit of overlap with Aaron and Melissa when Paul	16	was the your title again? You were vice president;
17	left. So Paul left in March of '18, and I stayed on	17	is that
18	through nine or ten months.	18	A Title was VP and general manager. So the
19	C	19	
20	Under Jim Dickenson I was responsible for the electric system. So I I didn't did not do	20	general managers had this GM title. Our peers were
20	-	20	officers, so
	planning and big projects, but I basically ran the power	1	Q Got it.A All kind of at the same level. About ten of
22	plants and the transmission distribution, and that was	22	
23 24	about eight years under Jim.	23 24	us reporting to Paul
24	When Jim finally retired, he we had kind of	24	Q Okay.
25	a long, painful, drawn-out succession plan for him	25	A for those six years or so.
	Page 6		Page 8
1	trying to get his replacement. Paul was ultimately	1	Q And if you would maybe just kind of generally
2	selected, McElroy, and I became his electric system	2	describe for us how the kind of planning process as far
3	general manager, so I did that from '12 through '19.	3	as strategic planning worked during that time when you
4	And so basically the previous job, I just	4	were under Paul McElroy.
5	picked up planning, fuel purchase, power, procurement,	5	
6	kind of stuff, and construction, so building building		A Well, really under all of the leadership.
	kind of starr, and construction, so building building	6	A Well, really under all of the leadership. There's kind of two when you say planning, there's
7	plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so	1	
		6	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's
7	plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so	6 7	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the
7 8	plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that	6 7 8	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new
7 8 9	plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time.	6 7 8 9	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts
7 8 9 10	plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So	6 7 8 9 10	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts.
7 8 9 10 11	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, 	6 7 8 9 10 11	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side.
7 8 9 10 11 12	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up a little bit, and both of those roles were reporting to 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last for 40 years, and there's so many changes.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up a little bit, and both of those roles were reporting to Melissa Dykes as COO. 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last for 40 years, and there's so many changes. This wasn't true, you know, 40 years ago, but
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up a little bit, and both of those roles were reporting to Melissa Dykes as COO. Q And so from 2012 to the time you retired in 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last for 40 years, and there's so many changes. This wasn't true, you know, 40 years ago, but today things change so rapidly with respect to
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up a little bit, and both of those roles were reporting to Melissa Dykes as COO. Q And so from 2012 to the time you retired in 2019, you said that you were involved at that point in 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last for 40 years, and there's so many changes. This wasn't true, you know, 40 years ago, but today things change so rapidly with respect to technology and fuel prices and politics and regulations,
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up a little bit, and both of those roles were reporting to Melissa Dykes as COO. Q And so from 2012 to the time you retired in 2019, you said that you were involved at that point in planning and 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last for 40 years, and there's so many changes. This wasn't true, you know, 40 years ago, but today things change so rapidly with respect to technology and fuel prices and politics and regulations, and what looks good, you know, ten years ago all of a
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up a little bit, and both of those roles were reporting to Melissa Dykes as COO. Q And so from 2012 to the time you retired in 2019, you said that you were involved at that point in planning and A Right. 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last for 40 years, and there's so many changes. This wasn't true, you know, 40 years ago, but today things change so rapidly with respect to technology and fuel prices and politics and regulations, and what looks good, you know, ten years ago all of a sudden so it's a tough business anymore, and being
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 plants and substations and stuff. I kind of so basically responsible for the electric system for that period of time. Q So A Had a counterpart on the water side, Brian Roche. And then when I left in January, they brought in Caren Anders from Duke. She's doing well. And they actually carved some of my area out and put it under Steve McInall. So my area was kind of divided up a little bit, and both of those roles were reporting to Melissa Dykes as COO. Q And so from 2012 to the time you retired in 2019, you said that you were involved at that point in planning and A Right. Q And did that that included generation? 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	There's kind of two when you say planning, there's system planning, so planning the next 40 years for the electric system generations, where do we need new substations, where's the growth. So there's the nuts and bolts. And you got the same thing on the water side. You got to plan for the future. You try to estimate customer growth and requirements. And it's a tough business, because you're looking out so far and you've got billions of dollars in assets that are going to last for 40 years, and there's so many changes. This wasn't true, you know, 40 years ago, but today things change so rapidly with respect to technology and fuel prices and politics and regulations, and what looks good, you know, ten years ago all of a sudden so it's a tough business anymore, and being able to predict and project the future customer

Page	11
r age	

	Page 9		Page 11
1	and, you know, the growth in the local Jacksonville	1	A Yes. We used a different consulting firm,
2	metropolitan area, and now you've got electric vehicles	2	Bill Kemp, kind of a small wasn't a big McKinsey,
3	and rooftop solar and energy efficiency. It's just	3	Deloitte type. He was small.
4	gotten a whole lot more difficult to project.	4	Q Okay.
5	But anyway, that's the planning process there.	5	A A little boutique firm. He lives down in
6	Strategic planning is much more generic. All	6	Naples. They did a good job for us. And he brought in
7	companies should do strategic planning every five to ten	7	a guy named Bill something who wrote a big book, and
8	years. You're really looking at your business and the	8	they had this methodology, and it worked well for us.
9	external markets and what's changing and SWOT	9	They did a good job.
10	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats and	10	Consultants generally don't come in and tell
11	you try to chart a course for your business 20, 30 years	11	you want to do; they more facilitate the process, and
12	out that will ensure success.	12	the leadership team engages and figures out.
13	You want to remain profitable and viable, and	13	But to your question, though, it was in my
14	how do you reduce costs, how do you how do you prop	14	time at JEA, privatization, you know, selling, going
15	up your revenues. And you want profitability. And even	15	from a public utility to an investor-owned, comes up
16	though JEA's not a for-profit entity, it does generate	16	every five or six or seven or eight years. It kind of
17	net cash flows that you know, I don't know that	17	follows the political cycle. People come in, and it's
18	goes back to the City. So that's sometimes that's	18	
19	called our in lieu of taxes kind of number. It's our		always been driven by City Hall. Either the mayor or
		19	council members would bring it up, and it would get
20	money that goes back to the owner.	20	studied and, you know, the board would engage, and
21	Q Sure.	21	there'd be some back-and-forth.
22	A So that's you know, strategic planning is	22	It's not a this is not the first time it's
23	really you know, all companies do that. JEA does	23	come up. It came up in 1970, two years after
24	that every in my experience, every five to ten years.	24	consolidation, when JEA was created. There's a
25	Typically, if a new CEO would come in, they'd want to	25	legislation in Tallahassee to sell JEA. It came up 100
	Deve. 10		D 10
	Page 10		Page 12
1	Page 10 take a fresh pass at it.	1	Page 12 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City
1 2	_	1 2	
	take a fresh pass at it.		years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City
2	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid	2	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and
2 3	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This	2 3	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door
2 3 4	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in	2 3 4	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company.
2 3 4 5	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another	2 3 4 5	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for
2 3 4 5 6	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic].	2 3 4 5 6	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue.
2 3 4 5 6 7	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course.	2 3 4 5 6 7	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on
2 4 5 6 7 8	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling
2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q were there discussions at that time about 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? A No. No. It was always what are we going to 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy left or when Aaron Zahn came in as CEO?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? A No. No. It was always what are we going to do to with the public power model to remain to 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy left or when Aaron Zahn came in as CEO? A Well, it changed when Tom Petway left the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? A No. No. It was always what are we going to do to with the public power model to remain to remain viable and competitive and successful. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy left or when Aaron Zahn came in as CEO? A Well, it changed when Tom Petway left the board in 2017 and gave his famous speech going out the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? A No. No. It was always what are we going to do to with the public power model to remain to remain viable and competitive and successful. Q And those were you said Deloitte and 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy left or when Aaron Zahn came in as CEO? A Well, it changed when Tom Petway left the board in 2017 and gave his famous speech going out the door. It was the first time a board member had ever, in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q e were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? A No. No. It was always what are we going to do to with the public power model to remain to remain viable and competitive and successful. Q And those were you said Deloitte and Xtensible were outside vendors that 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy left or when Aaron Zahn came in as CEO? A Well, it changed when Tom Petway left the board in 2017 and gave his famous speech going out the door. It was the first time a board member had ever, in my experience, promoted you know, usually the board
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q e were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? A No. No. It was always what are we going to do to with the public power model to remain to remain viable and competitive and successful. Q And those were you said Deloitte and Xtensible were outside vendors that A Yes. Consultants. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy left or when Aaron Zahn came in as CEO? A Well, it changed when Tom Petway left the board in 2017 and gave his famous speech going out the door. It was the first time a board member had ever, in my experience, promoted you know, usually the board comes in and they're an independent board, and their job
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 take a fresh pass at it. So Paul did one in 2012, 2013, a very solid effort, I thought very powerful, very successful. This hasn't gotten much air time, but we actually did one in 2016, 2017. We hired Deloitte and a company another company called Xtensible, E-X-T-E-N-S-I-B-L-E [sic]. You know how to spell Deloitte, of course. And they did a lot of recommendations, and there was a lot of stuff underway. And then 2018 came and Paul left, and that kind of went away. Q So for that planning, both the 2012/13 and A Right. Q then the 2016/17 A Yeah. Q i were there discussions at that time about privatization or recapitalization? A No. No. It was always what are we going to do to with the public power model to remain to remain viable and competitive and successful. Q And those were you said Deloitte and Xtensible were outside vendors that A Yes. Consultants. Q you brought in consultants. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 years ago when electricity was just coming on. The City was in town doing an electric utility for lighting, and there were investor-owned people knocking at the door saying, no, we want to be your electric company. So it's been a debate that's been going on for a long time, and so it's not a new issue. But in my experience, JEA's never taken it on internally, certainly from a driver's seat perspective. It was more of a reluctant council member X is calling and thinks we should sell you guys. So, you know, give us some council auditor would often be involved, almost always. Going back three or four council auditors, they would generally look at it and say, no, the City's better off keeping the public utility. Q Did that did that change when Paul McElroy left or when Aaron Zahn came in as CEO? A Well, it changed when Tom Petway left the board in 2017 and gave his famous speech going out the door. It was the first time a board member had ever, in my experience, promoted you know, usually the board comes in and they're an independent board, and their job is to run JEA, and they generally looked a little less

	Page 13		Page 15
1	_	1	it just it blew up. And a few months later, Paul
1 2	So if they supported it, it was more of doing	2	left. It was March.
3	what they were asked to do, often through the council auditor.	3	And Aaron had been on to one board meeting
4	But no, Tom Petway brought it up on his way	4	and decided in a week's time he was going to resign from
5	out, kind of launched that balloon in late '17, early	5	the board and wanted to be the interim and then competed
6	'18, and Paul and the team under Alan Howard at the	6	for the so the rest is kind of history from an
7	time Alan took over and pushed JEA staff to do the	7	'18/'19 perspective.
8	sort of evaluation or an evaluation study, and with	8	But in answer to your question, there was a
9	PFM that resulted in the Valentine's Day City Council	9	push earlier in late '17, early '18, for privatization
10	meeting.	10	specifically, just to ask the question and evaluate the
11	Q Who's PFM?	11	pros and cons, followed by 2019. And then I would say
12	A PFM was the consultant that Paul and Melissa	12	for about nine months of '18 and early into '19, it was
13	hired to do the study in late '17, early '18. Prior to	13	kind of quiet. If it was going on, it was below the
14	Aaron Zahn, there was a push to look at privatization	14	radar screen. Aaron was in doing his thing, getting
15	that and so they basically wrote up a pretty good	15	getting up to speed and
16	report, 30, 40 pages. Here's JEA. Here's what it's	16	Q Okay.
17	kind of worth in the market, a range, and here are the	17	A But it clearly clearly heated up in the
18	pros and cons of keeping it for you know, it was	18	spring and the summer of '19 again.
19	pretty balanced.	19	Q Okay.
20	It didn't come up with an answer. It just	20	A And it
21	basically threw out a good assessment of the opportunity	21	MR. GARRETT: Can we go off the record for
22	for a privatization push. And you got, of course, the	22	just a second?
23	issue of electric versus water and do you separate it	23	(Discussion off the record.)
24	out or do you keep them together. So all it was very	24	BY MR. GARRETT:
25	high-level with no clear recommendations.	25	Q So
	Page 14		Page 16
1		1	A All right. What's next?
1 2	Q And A That was PFM.	2	Chris and I have worked together before, by
3	Q Okay. And were you involved in that process	3	the way. A little travel to
4	with PFM?	4	Q Yeah. Let's not get into mediations and
5	A No. No. That was really handled by Paul and	5	litigations
6	Melissa, Ryan Wannemacher.	6	A And lawsuits.
7	Q Okay.	7	Q So let's switch gears
8	A And again, that was in response to yeah.	8	A Sure.
9	There's always been at least low level, below the radar	9	Q for a moment.
10	screens, pressure coming over from City Hall. So it's	10	Tell me about Florida Public Utilities.
11	often below my radar screen. My job was to run the	11	What
12	utility, not deal with City Hall on stuff, so	12	A They're a Florida investor-owned utility.
13	But Tom Petway, you know, threw it out as he	13	They've got a little bit of gas and electric around the
14	thinks, given everything going on, now's a it was a	14	state. Kind of a small you know, everybody talks
15	good speech, about one minute, and it was his last	15	about FPL and Duke. But they're an investor-owned
16	statement as a board member, and he kind of launched	16	utility. They're headquartered out of Marianna in the
17	that. And Paul took it on.	17	Panhandle, and they've got more gas customers than
18	I'm not going to say he was enthusiastic or	18	electric.
19	reluctant, but he you know, you do what your boss	19	But they're the electric retail provider in
20	tells you to do. And it was Tom Petway handed off to	20	Fernandina, so basically the eastern half of
	Alan Howard.	21	Nassau County, so Amelia Island up the up into the
21			Fernanding area EPL investor owned utility
22	And it just blew up. It was before the	22	Fernandina area, FPU, investor-owned utility.
22 23	before the last election, and things got real ugly, and	23	JEA has served up there wholesale for many
22 23 24	before the last election, and things got real ugly, and the council was fighting with the Curry, and it was very	23 24	JEA has served up there wholesale for many years. We were serving up there when in the '80s
22 23	before the last election, and things got real ugly, and	23	JEA has served up there wholesale for many

4 (Pages 13 to 16)

	Page 17		Page 19
1	power agreement that has terms and conditions and	1	Q Okay.
2	pricing and escalators and just typical stuff, and it	2	A You know, price and
3	has a, you know, termination. So it in my time	3	Q And when did when did that relationship
4	there, it was renewed a couple of times, and JEA	4	end?
5	remained the service provider.	5	A January midnight January 1, 2018.
6	In January of '18 it flipped to FPL. So the	6	Q 2018.
7	term the normal wasn't anything abnormal. It was	7	A The minute after Power Park officially
8	up for the contract was up. It was up for renewal	8	retired, which is probably on your list.
9	or so they went through an RFP-type process. They're	9	(Discussion off the record.)
10	investor-owned, so it's a little different process to	10	BY MR. GARRETT:
11	what JEA uses or the City uses.	11	Q So when the contract terminated between FPU
12	Q And so did	12	and JEA, how did that affect, I guess, resource
13	A They put it out for bid, and JEA bid. A	13	planning
14	couple of iterations, best and final offer. Steve	14	A Yeah.
15	McInall was very involved in working that. And they	15	Q and the number of employees? What impacts
16	selected Florida Power & Light.	16	did it have?
17	Q Do you know why?	17	A That would have fairly small, I mean, from
18	A Huh? No, I don't. And they're not subject to	18	a JEA overall perspective. Certainly no impact on the
19	government or the Sunshine, so I don't know all the	19	employees. If anything, it had a bigger impact on the
20	details. But I'd say two things. You know, FPL for	20	finances, and even there it was pretty small.
21	years and years and years, JEA was cheaper than FPL.	21	Operational it just it it showed up
22	For the last ten years, FPL's cheaper than JEA. And	22	in the planning, in Steve McInall's planning work, as a
23	it's not huge, but it just bounces around. So my guess	23	blip. Not huge, but it had to be taken into account.
24	is they got a better deal.	24	It was interesting, the went from being a
25	FPL is investor-owned; they're investor-owned.	25	good customer to a lousy customer, honestly, and they
	Page 18		Page 20
1	There may have been some issues. Synergy's there.	1	because of natural gas getting so cheap. They have
			because of natural gas getting so cheap. They have
2	There's no telling you know, kind of back to this	2	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating.
2 3	There's no telling you know, kind of back to this argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a	1	
		2	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating.
3	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a	2 3	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100
3 4	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff.	2 3 4	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know,
3 4 5	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently	2 3 4 5	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird.
3 4 5 6	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive	2 3 4 5 6	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy
3 4 5 6 7	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load
3 4 5 7 8 9 10	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already
3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown, and they've they've gotten to the point where in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the gas supplier. So they they lost revenue from the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown, and they've they've gotten to the point where in 2017, they have power lines right up to the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the gas supplier. So they they lost revenue from the paper mills as an electric provider, but they gained
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown, and they've they've gotten to the point where in 2017, they have power lines right up to the Fernandina to FPU service territory. So really for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the gas supplier. So they they lost revenue from the paper mills as an electric provider, but they gained electric they gained revenue from the gas business.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown, and they've they've gotten to the point where in 2017, they have power lines right up to the Fernandina to FPU service territory. So really for the first time they had a direct connection, and they	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the gas supplier. So they they lost revenue from the paper mills as an electric provider, but they gained electric they gained revenue from the gas business. So they were kind of playing both sides of that. It was
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown, and they've they've gotten to the point where in 2017, they have power lines right up to the Fernandina to FPU service territory. So really for the first time they had a direct connection, and they didn't have to go through JEA. So I think that was	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the gas supplier. So they they lost revenue from the paper mills as an electric provider, but they gained electric they gained revenue from the gas business. So they were kind of playing both sides of that. It was an advantage for them.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown, and they've they've gotten to the point where in 2017, they have power lines right up to the Fernandina to FPU service territory. So really for the first time they had a direct connection, and they didn't have to go through JEA. So I think that was And then just the fact that in today's Florida	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the gas supplier. So they they lost revenue from the paper mills as an electric provider, but they gained electric they gained revenue from the gas business. So they were kind of playing both sides of that. It was an advantage for them.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	argument of why it's better to be investor-owned than a public power. Investor-owned companies can do stuff. They can negotiate with customers a little differently and it remains protected. So FPL has some competitive advantages and that kind of You know, the other big thing, JEA used to be the only utility with a power line to Fernandina. So we have two still have them two 138,000-volt lines that go up there. FPL didn't have lines in there. Georgia Power didn't have lines in there. Duke. So they would have had to for them to serve Fernandina, they have to wield through our system, which adds costs and gives JEA a competitive advantage. Well, Florida Power & Light serves in western Nassau, which is booming. So FPL's system has grown, and they've they've gotten to the point where in 2017, they have power lines right up to the Fernandina to FPU service territory. So really for the first time they had a direct connection, and they didn't have to go through JEA. So I think that was	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 three big paper mills, and they started cogenerating. So they went from being a regular customer with 100 megawatts of peak and lots of energy and you know, like a big city to being weird. They still kind of had a peak, but the energy went way, way, way down. So their load factor load factor which is the average demand versus the peak typical customer's 50 they went from 60 percent way, way down. So their their revenue had already gotten there was some discussion at Monday's committee meeting by the attorneys on JEA's supposed drop in unit sales of 8 percent and how much of that was the Fernandina thing. But that wasn't a cliff. They actually were going down five or six years prior to that. And somewhat interesting is that FPU is the gas supplier. So they they lost revenue from the paper mills as an electric provider, but they gained electric they gained revenue from the gas business. So they were kind of playing both sides of that. It was an advantage for them.

5 (Pages 17 to 20)

Page	21
rage	ᄼᅭ

I

Page	23

	Page 21		Page 23
1	own and it's lost revenue for JEA. We don't get the	1	demands. You know, throughout the year, you get into a
2	corollary benefit of increasing revenue from gas sales.	2	little trouble on the peak, and their peak had gone down
3	So honestly and it had gotten so small and	3	because of the cogeneration. And the problem with
4	was just in the noise, and we to be honest with you,	4	cogeneration is you can't predict it very well, and
5	we spent more time figuring out how to do the	5	they they're on when they want to be on, and then
б	interconnection with FPL up there around our assets and	6	they're off, and then all of a sudden, the load went
7	their assets, and that was more work on that than	7	from, you know, 40 megawatts to 100 megawatts.
8	anything else.	8	And so it again, more of a pain in the neck
9	It just it went away. And the fact that	9	customer than than a valuable customer and but
10	coincidentally SJRPP retired at the same time, I mean,	10	nonetheless, we wanted to keep them. And we went after
11	it it didn't put us in a bind or it didn't really	11	the new contract.
12	affect us to any great extent. Certainly no employees	12	And in ten years, it'll come up for bid again,
13	were involved. I mean, it's small. JEA's a	13	and if JEA's still around, it'll compete to serve it
14	33,000-megawatt company, and we're talking 100-megawatt	14	again. Certainly pro customer service, revenue service.
15	peak, maybe, if that	15	When I came to work here, we served Jax Beach wholesale.
16	Q So this wasn't a huge event	16	That went away as well years ago. So a lot of changes
17	A No.	17	in the business over time.
18	Q from a	18	Q Let's talk about the
19	A No.	19	A Power Park.
20	Q business perspective?	20	Q St. Johns River Power Park, which I'll call
21	A And even on the financial side, it wasn't	21	SJRPP.
22	you know, there's a difference between revenue and	22	A Okay.
23	profit. So I'm not sure we were really making a whole	23	Q Can you just describe briefly what type of a
24	lot of money on the deal anyway. They were pretty	24	plant it was?
25	noisy. They would come to board meetings and complain	25	A Had two name plates, you know, 600-megawatt
	Page 22		Page 24
1	Page 22 about how big their bill was.	1	Page 24 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement
1 2		1 2	
	about how big their bill was.		coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement
2	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you	2	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came
2 3	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the	2 3	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was
2 3 4	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we	2 3 4	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business.
2 3 4 5	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so	2 3 4 5	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very
2 3 4 5 6	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue	2 3 4 5 6	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil
2 3 4 5 6 7	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but	2 3 4 5 6 7	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we
2 3 4 5 7 8 9	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build
2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the market and buy low-cost. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park? A Well, it was a partnership. It was a little
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the market and buy low-cost. It was a good deal. We bought very	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park? A Well, it was a partnership. It was a little unique in that it was investor-owned and a public power
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the market and buy low-cost. It was a good deal. We bought very relative to Power Park we bought from Georgia some	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park? A Well, it was a partnership. It was a little unique in that it was investor-owned and a public power entity. But we had done other partnerships with one of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the market and buy low-cost. It was a good deal. We bought very relative to Power Park we bought from Georgia some low-cost, 400 megawatts or so on an annual basis. So if 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park? A Well, it was a partnership. It was a little unique in that it was investor-owned and a public power entity. But we had done other partnerships with one of Royce Lyles' legacies. We built a substation together
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the market and buy low-cost. It was a good deal. We bought very relative to Power Park we bought from Georgia some low-cost, 400 megawatts or so on an annual basis. So if Fernandina was still in the mix, we would have just 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park? A Well, it was a partnership. It was a little unique in that it was investor-owned and a public power entity. But we had done other partnerships with one of Royce Lyles' legacies. We built a substation together on the Westside. We built 500 KV transmission lines to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the market and buy low-cost. It was a good deal. We bought very relative to Power Park we bought from Georgia some low-cost, 400 megawatts or so on an annual basis. So if Fernandina was still in the mix, we would have just picked up a little more if we needed to. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park? A Well, it was a partnership. It was a little unique in that it was investor-owned and a public power entity. But we had done other partnerships with one of Royce Lyles' legacies. We built a substation together on the Westside. We built 500 KV transmission lines to Georgia together, joint. So we did a number of joint
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 about how big their bill was. And so we negotiated and I and, you know, Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa would know about the profitability. But from an operational perspective, we had to serve the demand on a day-to-day basis, so Q And if JEA had won the RFP in to continue providing services in January of '18 and forward, but SJRPP was being closed, would we have had sufficient generation to sell to them? A Yes. We'd figure it out. It's the retirement of Power Park took us from being way long and way more than we needed to being about where we needed. And technically, we probably you know, generation isn't scalable. You can't pick, okay, I want 400 you know, we lost 600 megawatts when we were 500 megawatts long, or 4 So we actually had to go to the market and buy low-cost. It was a good deal. We bought very relative to Power Park we bought from Georgia some low-cost, 400 megawatts or so on an annual basis. So if Fernandina was still in the mix, we would have just picked up a little more if we needed to. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 coal units. Built in the joint ownership agreement with Florida Power & Light was signed in '82, came online one unit in '87, one in '88. Coal units. It was JEA's first venture into the coal business. You may remember in the '70s they had very high rates because we were dependent on oil, and the oil embargo and Jimmy Carter and everything went crazy. And so JEA learned under Royce Lyles to diversify. So we bought a lot of coal from Georgia, and then embarked on this joint venture with Florida Power & Light to build St. Johns River Power Park. So that was in the '80s, and Q And what was the relationship in that just I know it's it's complicated, but just generally the relationship between FPL and JEA with respect to the Power Park? A Well, it was a partnership. It was a little unique in that it was investor-owned and a public power entity. But we had done other partnerships with one of Royce Lyles' legacies. We built a substation together on the Westside. We built 500 KV transmission lines to Georgia together, joint. So we did a number of joint projects.

1 2	Page 25		Page 27
2	Q Is that Plant Scherer?	1	They felt like they were redheaded stepchildren. They
	A Plant Scherer, yeah. We own 20 percent of an	2	weren't as good as JEA employees or but then they
3	800-megawatt unit and they own the other 80 percent to	3	then they would put their independent hat on; we don't
4	this day.	4	want JEA messing with us. We want to be independent.
5	So we have a history of doing joint projects.	5	So they were like a kid with parents that played both
6	It was it was a little a little weird. It was	6	sides.
7	so we had we had an executive committee that I served	7	So kind of a weird it's not correct to say
8	on, not from day one, but I was the executive committee	8	that SJRPP was a separate company, separate legal
9	rep. And we had an operating committee and a fuels	9	entity, so to speak. It was really kind of a weird
10	committee and, you know, different committees.	10	it existed through the joint ownership agreement, and it
11	And so because it was joint owned, we it	11	wasn't a separate it was kind of weird the way it was
12	wasn't a JEA plant. We could just go do whatever we	12	put together.
13	want to with it. We had to work with them and	13	So anyway, those were the employees.
14	communicate and make sure we had agreement on decisions,	14	Q And you said the agreement was set to end in
15	particularly long-term strategic decisions.	15	2022?
16	And, you know, you can imagine over the life	16	A Uh-huh.
17	of a large complex facility like that that's one of the	17	Q What would have happened in 2022?
18	questions that come on. So we had to work work	18	A Well, the brilliant people that put it in
19	through work through the partnership. The joint	19	place in the '80s didn't they couldn't agree, so they
20	ownership agreement was like 1,000 pages, and then there	20	basically just skipped that. Didn't say anything. It
21	was a bunch of appendices.	21	was silent on what happened. So we were sent to hire
22	And it was set to end in 2022, so it was a	22	lawyers and argue about it and
23	40-year agreement. And it was a successful, from my	23	Q So that could have been
24	perspective, partnership with a few bumps along the	24	A if we agreed to shut it down, then it
25	road. We didn't always agree on everything, but a	25	would we'd shut it down. If we agreed to keep
	Page 26		Page 28
1	pretty good relationship.	1	running it, we could if we agreed to buy them out of
2	It was a very well built, well run, safe,	2	their owners you know, so we could agree to whatever.
3	reliable plant that was low cost because of the coal.		licit owners you know, so we could agree to whatever.
5		3	
4	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and	3	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was
	-	1	
4	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and	4	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We
4 5	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was	4	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022.
4 5 6	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL.	4 5 6	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have
4 5 6 7	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working	4 5 6 7	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want
4 5 6 7 8	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah.	4 5 6 7 8	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022
4 5 6 7 8 9	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP?	4 5 6 7 8 9	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both
4 5 7 8 9 10	 You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA 	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments
4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not survival service. They were not 	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen.
4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about
4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP?
4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not is service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned 	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would
4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are different in investor-owned versus public power, and it	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have been a little earlier.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are different in investor-owned versus public power, and it was a little messy.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have been a little earlier. Q And what prompted those?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are different in investor-owned versus public power, and it was a little messy. So it was a separate class of employees. They	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have been a little earlier. Q And what prompted those? A The fact that well, two things. JEA was
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are different in investor-owned versus public power, and it was a little messy. So it was a separate class of employees. They paid into Social Security. They did have a pension, but	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have been a little earlier. Q And what prompted those? A The fact that well, two things. JEA was receiving 50 percent of the plant through the life of
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are different in investor-owned versus public power, and it was a little messy. So it was a separate class of employees. They paid into Social Security. They did have a pension, but it was a different pension. It was an SJRPP pension.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have been a little earlier. Q And what prompted those? A The fact that well, two things. JEA was receiving 50 percent of the plant through the life of the plant, but in 2019 there was an interesting trigger
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are different in investor-owned versus public power, and it was a little messy. So it was a separate class of employees. They paid into Social Security. They did have a pension, but it was a different pension. It was an SJRPP pension. They reported to the plant manager, who was selected by	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have been a little earlier. Q And what prompted those? A The fact that well, two things. JEA was receiving 50 percent of the plant through the life of the plant, but in 2019 there was an interesting trigger point that would have resulted in JEA taking 80 percent
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	You go back into the '80s and '90s, coal was king, and it was our base load unit and it ran year round. It was our lowest cost unit. And same thing for FPL. Q And who were the employees actually working A Yeah. Q at SJRPP? A There were about 220 employees when we shut it down. It was kind of weird. They they weren't they weren't JEA employees. They were not JEA employees. They were not civil service. They were not on the pension. They were a separate and it was because of the co-owner. And you have this what was, in essence, a 50/50 partnership with an investor-owned utility and a public power entity. Employment laws are different in investor-owned versus public power, and it was a little messy. So it was a separate class of employees. They paid into Social Security. They did have a pension, but it was a different pension. It was an SJRPP pension.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 But if we disagreed, that was you know, FPL was taking a pretty hard stance: We're out of here. We want out today. And we certainly want out in 2022. And we were saying no, we have to we have to consent to that and we don't want you out. We want you in the partnership today, and we'll argue about 2022 in 2021, but we think you have to stay until we both agree to amend the agreement. But technically the joint ownership agreement terminated in 2022, so then you get into legal arguments around what would happen. Q So when did the first discussion start about closing SJRPP? A 2017. Serious discussions about closing would have been in '17. And don't you know, it may have been a little earlier. Q And what prompted those? A The fact that well, two things. JEA was receiving 50 percent of the plant through the life of the plant, but in 2019 there was an interesting trigger

7 (Pages 25 to 28)

	Page 29		Page 31
1	So that 2019 was hanging out there, but	1	hook through 2019 to take that 380 and the associated
2	then more than anything so JEA would have and for	2	costs, and they were on the hook through 2022. So they
3	JEA, a 600-megawatt unit is a big unit, because we're	3	were willing to write a check of some amount to
4	you know, we're not FPL. FPL is ten times JEA. So for	4	terminate early.
5	us, we're a 3,000-megawatt system. 600 megawatts is a	5	Q And
б	big deal.	6	A And then we had to deal with the employees and
7	So the strategic planning implications of	7	we had to deal with the pension and we had to square up
8	what's going to happen to that unit is getting more and	8	all the inventory and the balance sheet. I mean, it was
9	more significant in 2018. 2019 we were set to get	9	a pretty huge financial transaction. So there was a lot
10	another 380 megawatts, so we'd go from 600 megawatts	10	of accounting, if you will, and legal stuff that went
11	almost to 1,000 megawatts.	11	into it.
12	And then just a couple years later, 2022, you	12	But in simple terms, we agreed to shut the
13	got this cliff, this big unknown, and as it kept getting	13	plant down, lay off the employees. It happened
14	closer and closer, just from a planning perspective, how	14	December 31st of '17.
15	does Steve McInall you know, you talk about	15	Q And that's when all the employees were laid
16	Fernandina coming or going, but how do you plan for the	16	off?
17	future of a 12 plus just the electrical	17	A Yes. Yeah. Midnight of December 31st, 2017.
18	significance forget about ownership of a	18	Q Okay.
19	1,200-megawatt plant plopped in Jacksonville service	19	A And we gave them nine months' notice. It was
20	territory is a huge electrical issue.	20	a hard meeting. I was out there with Paul and Angie
21	So its future was important for planning of	21	Hiers when we announced it in it was March of '17,
22	the bulk electric system, transmission system, but also	22	and it was a shock. And it was a hard meeting to have.
23	just generation planning.	23	But I think we did good by them, and we gave
24	So as it kept getting closer and closer, we	24	them a good we supported them for reemployment, nine
25	would dance around it with FPL power parts and trying to	25	months' notice, and some severance not two or three
	Page 30		Page 32
1		1	
1 2	get them to you know, we did pretty good on	1	years of consulting contracts, but they got a
		1	
2	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic	2	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a
2 3	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page.	2 3	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting
2 3 4	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very	2 3 4	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition.
2 3 4 5	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they	2 3 4 5	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big
2 3 4 5 6	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the	2 3 4 5 6	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision.
2 3 4 5 6 7	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got	2 3 4 5 6 7	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation. One of the important things I think maybe	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to half the power out of the plant and paid half the costs.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation. One of the important things I think maybe missed one a little later this year, once all is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to half the power out of the plant and paid half the costs. There was a long-term power sale agreement embedded. It
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation. One of the important things I think maybe missed one a little later this year, once all is said and done, FPL goes away and all of that property is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to half the power out of the plant and paid half the costs. There was a long-term power sale agreement embedded. It was that 380.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation. One of the important things I think maybe missed one a little later this year, once all is said and done, FPL goes away and all of that property is JEA's. It's 2,000 acres of a lot of it prime	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to half the power out of the plant and paid half the costs. There was a long-term power sale agreement embedded. It was that 380. So see, technically JEA owned 80 percent of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation. One of the important things I think maybe missed one a little later this year, once all is said and done, FPL goes away and all of that property is JEA's. It's 2,000 acres of a lot of it prime industrial it's going to be cleaned up and pristine 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to half the power out of the plant and paid half the costs. There was a long-term power sale agreement embedded. It was that 380. So see, technically JEA owned 80 percent of the plant over the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation. One of the important things I think maybe missed one a little later this year, once all is said and done, FPL goes away and all of that property is JEA's. It's 2,000 acres of a lot of it prime industrial it's going to be cleaned up and pristine and good for future development. 2,000 acres. And it's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to half the power out of the plant and paid half the costs. There was a long-term power sale agreement embedded. It was that 380. So see, technically JEA owned 80 percent of the plant but sold FPL 30 percent of the plant over the life of the project, only it didn't last until 2022.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 get them to you know, we did pretty good on operational issues and big decisions, but strategic stuff, sometimes we were not always on the same page. So FPL for the last decade has been very anti-coal. They've wanted to they want us to they want us to shut down Scherer 4. They want out of the coal business, and they're out building they've got nuclear and they want they've expanded the nuclear. They've got a lot of gas. They've got a lot of solar they're building. And they just their corporate philosophy is they want out of the coal business, which is fine. Q So what was the deal that was reached to close the plant? A Well, we we agreed to close it in you know, a couple years early and contribute to the demolition and remediation. One of the important things I think maybe missed one a little later this year, once all is said and done, FPL goes away and all of that property is JEA's. It's 2,000 acres of a lot of it prime industrial it's going to be cleaned up and pristine 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 years of consulting contracts, but they got a three-month and benefits. And we Angie's job did a stellar Angie's team did a stellar job supporting that painful transition. So we didn't go into it lightly. It was a big deal and a big decision. And I don't know if you want to talk about the business rationale, but it was a from a Paul McElroy, 2010 to 2020 perspective, it was a home run. It was a very, very good decision to go ahead and shut that plant down. Q And from a financial standpoint, you know, there's you have less generation, but so less revenue from selling that power, or how did it impact the revenue? A No. No. It didn't it didn't impact revenue at all, really. It was JEA was entitled to half the power out of the plant and paid half the costs. There was a long-term power sale agreement embedded. It was that 380. So see, technically JEA owned 80 percent of the plant over the

8 (Pages 29 to 32)

Page 33		Page 35
sale agreement embedded, but it wasn't profitable. It	1	repowered the units to a solid fuel technology. So if
was basically the cost for that 380 megawatts FPL paid.	2	you will, you kept the generator but you tore down the
So JEA paid it up front and FPL reimbursed us. It was	3	steam, the oil boiler, and we brought in new it's
really a cost sharing on a we converted on what	4	called CFB, circulating fluidized bed. It burns pet
was on the books an 80/20 plant to a 50/50 plant.	5	coke or coal or tires or biomass or anything you want to
So JEA, for all practical purposes, had 600	6	throw into it that's got BTU content. Very flexible and
megawatts of capacity for it to do with it was just	7	very clean. It's actually a very, very clean
part of the generation fleet. So it really had no	8	technology.
impact on revenue.	9	You can't see anything coming out the stack,
Q What about costs? Was it a cost savings to	10	it's so clean. You can't even tell it's running. It's
A It was a huge cost savings, yes. I mean, that	11	a good clean technology. We got \$75 million from
was the we had a we had a motivated partner, which	12	Washington. It was a DOE grant plant.
helps, but from a JEA perspective, we saved hundreds of	13	Clean coal. Clean coal technology back in
millions of dollars over the next few years.	14	2000 when you could still say "clean coal." So anyway,
Somebody like Melissa or Ryan would have a	15	that was repowered, and today you've got these two solid
more accurate number, but it was a huge cost savings,	16	fuel units, Northside 1 and 2. They're about 300
which is why we did it. It's the only reason we did it.	17	megawatts each. And then 3 is still there running the
MR. GARRETT: Okay. If we can take a short	18	oil and gas, and it's 500 megawatts. So 1,100, 1,200
break.	19	megawatts total.
(Discussion off the record.)	20	There's four diesel combustion turbines,
BY MR. GARRETT:	21	50-megawatt fast start units that come on quickly when
Q And then tell me about the Northside	22	we need them. So that's Northside Generating Station.
Generating Station.	23	Q And in 2000 when the it was updated,
A Okay.	24	what what was the kind of expected life of the
Q With type of plant is that?	25	upgraded plant or updated plant?
	<u> </u>	
Page 34		Page 36
Δ It's an old plant. It was built in the '70s	1	A Yeah 30 to 40 years is typical for a power

	Page 34		Page 30
1	A It's an old plant. It was built in the '70s.	1	A Yeah, 30 to 40 years is typical for a power
2	It was originally oil, had three units, one of which	2	plant. Nuclear units, you typically run the plant
3	never ran and one of which caused lots of blackouts in	3	will run those longer. 80 years or 100 years on nuclear
4	the '70s. Every time they tried to run it, it was kind	4	unit as long as they can continue to get the license.
5	of a disaster in the early days. But it was oil-fired.	5	But a traditional plant, 40 years is a long life span.
б	In the '80s or so, we converted it to burn	6	So they would have been in that time frame.
7	natural gas just for diversity. And through until	7	And they've run 20 years, so they're kind of at the
8	the shale fracking in the 2005 to '10 time frame, you	8	midpoint.
9	know, oil and natural gas were kind of competitive in	9	Q Okay. So it wouldn't have extended the life
10	pricing. Sometimes gas would be cheaper so we'd burn	10	from
11	gas; sometimes oil was cheaper, we'd burn oil. That all	11	A No. You really
12	changed in the 2005 time frame with natural gas	12	Q 20
13	revolution, and gas was cut by a factor of five times in	13	A tore them down and started over. You just
14	terms of the price, so	14	reused what you had.
15	But so the plant had it had three units:	15	Q Okay.
16	Oil, natural gas Northside 3 is the was the third	16	A But the boilers, which is a significant part
17	unit built you know, 1, 2, 3 and it's still	17	of the front end that's the big furnace where you put
18	running. It's 500 megawatts. It's a workhorse. It's	18	the fuel and the steam all of that was torn down and
19	pretty flexible operationally. It's a good unit. It's	19	replaced. And then you just you retooled, re you
20	not the cheapest unit, but it's a good solid unit.	20	know, the steam turbine generator were either kept and
21	1 and 2 2 never ran. They burned it up	21	extended or
22	during startup or something. It was like it had	22	So it's kind of a it's like an old car that
23	gremlins in it. They never could get it to run	23	you rebuild or something. You kept some stuff and you
24	reliably. So it was sitting there dead for 30 years.	24	replaced some stuff, and you basically had new units.
25	1 was a good unit. In 2000 or so, we	25	And it for all practical purposes was two new units.

Electronically signed by Heather Thomas (401-385-656-8432) Electronically signed by Heather Thomas (401-385-656-8432)

б

9 (Pages 33 to 36)

	Page 37		Page 39
1	Q Is that that's operated by JEA employees?	1	wouldn't save much. Even though it was an old unit, it
2	A Yes. Yeah.	2	wasn't costing us much and it only takes 10 people to
3	Q And	3	run it, not 200, and very flexible, fuel flexible, and
4	A It's a standard JEA facility.	4	it's natural gas.
5	Q At the time when the decision was made to	5	So we actually had it we announced we're
6	close SJRPP, what was the I guess the cost to produce	6	going to shut down Northside 3. About a year later, we
7	energy at Northside Generating Station versus the cost	7	had to go out and we changed our mind. We took a
8	at SJRPP? If you recall.	8	second look at it. You know, that's a good thing. You
9	A That's yeah, it's comparable, you know.	9	know, you make a call that turns out to be not such a
10	Different you know, you're comparing apples and	10	good thing, you need to be able to say, hey, we
11	oranges. You got two 30-year-old coal plants versus,	11	changed we looked at this again.
12	you know, Northside 3 is 500 megawatts. It's an oil/gas	12	And that was about a year before we kind of
13	plant. It's cheap.	13	migrated over to what about St. Johns River Power Park.
14	There's two costs in power plants: One is the	14	It's for JEA, it's 600 megawatts. We're 500
15	ongoing ownership, repair, or maintenance, upkeep, and	15	megawatts long. It's about to be 1,000 megawatts, which
16	the fuel. And the fuel's half and the cost to own and	16	we don't need. We got Vogtle coming. Load's load's
17	operate and maintain is half.	17	kind of flat to depending on who you listen to,
18	So when you talk about, you know, all-in cost,	18	shrinking, we're growing, and
19	it's really a blend of the two, and it's heavily	19	Q Okay.
20	influenced by fuel, so depending on what fuel's doing.	20	A But so the future of you know, you look
21	The problem with St. Johns River Power Park is	21	at your fleet and you do an integrated resource plan,
22	coal in the 2000, 2010 decade doubled in price. It went	22	which has been discussed, and you try to look out into
23	way up. Gas went way down. So that favored Northside 3	23	the future.
24	against Power Park.	24	And, you know, the next big thing for JEA is
25	Northside 1 and 2, it's two 300-megawatt	25	probably retiring Northside 3, 500 megawatts, and it
	Page 38	1	- 10
	Fage 50		Page 40
1	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it	1	Page 40 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but
1 2	2	1 2	
	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it	1	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but
2	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper	2	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid
2 3	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it.	2 3	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit.
2 3 4	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per	2 3 4	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future
2 3 4 5	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2,	2 3 4 5	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5
2 3 4 5 6	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical.	2 3 4 5 6	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run.
2 3 4 5 6 7	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's	2 3 4 5 6 7	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, and then the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.)
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building a coal unit in Taylor County. And, you know, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building a coal unit in Taylor County. And, you know, the growth you know, this planning stuff and the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q If we're going to need additional
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building a coal unit in Taylor County. And, you know, the growth you know, this planning stuff and the momentum, it kind of moves forward. So stopping it is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q If we're going to need additional A Yeah.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building a coal unit in Taylor County. And, you know, the growth you know, this planning stuff and the momentum, it kind of moves forward. So stopping it is not easy.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q If we're going to need additional A Yeah. Q capacity or generation in the next five
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building a coal unit in Taylor County. And, you know, the growth you know, this planning stuff and the momentum, it kind of moves forward. So stopping it is not easy. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q If we're going to need additional A Yeah. Q capacity or generation in the next five years, then
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building a coal unit in Taylor County. And, you know, the growth you know, this planning stuff and the momentum, it kind of moves forward. So stopping it is not easy. So kind of woke up in 2010 and said, hey, we got more than we need, and we looked at retiring 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q If we're going to need additional A Yeah. Q capacity or generation in the next five years, then A Right.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 units, and petroleum coke is its primary fuel, and it tends to be cheap historically. It was much cheaper than coal when we first built it. So a lot of the I mean, you're asking about costs and stuff, and the underlying cost of Power Park was comparable kind of dollars annual dollars per kw Power Park was comparable to Northside 1 and 2, because they're solid fuel. Maybe not identical. Northside 3 is a strange animal because it's 40 years old. It's an old steam. It's not a solid fuel unit. It's and it runs oil and gas, so it's At one point, you know, one of the drivers for retiring St. Johns River Power Park is JEA found itself long on capacity, because we were growing 2 to 3 percent, growing, growing, growing, and then the recession happened, and we kept building. In the decade of 2000 to 2010, we brought on three new generating units and were planning on building a coal unit in Taylor County. And, you know, the growth you know, this planning stuff and the momentum, it kind of moves forward. So stopping it is not easy. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 will have to be replaced. Aaron didn't like this, but it'll have to be replaced with a central plant, another 500-megawatt unit. You're not going to in five years have grid parity. You're not going you're not going to have crashing demand. You know, this utility of the future might be 50 years in the making, but it's not in 5 years, and we JEA still has a utility to run. So Northside 3 needs for a number of reasons, needs to go ahead and retire probably in the next 5 years, and they need to build some traditional they need to build solar. They need to build some small units scattered around town, and they need a couple of good-sized like Brandy Branch. Like Brandy Branch. Combined-cycle, gas, that's the way to go. Q Okay. A So anyway, didn't mean to wander off. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q If we're going to need additional A Yeah. Q capacity or generation in the next five years, then

10 (Pages 37 to 40)

	Page 41		Page 43
1	A It's all economics. So the retirement of	1	So over time, you're constantly evolving your
2	Northside 3 is kind of an independent thing hanging out	2	generating fleet. This is what the integrated resource
3	over here. I'm saying I think it's going to retire in	3	plan does that we did in 2018 that's still kind of lost
4	the next five years. It may not.	4	in space.
5	We were long looking backwards and we just	5	Q Let's
6	needed to downsize. The units were going to shut down	6	A That's what it would tell you is
7	anyway probably soon, so they were coming down anyway.	7	Q Let's talk about that briefly.
8	You shut it off early you wouldn't have Power Park in	8	A Yeah.
9	2022 anyway, likely.	9	Q The integrated resource plan, what is included
10	And at the end of the day, it's very	10	in that plan, usually?
11	expensive. It was even if even if the unit	11	A It's like the ten-year site plan, only it's 30
12	even if the Power Park might run for another 20 years,	12	to 40 years, so it's very similar. It looks at electric
13	you're better off retiring the 30- to 40-year asset and	13	generation and it looks out into the future. Ten years
14	building something cheaper in today's market.	14	is pretty short in the life of generation. Not a whole
15	Just like if we had to do it all over again,	15	lot going on. You have plans that you've got in the
16	we wouldn't be in the Vogtle plant with nuclear. That	16	works, so ten years is pretty short.
17	looked like a good deal at the time, but today you'd go	17	30 to 40 years is a much longer time horizon.
18	build solar and batteries and natural gas combined-cycle	18	But both of them just a different time horizon. Both
19	unit. That's the way to go moving forward.	19	look at future customer growth and demand. You look
20	And we had this so you can't just look at	20	both at energy and capacity, peak, and you got to meet
21	megawatts as megawatts. It's the age and the cost.	21	the demand the state requires JEA plan for the peak
22	We had \$20 million to spend at Power Park on	22	plus 15 percent reserve margin.
23	environmental controls. Already spent a fortune, a	23	So you factor all that in. You look out
24	billion, I mean, but there was more to spend at Power	24	you tend to it's a lot easier to estimate the future
25	Park for a unit that was only running half the year. It	25	ten years out than 30 years out, so you tend to do
	Page 42		Devie 44
			Page 44
1		1	Page 44
1	only ran six months out of the year because of	1	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor
2	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal.	2	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas,
2 3	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense	2 3	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You
2 3 4	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what	2 3 4	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying
2 3 4 5	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm	2 3 4 5	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things
2 3 4 5 6	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to	2 3 4 5 6	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future.
2 3 4 5 6 7	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to.	2 3 4 5 6 7	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or
2 3 4 5 6 7	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power Park in the mix, just because of the cost.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who A in terms of the IRP.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power Park in the mix, just because of the cost.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who A in terms of the IRP. Q actually creates the IRP?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power Park in the mix, just because of the cost. Power Park is 200 employees. An equivalent gas plant is 20 employees, one-tenth the head count to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who A in terms of the IRP. Q actually creates the IRP? A Utility. In our case it was Steve McInall,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power Park in the mix, just because of the cost. Power Park is 200 employees. An equivalent gas plant is 20 employees, one-tenth the head count to run it. And the ongoing O&M and capital is a similar	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who A in terms of the IRP. Q actually creates the IRP? A Utility. In our case it was Steve McInall, generation planning. We worked on it during the we
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power Park in the mix, just because of the cost. Power Park is 200 employees. An equivalent gas plant is 20 employees, one-tenth the head count to run it. And the ongoing O&M and capital is a similar it's much more expensive at Power Park.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who A in terms of the IRP. Q actually creates the IRP? A Utility. In our case it was Steve McInall, generation planning. We worked on it during the we hired Black & Veatch.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power Park in the mix, just because of the cost. Power Park is 200 employees. An equivalent gas plant is 20 employees, one-tenth the head count to run it. And the ongoing O&M and capital is a similar it's much more expensive at Power Park.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who A in terms of the IRP? A Utility. In our case it was Steve McInall, generation planning. We worked on it during the we hired Black & Veatch. Q And that's a consultant?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	only ran six months out of the year because of economics, because of the price of gas versus coal. So it just looking forward, it made sense to go ahead and retire it. And who really knows what the next 10 or 15 or 20 years are going to bring. I'm sitting here saying I think that Northside 3's going to retire, but it doesn't have to. There's some environmental projects at Northside that are going to be expensive that you know, you don't want to spend that money and retire a 500-megawatt unit which has had you want to go ahead and retire it now. So retiring Northside 3 in the next five years is probably in the mix, and then you got to replace it. And you're better off replacing it with a natural gas combined-cycle unit or even solar than keeping Power Park in the mix, just because of the cost. Power Park is 200 employees. An equivalent gas plant is 20 employees, one-tenth the head count to run it. And the ongoing O&M and capital is a similar	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 sensitivity analysis. You do a good economy and a poor economy. You do high fuel price, low fuel, high gas, low gas, CO2 rules and regs, no CO2 rules and regs. You try to it's a crystal ball. You know, you're trying to predict the evolution of technology, and things change. And you're looking out into the future. So you really do different scenarios and you do sensitivity analysis, and you bring it all back 30 or 40 years to the present value, and you say this is what JEA should do. Q And A And you make decisions and you move forward. And then ten years later, you do another run at it. It's not much different than strategic planning that you do every five to ten years Q And who A in terms of the IRP? A Utility. In our case it was Steve McInall, generation planning. We worked on it during the we hired Black & Veatch. Q And that's a consultant? A Yeah, as a consultant. Brad Kushner did the

11 (Pages 41 to 44)

	Page 45		Page 47
1	they didn't want it they didn't a combination.	1	Q when you left in January of 2019? It was
2	They said they don't need it.	2	in progress?
3	So one of the drivers for an IRP is so that	3	A It was it was done. You know, final draft,
4	you can make big decisions and go to your Public Service	4	call it.
5	Commission and tell them why you need to go build	5	Q Okay. And Black & Veatch was the consultant
6	something. And what the latest I'm getting from	6	that
7	Steve McInall is at this point they have a year or two;	7	A Yeah.
8	they can tread water. They're not up against a decision	8	Q was involved?
9	point.	9	And what kind of information were you getting
10	And kind of if you go back a year or two,	10	regarding, you know, the forecast of the future?
11	we kind of thought we needed to I thought we needed	11	A Yeah, growth. Similar to the ten-year site
12	to do the report in '17 so we could make decisions and	12	plan. They tend to do some sensitivity analysis. So
13	move forward.	13	there's a high growth case and a low growth case. I
14	One of our one of our future generation	14	mean, the smart way to do this kind of stuff is you look
15	options is to build at Greenland Energy Center. If	15	at kind of the key variables, input variables, and you
16	have you driven along 9B going south	16	do a high, medium, low, and you run all three cases, not
17	Q Yes.	17	one case that says 8 percent contraction for the next
18	A off to the right is a couple little stacks.	18	decade and let's plan that's our plan moving you
19	If JEA expands that plan, it's going to be five monster	19	do a sensitivity analysis and you look at different
20	stacks and it's going to be huge in that part of our	20	things. So it's not just here's what they say.
21	county.	21	Now, when it gets rolled into the ten-year
22	So Paul and I said we need to go ahead and get	22	site plan, they tend to forecast a number. So
23	that plant permitted. I don't care when you build it,	23	historic the last since the recession, ten-year
24	but we need to go ahead and get it permitted. And to	24	site plan has called for 1 percent annual growth rate in
25	get it permitted you got to go to Tallahassee with the	25	demand and energy. And the IRP kind of followed that
	Page 46		Page 48
1	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and	1	with the exception of there's some variations, some
1 2	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the	1 2	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So
2 3	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to		with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and
2 3 4	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant.	2 3 4	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there
2 3 4 5	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron	2 3 4 5	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to
2 3 4 5 6	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants,	2 3 4 5 6	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental
2 3 4 5 6 7	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed	2 3 4 5 6 7	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, or JEA was getting from Black & Veatch,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's March of every year. It's due April 1st, but it gets	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, or JEA was getting from Black & Veatch, how did it match up with the presentations that were
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's March of every year. It's due April 1st, but it gets published in March, so we got that coming up.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, or JEA was getting from Black & Veatch, how did it match up with the presentations that were given to the board in May of 2019?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's March of every year. It's due April 1st, but it gets published in March, so we got that coming up. And this will be the first one kind of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, how did it match up with the presentations that were given to the board in May of 2019? A Yeah, night and day, obviously.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's March of every year. It's due April 1st, but it gets published in March, so we got that coming up. And this will be the first one kind of post-Aaron and everything that happened in 2019, so	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, how did it match up with the presentations that were given to the board in May of 2019? A Yeah, night and day, obviously. Q So
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's March of every year. It's due April 1st, but it gets published in March, so we got that coming up. And this will be the first one kind of post-Aaron and everything that happened in 2019, so Q So going back to the IRP for a second. You 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, how did it match up with the presentations that were given to the board in May of 2019? A Yeah, night and day, obviously. Q So A Night and day.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's March of every year. It's due April 1st, but it gets published in March, so we got that coming up. And this will be the first one kind of post-Aaron and everything that happened in 2019, so Q So going back to the IRP for a second. You so you were working on an IRP 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, or JEA was getting from Black & Veatch, how did it match up with the presentations that were given to the board in May of 2019? A Yeah, night and day, obviously. Q So you'd say
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 need for power and the siting act and all that mess, and it and what you want is an IRP and Brad Kushner, the consultant, to basically say, here's why JEA needs to build a power plant. Well, that didn't work in 2019 because Aaron was saying utility of the future is no more big plants, only small stuff, customer-owned systems, distributed generation, energy efficiency. We're going to get our power through the Internet and all kinds of crazy stuff. And so he was his vision was at odds with the recommendation of the IRP, and honestly, I think Melissa and Steve McInall felt like they could just put this into a holding pattern for a while. It would be interesting to see what the ten-year site plan says next month. You know, that's the big thing that got some coverage. Every year the PSC they don't require an IRP, but every ten years every year you have to do ten-year site plans, and it's March of every year. It's due April 1st, but it gets published in March, so we got that coming up. And this will be the first one kind of post-Aaron and everything that happened in 2019, so Q So going back to the IRP for a second. You 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 with the exception of there's some variations, some sensitivity analysis, high, medium, low growth. So they and Q Do you recall, was there A But they did call for retiring Northside 3 to avoid hundreds of millions of dollars of environmental spend at Northside, and it's a 40-year-old unit that you eventually and building more gas combined-cycle and building some more solar. You know, JEA's in the process of bringing on 250 megawatts of utility scale solar, going from 50 to 300. Build another 300. That's what FPL's doing. Q So as far as the A So that was in the IRP. I'm sorry. But growth. Q Okay. So how did it in your recollection, the information that we were getting from Black & Veatch, how did it match up with the presentations that were given to the board in May of 2019? A Yeah, night and day, obviously. Q So A Night and day.

12 (Pages 45 to 48)

	Page 49		Page 51
1	Q they were inconsistent?	1	know all the ins and outs, but he he left
2	A Oh, yeah, totally inconsistent.	2	suddenly or was fired or he left. I don't know.
3	(Discussion off the record.)	3	But it was his job to manage McKinsey. And
4	THE WITNESS: I would argue that when we	4	all I know from McKinsey is they were working under
5	finally got a report out of McKinsey in December	5	presumably Aaron's direction.
6	that didn't match up with what the board saw in	6	And it's kind of like the PUP; nobody seems to
7	June and July either.	7	know who was talking to them, but all of a sudden,
8	And, in fact, I don't know how Aaron and Ryan	8	here comes a finished product that I got in
9	had the had the meetings in June and July	9	December.
10	without having the strategic planning done. We	10	BY MR. GARRETT:
11	I kept asking for it. I couldn't get it. I	11	Q So they were working
12	couldn't get it. I finally got it in December, the	12	A A draft.
13	strategic plan from McKinsey, a draft version, that	13	Q on the strategic plan
14	largely it didn't line up at all with what was	14	A Yes.
15	presented in July.	15	Q in 2018?
16	The scenarios, you know, status quo,	16	A Mainly '19. I was there in '18. I left in
17	traditional utility response, Scenario 3, A through	17	December, January. They I didn't have any meetings
18	F, the 8 percent reduction, grid parity, none of	18	with them. I never saw them. So they were probably
19	that's in the McKinsey study.	19	in you know, the early stages of a consultant, they
20	BY MR. GARRETT:	20	come in and ask for all kinds of documents and go in a
21	Q And McKinsey, when did they start their work?	21	room and read them until they can't see anymore. So
22	A Late '17. So like I said, we had done we	22	they were kind of in that ramp-up mode, but I never met
23	had done the work with Deloitte and Xtensible, and	23	with them.
24	that there was some stuff on that and it just kind of	24	So their work was done predominantly in 2019.
25	died, particularly around Paul's departure.	25	Q And do you know if there was any effort made
	Page 50	1	
	Page 50		Page 52
1	And then they hired even before Paul left,	1	Page 52 to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done
1 2	5	1 2	5
	And then they hired even before Paul left,		to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done
2	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked	2	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example?
2 3	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided	2 3	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a
2 3 4	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay.	2 3 4	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget
2 3 4 5	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year.	2 3 4 5	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating
2 3 4 5 6	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they	2 3 4 5 6	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.) THE WITNESS: Julio was hired after I left.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to predicting the future, nobody has a bead on what's going
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.) THE WITNESS: Julio was hired after I left. He had actually competed for my position. They	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to predicting the future, nobody has a bead on what's going to happen.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.) THE WITNESS: Julio was hired after I left. He had actually competed for my position. They said we really don't think you're right for that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to predicting the future, nobody has a bead on what's going to happen. It's a complex model with lots of input
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.) THE WITNESS: Julio was hired after I left. He had actually competed for my position. They said we really don't think you're right for that job, but we're going to put you in you're	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to predicting the future, nobody has a bead on what's going to happen. It's a complex model with lots of input assumptions and variables, and who the heck knows what's
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.) THE WITNESS: Julio was hired after I left. He had actually competed for my position. They said we really don't think you're right for that job, but we're going to put you in you're responsible for innovation and strategic planning.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to predicting the future, nobody has a bead on what's going to happen. It's a complex model with lots of input assumptions and variables, and who the heck knows what's coming, so one prediction is as right or as wrong as
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.) THE WITNESS: Julio was hired after I left. He had actually competed for my position. They said we really don't think you're right for that job, but we're going to put you in you're responsible for innovation and strategic planning. So he was hired in February-ish, January,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to predicting the future, nobody has a bead on what's going to happen. It's a complex model with lots of input assumptions and variables, and who the heck knows what's coming, so one prediction is as right or as wrong as something else.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	And then they hired even before Paul left, we had brought in and I don't know, maybe we looked at the work done by Deloitte and Xtensible and decided it wasn't what we wanted to anyway, they had already moved forward to hire McKinsey in late '17. Q Okay. A I'm sorry. No. '18. I'm off a year. That I never had a meeting with McKinsey, so they were they were gearing up in late '18 and really hit the ground hard You remember Julio? Was there a couple months. It was his job to manage McKinsey. So I noticed you haven't interviewed Julio. He might be worth talking to. So there was clearly some clashes going on here. McKinsey's a great organization and reputable. (Discussion off the record.) THE WITNESS: Julio was hired after I left. He had actually competed for my position. They said we really don't think you're right for that job, but we're going to put you in you're responsible for innovation and strategic planning.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	to reconcile their forecasting with what had been done by Black & Veatch, for example? A I don't know of any. That was clearly a disconnect between the various between JEA's budget forecast, between what they were telling rating agencies, between everything and the July board meeting. July board meeting was an outlier, and I'm sure they had lots of painful discussions and anxiety around how do we resolve this glaring delta. For the most part, people didn't see the delta. They just saw what was presented in July, and very few people saw the ten-year site plan or the IRP or these other documents, so the disconnect. And then, of course, they tried to explain why the two were different, Kerri Stewart in particular. And there's some truth to what she says. Sometimes you do what you do for different reasons. When it comes to predicting the future, nobody has a bead on what's going to happen. It's a complex model with lots of input assumptions and variables, and who the heck knows what's coming, so one prediction is as right or as wrong as

	Page 53		Page 55
1	doing a financial forecast, you don't want to you	1	to talk about Vogtle. They wanted to talk about the
2	don't want to be optimistic; you want to be pessimistic,	2	pension reform. They wanted they want to understand
3	which is why JEA historically on the financial forecast	3	our relationship with the City. They want to they
4	said we're going to assume flat. PSC was told	4	want to make sure that you'll raise rates when you need
5	1 percent.	5	to to protect the bondholders. Those are their
6	And every now and then we had to explain,	6	objectives.
7	well, why did you tell the PSC 1 percent and your	7	So more of a rearview mirror view of things
8	budget you're telling everybody your financial	8	and then maybe a five-year forecast and debt service and
9	forecast is flat? Well, you kind of bias it up or down	9	coverage and liquidity. Are you doing anything with
10	based on being cautious. You don't want to be overly	10	generation. You know, I would go up there and talk
11	optimistic on your financial forecast and get halfway	11	about the generation business and put them to sleep.
12	down the road and all of a sudden, you're in the red,	12	They were really not interested in the utility business
13	so, yeah.	13	as much as just the financials.
14	MR. GARRETT: Can we go off the record for a	14	And Ryan Wannemacher and Melissa Dykes were
15	second?	15	the Joe Orfano, the treasurer, were the people they
16	(Discussion off the record.)	16	
17	BY MR. GARRETT:	17	were interested in talking to, so
		1	Q So who at JEA would have created the five-year
18	Q And then what would you tell the rating	18	forecast?
19	agencies	19	A That's the finance group, Ryan/Melissa.
20	A Yeah.	20	Q And do you recall what the last one that you
21	Q with respect to the forecasting?	21	were aware of
22	A The rating agencies generally saw the rearview	22	A 20
23	mirror. We came in every year and we said we were here	23	Q what it looked like?
24	a year ago. This is what we told you we were going to	24	A 2017 was the last one I was aware of, but I'm
25	do in 2018 and this is what really happened. And of	25	sure they did one
	Page 54		Page 56
1	Page 54	1	Page 56
1	course we always beat our projections. That's the game	1	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure.
2	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there.	2	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on,
2 3	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was	2 3	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of
2 3 4	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted,	2 3 4	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and
2 3 4 5	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better	2 3 4 5	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor
2 3 4 5 6	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought.	2 3 4 5 6	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd
2 3 4 5 6 7	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that	2 3 4 5 6 7	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look at.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers, and it might go to the board finance committee, so
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look at. And we would try to give them a forecast	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers, and it might go to the board finance committee, so Did they are they did they do one in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look at. And we would try to give them a forecast looking out into the future maybe five years, and it was	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers, and it might go to the board finance committee, so Did they are they did they do one in '19? I don't know. I obviously didn't see it. I don't
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look at. And we would try to give them a forecast looking out into the future maybe five years, and it was generally middle of the road, not overly optimistic, but	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers, and it might go to the board finance committee, so Did they are they did they do one in '19? I don't know. I obviously didn't see it. I don't remember seeing one in '18. I bet they did one.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look at. And we would try to give them a forecast looking out into the future maybe five years, and it was generally middle of the road, not overly optimistic, but not we didn't want to tell them doom and gloom, we're	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers, and it might go to the board finance committee, so Did they are they did they do one in '19? I don't know. I obviously didn't see it. I don't remember seeing one in '18. I bet they did one. And what happened, of course, in '19 when
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look at. And we would try to give them a forecast looking out into the future maybe five years, and it was generally middle of the road, not overly optimistic, but not we didn't want to tell them doom and gloom, we're going to be in trouble tomorrow, death spiral's coming.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers, and it might go to the board finance committee, so Did they are they did they do one in '19? I don't know. I obviously didn't see it. I don't remember seeing one in '18. I bet they did one. And what happened, of course, in '19 when Aaron came on is the the pro forma began to take on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	course we always beat our projections. That's the game there. You want to say what you told them was often a little bit biased to the bad, underforecasted, so that you could come in and say, hey, we did better than we thought. There was very little future projections that went to the rating agency. They there were some in there, but it would have been something middle of the road, similar to our budget forecasts. JEA internally would run five-year forecasts or maybe even ten-year, and we were looking at revenue requirements and can we what the rating agencies want to know is debt service coverage; can you meet your bond obligations; what's your debt service coverage; what's your liquidity. So those are the things they would look at. And we would try to give them a forecast looking out into the future maybe five years, and it was generally middle of the road, not overly optimistic, but not we didn't want to tell them doom and gloom, we're	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Things changed in '18 with Paul's departure. I don't think I went with everything going on, even we would go up every fall. It was kind of around it was between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the board members liked to go and sometimes the Mayor would go and Sam would go, and it's kind of a so we'd go up every fall. I don't think I went in the fall of '17 because everything was crazy with Tom Petway's everything was that became the big the big point. They didn't even bring me that time. And that was generally when I saw it. Now, I would also throughout the year, I would provide input to Melissa and Ryan and maybe see something back, but it was really more of a process where the business was providing inputs and they were crunching the numbers, and it might go to the board finance committee, so Did they are they did they do one in '19? I don't know. I obviously didn't see it. I don't remember seeing one in '18. I bet they did one. And what happened, of course, in '19 when

25

14 (Pages 53 to 56)

 $Q \quad \text{And were those things that you were being told} \\$

25

rating agencies about was probably Vogtle. They wanted

	Page 57		Page 59
1	or by consultants or internally that there was this	1	pretty much in January of '19, building towards the
2	really downward slope that was coming	2	Q Did you
3	A No.	3	A April, May, June board meeting.
4	Q while you were there?	4	I'm sorry.
5	A It was all coming from Aaron. It was all	5	Q Did you feel that when you were there on the
6	Aaron.	6	senior leadership team that Aaron was pushing a specific
7	You know, there's consultants that will tell	7	agenda?
8	you anything, and there's it's like politicians.	8	A Yeah. Of course.
9	There's liberals and conservatives, and there's people	9	Q And what gave you that sense?
10	that say there you know, things are grid parity is	10	A Just being around him, listening to him. You
11	coming in five years, and there's people that say it'll	11	know, he it's not an age thing, but he was young and
12	never happen. I'm kind of more in that latter category.	12	was influenced by books that you know, TED talks and,
13	So there's different people that'll tell you different	13	you know, stuff that I guess and I had gone through
14	things.	14	my career 30 years earlier, and a lot of that stuff just
15	Bill Kemp, the guy we hired for strategic	15	gets retread and repackaged and put out again.
16	planning in 2012, he was fairly liberal and progressive	16	So a lot of it I was scratching he had us
17	on he thinks solar's the end-all, be-all and it's	17	reading a book every week. So it was this kind of new
18	going to take over the world and so there's people	18	edge the Internet of things. Amazon and Google were
19	that have that flavor to them.	19	taking over the Facebook, and JEA should be like them
20	But from an internal JEA shift, from things	20	and you know, that kind of out there thinking.
21	are fairly flat and manageable, past and future, with	21	Innovation, he had I will say zero and
22	some modest growth to the 8 percent contraction and the	22	that may be a hard word. He had close to zero respect
23	significant penetration of rooftop solar and grid parity	23	for the history of JEA and for public power. He he
24	and how many times I got tired of looking at	24	didn't want to learn how the business worked. He didn't
25	Ryan's stupid house in the woods on the Southside	25	want to learn about public power. He basically all
	Page 58		Page 60
1	this guy's got batteries. He can go off grid. This is	1	the things that we spent decades building relationships
2	the future. Okay, Ryan.	2	and he didn't seem to be interested in continuing.
3	Q So is it safe to say there were discussions	3	He had this view or vision of the future that
4	before you left in the senior leadership team about the	4	was much, much different and no need, really, for a
5	outlook of JEA?	5	utility, certainly not a public utility. So that was
6	A It was beginning. It was beginning. We were	6	just his bias.
7	beginning to work on Aaron had taken over a	7	Q And what was his background coming into the
8	spreadsheet on JEA solar customers and had kind of done	8	position of CEO?
9	some work on that. I had issues with and gave him	9	A Y'all know what his I mean, he supposedly
10	feedback.	10	went to Yale and studied philosophy or something. His
11	You know, it once you once you come out	11	dad was a rich, successful CFO at a big oil and gas
12	and say you're retiring, you kind of become lame duck	12	company.
13	and they quit listening to you, especially if they don't	13	Came from a rich family and went to Yale and
14	want to hear what you have to say.	14	had a couple he was kind of an entrepreneurial kind
15	So I would even Melissa, I'd provide some	15	of a guy, and he had a wastewater company, and he would
16	feedback, and there were some assumptions they were	16	knock on JEA's door and want us to buy his stuff prior
17	making in some of their spreadsheets I pushed back on.	17	to this was five or so years ago, six years ago.
18	And that was just zeroing in on the growth of	18	He would come in through connections on the
19	JEA customers with solar panels on their roof and what	19	board or City Council, and we'd have to not me. This
20	that was going to do to the business and the bottom	20	is on the water side. So Brian and them would Scott
21	line.	21	Kelly, some of Brian Roche, they would they would
22	The broader what became known as the status	22	listen to him. But he really didn't have anything we
23	quo and the traditional those were worked if they	23	were interested in, so
0.4			
24 25	were worked when I was there, it was I wasn't involved. It was later. They began working on those	24 25	But that was that was our exposure to Aaron was that kind of work. And he's had a couple of

15 (Pages 57 to 60)

	Page 61		Page 63
1	other he's an interesting guy and I think very smart,	1	Well, there's another ten things that are advantages of
2	but I would say entrepreneurial and kind of a startup	2	being public power that FPL doesn't doesn't benefit
3	and has never run a big company, and certainly not a	3	from. FPL, I'm using them as a surrogate for
4	utility.	4	investor-owned.
5	Q And did he seem to have any knowledge or	5	So, you know, I mean, the cup is half full or
б	experience about the energy side, the generation	6	half empty. So you have to look at it's all part of
7	distribution	7	the deal, and you you know, people talk about
8	A No.	8	headwinds and death spirals. It's been coming for
9	Q transmission?	9	decades, and you deal with it.
10	A No, no. He kept saying he and I were going to	10	You don't use it as an excuse to throw in the
11	go in the field for a day of tour and I'd teach him the	11	towel and say let's just take the easy way out and sell
12	basics, and it never happened.	12	the place and it'll be somebody else's problem. I don't
13	So no, he came in with none. And again,	13	have to worry about an IRP if we're going to sell,
14	from almost had a really negative opinion of public	14	right? I don't have to worry about a strategic plan.
15	power, looked down upon it as old and inefficient, and	15	You know, let's just basically, let's just take the
16	not very not a very good opinion.	16	easy way out.
17	Q Did you ever hear him or anyone else in the	17	Q And
18	senior leadership team talking about kind of a dislike	18	A Public records, to me, is a subset of and
19	of public records law or the	19	the government and the Sunshine. It's just a it's
20	A Yes.	20	a it certainly makes sense for government, for
21	Q constraints	21	elected officials. It gets pushed on to, you know,
22	A Well, him in particular. Just Aaron. It	22	public power.
23	wasn't something he had ever been exposed to.	23	It's kind of a weird thing, and it our
24	Everybody that comes to JEA that's from the	24	peers in the industry don't our peers our private
25	outside has a even on the board, it's eye-opening.	25	investor utilities don't have that constraint. But you
20		20	intestor dunies don't have that constraint. But you
	Page 62		Page 64
1	And we hired a we were recruiting for Jim	1	work with it, I mean
2	Dickenson's replacement in 2012, and we hired a guy	2	Q So in based on your interactions with
3	from Bill Belichick from the Northeast, a utility	3	Aaron Zahn, did you get the sense that he was definitely
4	guy. He was selected ahead of Paul McElroy. And he had	4	going to sell the company or that was the that was
5	his orientation session with ethics and counsel and	5	the driving goal?
6	public records and travel. He was going to bring his	6	A Yeah, I think you got the sense. He didn't
7	just totally he basically never did sign a contract.	7	say that. When he first came in, he was saying good
8	So he just his eyes were opened to	8	things. I'm going to shut down all this noise about
9	So for somebody from the public the private	9	I'm going to make the noise go away. I'm going to I
10	sector, the real world out there, it's a shock. And	10	have experience with shareholders. And JEA's problem is
11	Aaron was in that that mode of, you mean that's a	11	they haven't figured out who owns them and they haven't
12	public record or you mean this has you know, it was	12	gone out and said how do you define value.
13	more of a shock learning about it than necessarily a	13	Of course, we did all that. We knew who our
14	pushback.	14	shareholders were. We knew who our stakeholders were.
15	It's certainly you know, it it makes it	15	We knew how to define value.
16	hard to run the business. There's no question that	16	So he kind of came in and threw everything out
17	it's it's I'm not going to take a position	17	and started over, and he came up with you know, it's
18	necessary evil. It's a good thing that it exists. But	18	not rocket science. It's finances. It's customers.
19	there's certainly an argument that it gets in the way of	19	It's environment and community. Those are the big four
		1	

20

21

22

23

24

25

20

21

22

23

24

25

To use that as the end-all to let's just throw

In the past we always said, okay, you know, there's ten

things about being public power that are -- that are not

good, if FPL doesn't have to worry about blah blah.

the towel in and sell to -- you know, it was a stretch.

JEA being competitive.

buckets. You know, so how do we define value, and then

So, you know, looking back, it seems like he

let's put everything that we want to do against that --

had set all that up with the intent of running the ITN

through that model, because there's all kinds of things

that matrix, and that'll be how we make decisions.

	Page 65		Page 67
1	that could have been run through that model that were	1	trash can because things look a little hard and
2	left on the sidelines. Like getting into the gas	2	So, you know, no no firsthand knowledge of
3	business would be a perfect example of what we ought to	3	this, but, you know, 3 or \$4 billion is a good it's a
4	be doing, but that got, you know	4	good motivator to sell JEA, right? I mean, that's
5	And there's all kinds of things that could be	5	JEA's done JEA used to have a 90 percent
6	run through that model with JEA remaining a public power	6	debt-to-asset ratio, and we worked hard over the last
7	entity that weren't evaluated. They just in July	7	decade to
8	glossed over Scenarios 1 and 2 and jumped into Scenario	8	Because, you know, if your debt-to-asset ratio
9	3 without much effort at addressing JEA's future as a	9	is 90 percent and you sell for 5 billion and you got
10	public power entity. It's almost like that had been	10	5 billion in debt, that doesn't get you a whole lot of
11	preordained, predetermined that we were going to head	11	walkaway money. But JEA has done such a fabulous job on
12	down another path.	12	the electric and the water side paying down debt, which
13	Q And did the presentations that were made to	13	is good for business. It's one of our largest expense
14	the board in May, June, and July, that had the status	14	items. It's debt service. Think of how low our rates
15	quo	15	could be if we were even lower.
16	A Yes.	16	But what that does is it puts the margin
17	Q and then the traditional response	17	between what you're worth and what you've got to pay off
18	A The traditional utility response, yes.	18	in debt, it makes that a bigger a bigger a bigger
19	Q And then you have your nontraditional	19	windfall.
20	response	20	And I just think that has to be one of the
21	A Which is nonpublic utility, yes. A through	21	one of the motivations to sell JEA. It's not really all
22	E A through F.	22	this other craziness. It's just thrown out there to
23	Q You had just left in January of 2019.	23	prop up the push for privatization.
24	A Right.	24	MR. GARRETT: Okay. I think this is probably
25	Q Did it surprise you the direction that all of	25	a good time to take a break.
	Page 66		Page 68
1	those presentations went?	1	Page 68 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.)
1 2		1 2	
	those presentations went?		(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.)
2	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it	2	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT:
2 3	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor,	2 3	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in
2 3 4	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from	2 3 4	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that
2 3 4 5	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it	2 3 4 5	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you?
2 3 4 5 6	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind	2 3 4 5 6	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I
2 3 4 5 6 7	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only	2 3 4 5 6 7	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going and getting out of the business. You know, JEA has a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a 3,500-megawatt company. It's not even if it's twice
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going and getting out of the business. You know, JEA has a 50-year history of dealing with challenges and doing 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a 3,500-megawatt company. It's not even if it's twice the cost of everything else, I mean, we have we have
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going and getting out of the business. You know, JEA has a 50-year history of dealing with challenges and doing everything it can to be successful and to keep rates low 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 (Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a 3,500-megawatt company. It's not even if it's twice the cost of everything else, I mean, we have we have a diverse generation fleet with expensive units and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going and getting out of the business. You know, JEA has a 50-year history of dealing with challenges and doing everything it can to be successful and to keep rates low and stable and reliability up and proceeds going back to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a 3,500-megawatt company. It's not even if it's twice the cost of everything else, I mean, we have we have a diverse generation fleet with expensive units and cheap units. So it's just it goes into the mix.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going and getting out of the business. You know, JEA has a 50-year history of dealing with challenges and doing everything it can to be successful and to keep rates low and stable and reliability up and proceeds going back to the City.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a 3,500-megawatt company. It's not even if it's twice the cost of everything else, I mean, we have we have a diverse generation fleet with expensive units and cheap units. So it's just it goes into the mix.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going and getting out of the business. You know, JEA has a 50-year history of dealing with challenges and doing everything it can to be successful and to keep rates low and stable and reliability up and proceeds going back to the City. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a 3,500-megawatt company. It's not even if it's twice the cost of everything else, I mean, we have we have a diverse generation fleet with expensive units and cheap units. So it's just it goes into the mix. We had done a lot of work with Melissa's team prior to 2018 getting ready to absorb Vogtle without any
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	those presentations went? A No, I mean, I wasn't surprised. I saw it coming. I was shocked. My jaw hit the floor, particularly in July, because the I don't know, from my perspective, the lies were so blatant, and it reminded me of extortion. You know, behind Q There's only A behind door number one is doom and gloom and layoffs and rate increases, or and then over here, everything's wonderful. You know, if their projection of the future is true, FPL's going to have the same problem that JEA would have. Duke would have the same problem. Do you want FPL to raise your rates or JEA to raise your rates? Who do you think is going to be more responsible and So, you know, even if they were they're right in their projection, and maybe it's not 5 years, maybe it's 20 years, you don't solve anything by going and getting out of the business. You know, JEA has a 50-year history of dealing with challenges and doing everything it can to be successful and to keep rates low and stable and reliability up and proceeds going back to the City.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	(Recess taken from 11:34 a.m. to 11:53 a.m.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q Mr. Brost, with respect to Plant Vogtle, in your time at JEA, if JEA had had to comply with that contract, ultimately would the plant would be completed and ultimately would start taking power, was that hugely problematic for you? A Yeah, I don't believe it was, Chris. And I wasn't at the table when the deal was inked and wasn't close to the to the numbers. So it has certainly had and still has some advantages. It's late and over budget, and the degree to which that's going to bankrupt the company or be a huge financial burden or cause significant rate pressure, I just I question that. There are smart people there that are making those sorts of predictions, and so I don't want to come off, you know, without having good knowledge. But it's 200 megawatts for 20 years. JEA is a 3,500-megawatt company. It's not even if it's twice the cost of everything else, I mean, we have we have a diverse generation fleet with expensive units and cheap units. So it's just it goes into the mix.

	Page 69		Page 71
1	Westinghouse went bankrupt. The costs continued to	1	A Uh-huh. Yes.
2	climb. JEA corporately took a position that it would	2	Q that was presented to the board?
3	like to get out of it if it could. That was that's	3	A Yes.
4	been unsuccessful, and there's litigation ongoing.	4	Q And are there any actions that were or
5	From my perspective, it's not a big deal.	5	potential responses that you think were just excluded
6	It's a 20-year deal, zero carbon base load, good	6	from that presentation that would be obvious ones?
7	megawatt hours. Yes, the price is higher than we would	7	You just talked about demand rate.
8	like, but it's got zero liability. You know, there's	8	A Yeah.
9	no waste fuel to deal with. It's purchase power.	9	Q I didn't know if that was one. But if you
10	There's no equity interest. So JEA gets power and then	10	have any
11	walks away. And yeah.	11	A So my yeah, the issue with the traditional
12	Q So	12	utility response well, you really have to back up to
13	A 20 years	13	the status quo. They started with a fairly radical,
14	Q As of	14	aggressive, pessimistic assumption of contraction for
15	A 200 megawatts. And we have zero JEA has	15	the business due to a continuation of what we've seen
16	zero nuclear in the portfolio, and diversity is	16	for the last decade, which was energy efficiency and
17	important. So that was one you know, one of the big	17	rooftop solar.
18	drivers, so	18	So they really they really pushed the
19	Q Because natural gas could become very	19	envelope above and beyond what anybody else in the
20	A Natural gas	20	industry has projected that I yeah, so that's the
21	Q expensive and all	21	first problem.
22	A could go the other way. CO2 legislation	22	And then with status quo, they basically sat
23	can, you know, tax, and cap and trade can hit you.	23	back and said let's do nothing, and what would happen.
24	There's all kinds of things in the future that may	24	Well, your costs are still going up due to inflation and
25	make that may change the today's economics	25	
	make that may change the today's economics.	25	consumer price index, and your revenues are shrinking.
	Page 70		Page 72
1	Page 70	1	Page 72
1	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it	1	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's
1 2	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who	1 2	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly.
1 2 3	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years.	1 2 3	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which
1 2 3 4	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of	1 2 3 4	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an
1 2 3 4 5	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any	1 2 3 4 5	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing. We were working on demand rate, which is a big	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where you're coming up with all of this? And when I finally
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing. We were working on demand rate, which is a big thing for our industry and our company, and I'm afraid	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where you're coming up with all of this? And when I finally got the McKinsey report, nothing was in there.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing. We were working on demand rate, which is a big thing for our industry and our company, and I'm afraid that's taken a back seat. That's a big thing.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where you're coming up with all of this? And when I finally got the McKinsey report, nothing was in there. They just took that as input, took Scenario 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing. We were working on demand rate, which is a big thing for our industry and our company, and I'm afraid that's taken a back seat. That's a big thing.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where you're coming up with all of this? And when I finally got the McKinsey report, nothing was in there. They just took that as input, took Scenario 1 and 2 and 3 as input and kind of jumped into and we
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing. We were working on demand rate, which is a big thing for our industry and our company, and I'm afraid that's taken a back seat. That's a big thing. These are big things but kind of in the small scheme of things. We had a lot of projects going on.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where you're coming up with all of this? And when I finally got the McKinsey report, nothing was in there. They just took that as input, took Scenario 1 and 2 and 3 as input and kind of jumped into and we can talk about that later if you want. The McKinsey
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing. We were working on demand rate, which is a big thing for our industry and our company, and I'm afraid tat's taken a back seat. That's a big thing. These are big things but kind of in the small scheme of things. We had a lot of projects going on. Changing out all the streetlights, you know, those kind	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where you're coming up with all of this? And when I finally got the McKinsey report, nothing was in there. They just took that as input, took Scenario 1 and 2 and 3 as input and kind of jumped into and we can talk about that later if you want. The McKinsey report is good in terms of what it says to do. It
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 70 It was a great deal in 2008, and it's it it's become less of a great deal. And it may who knows what the next 10 years will bring, or 20 years. Q So at the time that you left in January of 2019, up to that point, were you planning on making any radical changes or expecting major rate increases A No. Q from the generation and distribution side? A No. We had a lot of big projects going on, and they're still going on, but nothing radical, that I would call radical. Q Okay. A We made a change in our metering rate that affected we had a lawsuit out of that, last I heard, on the net metering for the rooftop solar. That was kind of a big thing. We were working on demand rate, which is a big thing for our industry and our company, and I'm afraid that's taken a back seat. That's a big thing. These are big things but kind of in the small scheme of things. We had a lot of projects going on.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 72 So eventually it's obvious what happens, and that's ugly. So they went to Number 2, Scenario 2, which was traditional utility response, which I think is an interesting name. I don't know whose definition of traditional you know, they didn't really as was the case with a lot of stuff, they didn't disclose a lot of what they were the underlying assumptions. But it appears that the traditional utility response was cut costs blindly across the board. Let's just slash costs, and we'll reduce head count by 25 percent, and we'll raise rates, and that will let us kind of shore up and protect our City contribution. So to me, that's what I read in, without seeing a whole lot of and starting in July, I kept saying where's the McKinsey report so I can see where you're coming up with all of this? And when I finally got the McKinsey report, nothing was in there. They just took that as input, took Scenario 1 and 2 and 3 as input and kind of jumped into and we can talk about that later if you want. The McKinsey

25

Q Well, I was going to ask you, you have
reviewed the traditional response, is that correct --

And I would argue that the traditional utility

18 (Pages 69 to 72)

Page	75

	Page 73		Page 75
1	response excluded all that, the work done by Deloitte.	1	reason that JEA's not the natural gas provider in Duval
2	Every time JEA's done strategic planning, we've come up	2	County. It would be great Paul McElroy pushed this.
3	with we don't say, well, let's sell the place. We	3	Jim Dickenson pushed this. It would be great for JEA.
4	come up with smart, innovative, creative ways to smartly	4	It shores up unit sales and revenue. And it's a good
5	cut costs, leverage technology, continue to improve,	5	deal for the City.
6	and and those were missing from the traditional	6	The City would benefit if JEA had the
7	utility response. They saved that for the privatization	7	franchise. I don't need to get into all the reasons for
8	part of the McKinsey report.	8	that, but it's a win win win. Well, let's push that
9	So they didn't they didn't have that in	9	instead of selling JEA, which is the opposite direction.
10	there. They had very unrealistic assumptions of	10	So just the traditional utility response
11	pressure on the business from lost unit sales. They	11	didn't push hard enough on opportunities to cut costs
12	didn't use the demand rate, and the demand rate is	12	and improve the business, and it didn't it didn't
13	coming, and JEA can implement it next year, or we can	13	push diversification of we can do JEA can work
14	sell to FPL and FPL will implement it. The whole	14	behind the meters. It can. There's nothing stopping it
15	industry is moving in that direction. It properly	15	today. There's no charter issue. There's no legal
16	aligns revenues with costs; fixed and variable.	16	issue.
17	I mean, you know, utility is just like any	17	JEA can go to you and say instead of going
18	other business; it has fixed and variable costs. We	18	over here and buying your rooftop solar battery system,
19	bill residential and small commercial industrial	19	let JEA buy it and install and maintain it and we'll
20	customers based on variable usage; kilowatt hours.	20	it's a partnership. And we can do it they can do it
20 21	Costs aren't variable based on kilowatt hours; only fuel	20	for residential customers. They can do it for medium
21	-	21	-
22	is. The rest of the costs are fixed based on your demand.	22	commercial industrial, these companies that have all
23 24	Medium and large commercial industrial	23	this green power corporate drivers.
24 25	customers pay a demand rate. The only reason everybody	24	You know, JEA in 2019 basically sat back and said we're going to lose all that. Well, no. You
20	customers pay a demand rate. The only reason everybody	25	salu were going to lose an that. wen, no. 100
	Page 74	ļ	Page 76
1	Page 74	1	Page 76
1	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of	1	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in
2	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the	2	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't
2 3	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's	2 3	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to
2 3 4	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard	2 3 4	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire
2 3 4 5	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers.	2 3 4 5	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA.
2 3 4 5 6	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're	2 3 4 5 6	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the
2 3 4 5 6 7	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue,	2 3 4 5 6 7	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe	2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it. And it's just waiting on leadership.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up with.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it. And it's just waiting on leadership. It was sidelined during the 2019 period. So	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up with.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it. And it's just waiting on leadership. It was sidelined during the 2019 period. So they didn't they didn't they didn't do traditional	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up with. Therefore, let's close that window and let's go to the sun's coming up and roses and flowers and the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it. And it's just waiting on leadership. It was sidelined during the 2019 period. So they didn't they didn't they didn't do traditional strategic planning to say how the Deloitte	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up with. Therefore, let's close that window and let's go to the sun's coming up and roses and flowers and the birds are singing and everything will be wonderful. All
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it. And it's just waiting on leadership. It was sidelined during the 2019 period. So they didn't they didn't they didn't do traditional strategic planning to say how the Deloitte recommendations, that sort of thing. They did it	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up with. Therefore, let's close that window and let's go to the sun's coming up and roses and flowers and the birds are singing and everything will be wonderful. All we have to do is sell the system.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it. And it's just waiting on leadership. It was sidelined during the 2019 period. So they didn't they didn't they didn't do traditional strategic planning to say how the Deloitte recommendations, that sort of thing. They did it McKinsey did it, but it was in Scenario 3, not in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up with. Therefore, let's close that window and let's go to the sun's coming up and roses and flowers and the birds are singing and everything will be wonderful. All we have to do is sell the system. Q So you've read the McKinsey report that or
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	doesn't pay a demand rate is because the technology of metering wasn't there until today. We now have the ability to put every customer on a demand rate. It's just a matter of making that shift, which will be hard for customers. And I say that in the context of if you're worried about rooftop solar eating into your revenue, that problem goes away when you implement the demand rate. It totally goes away. So why didn't they factor that into their traditional utility response? Maybe they didn't think that was traditional. But it's still something that JEA, as a public entity prior to the ITN, could do. And it's already piloted. JEA's been piloting it for three years. My daughter and son-in-law are on it. They live in Riverside. They're on the demand rate. They were one of the first people to get on it. And it's just waiting on leadership. It was sidelined during the 2019 period. So they didn't they didn't they didn't do traditional strategic planning to say how the Deloitte recommendations, that sort of thing. They did it	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	partner with those customers. They don't want to be in the power business. They don't want to they don't want to put this stuff up on their roof and have to worry about maintaining it. So they can go hire somebody else to do it, or they can partner with JEA. JEA 15 years ago put solar panels in the schools and on the Jaguars stadium and at the zoo. I mean, JEA has a history of partnering with solar projects. So they left from my perspective, they left a lot on the sidelines on the untouched in their traditional utility response and basically just said let's cut costs and raise rates. And you're plugging it in the spreadsheet and there's the answer, 20 percent reduction 25 percent reduction in employees, 50 percent 50 percent raising of rates, pressure on the City, contri you know, that was what they came up with. Therefore, let's close that window and let's go to the sun's coming up and roses and flowers and the birds are singing and everything will be wonderful. All we have to do is sell the system.

	Page 77		Page 79
1	A Yeah, I got it in December. Yes.	1	it's a good report. There's nothing wrong with their
2	Q You got it in December. And	2	management response. And there's absolutely nothing
3	A Not from JEA.	3	that says JEA cannot do everything that that report says
4	Q in your opinion in your opinion, having	4	to go do in the management response.
5	read that, there were a number of things that could have	5	It had simply been couched from the
6	been included in the traditional response without it	6	perspective of we looked at JEA as a public utility and
7	being transformed into a private utility?	7	that's terrible. Let's move to privatize, recapitalize,
8	A You couldn't overlay JEA's board presentation	8	co-op, IPO you know, fill in the blank and then do
9	in July and the McKinsey report and get any sense of	9	all this other stuff.
10	alignment. There was no talk of Scenario 1, 2, and 3.	10	So the other stuff was good and should be done
11	There was no talk of status quo they didn't talk	11	by JEA under new leadership. Today. Every bit of it.
12	about the traditional utility response. They used a	12	Q As a governmental entity?
13	whole different language.	13	A As a governmental entity, yes.
14	They had two scenarios; one is stay the course	14	Q And those are things
15	and the other one is management response.	15	A There's nothing in the report that talks at
16	Now, if you read closely, they use code	16	all, that I saw somebody else can go read it and
17	code language that kind of implied that the management	17	point out where I'm wrong. I didn't see anything that
18	response was privatization, but they never said that.	18	really directed you or JEA as a public power company
19	And they never supported the argument that JEA should	19	cannot do these things. Any of them.
20	privatize.	20	Q And were those things that, if you were
21	Do you remember the Herschel Vinyard list of	21	talking about a traditional response, you think should
22	here's ten things JEA would like to do, can't do it,	22	have been
23	can't do it? None of that was in there. They just kind	23	A Yes, they all should have been included.
24	of glossed over they never really spelled out we	24	Every bit. They're all traditional response.
25	think JEA should no longer be a public entity. It	25	Now, if you're Aaron Zahn and you're
	Page 78		D 00
	ruge /o		Page 80
1	wasn't in there at all.	1	Page 80 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I
1 2		1 2	
	wasn't in there at all.		brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I
2	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's	2	brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my
2 3	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is,	2 3	brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year
2 3 4	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a	2 3 4	brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the
2 3 4 5	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does	2 3 4 5	brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work
2 3 4 5 6	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first	2 3 4 5 6	brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff.
2 3 4 5 6 7	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like	2 3 4 5 6 7	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power Park; you can do it with 180. It may have been set up
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart, for one thing.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart, for one thing. And I think maybe JEA's story and the talking	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power Park; you can do it with 180. It may have been set up
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart, for one thing. And I think maybe JEA's story and the talking points and Project Scampi and this you know, 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power Park; you can do it with 180. It may have been set up as one of these they get a percent of the savings they
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart, for one thing. Mnd I think maybe JEA's story and the talking points and Project Scampi and this you know, whatever's going on I mean, there was so much going 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power Park; you can do it with 180. It may have been set up as one of these they get a percent of the savings they generate. So it had a lot of that. It was just more traditional, but small stuff. Nothing big that I recall in Deloitte's work.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart, for one thing. Mnd I think maybe JEA's story and the talking points and Project Scampi and this you know, whatever's going on I mean, there was so much going on there, I think things in trying to make everything 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power Park; you can do it with 180. It may have been set up as one of these they get a percent of the savings they generate. So it had a lot of that. It was just more traditional, but small stuff. Nothing big that I recall in Deloitte's work. Q Okay. So just talking about consultants, I'm
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart, for one thing. Mnd I think maybe JEA's story and the talking points and Project Scampi and this you know, whatever's going on I mean, there was so much going on there, I think things in trying to make everything line up, honestly, it's almost like they were trying to 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power Park; you can do it with 180. It may have been set up as one of these they get a percent of the savings they generate. So it had a lot of that. It was just more traditional, but small stuff. Nothing big that I recall in Deloitte's work. Q Okay. So just talking about consultants, I'm going to show you what I guess will be Exhibit 1 for
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 wasn't in there at all. You got to read between the lines. But it's basically stay the course, here's what the future is, with no support for where they got the numbers. It's a little table. It's number, number, number. Where does it come from? There's no it's in pages the first three or four pages. No supporting anything. It's like they took it as input. And they moved quickly into this what they call management response, which you can kind of infer is JEA's Scenario 3, A through F. But they didn't call it any of that. They didn't use the same the stuff that JEA staff developed in June, July was apparently something JEA developed, and to the extent there was any involvement with McKinsey, I don't know. But the two are really hard to well, they're six months apart, for one thing. And I think maybe JEA's story and the talking points and Project Scampi and this you know, whatever's going on I mean, there was so much going on there, I think things in trying to make everything line up, honestly, it's almost like they were trying to reverse engineer the answer so it all lined up with what 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 brand-new, you know, everything's nothing's I mean, it's all new. It's all new. But from my perspective, I'm looking at it from a 30-year perspective. It was all traditional. So was the Deloitte stuff that they trash canned. So was the work we did in 2012. Great stuff. Q Do you recall what kind of things Deloitte had suggested? A Similar things. It was more it was more internally focused, maybe a little less external strategic get into different, you know, businesses or whatever. It was really more getting down into the guts of the business and saving money; supply chain, procurement, how can you buy things cheaper. Nothing transformational, for example. Really more nuts and bolts and let's run the business smarter. You don't really need 200 people at Power Park; you can do it with 180. It may have been set up as one of these they get a percent of the savings they generate. So it had a lot of that. It was just more traditional, but small stuff. Nothing big that I recall in Deloitte's work. Q Okay. So just talking about consultants, I'm

20 (Pages 77 to 80)

	Page 81		Page 83
1	(Exhibit Number 1 was marked for	1	Q This is just the portion what I handed
2	identification.)	2	you
3	BY MR. GARRETT:	3	A Oh, okay. I'm sorry.
4	Q I'm sorry. Your interview.	4	Q is just the update on
5	And what is this document?	5	A I'm sorry. I'm sorry. This isn't I should
6	A FMPA is an organization in the state of	6	have read it. Okay. I'm good. Thank you.
7	Florida, big, big outfit, and they have they have a	7	Q And you've reviewed this?
8	board. They have customers. They have they talk	8	A Yeah.
9	about the type of business, but they have a board	9	Q And was there anything in here that you
10	meeting once a month.	10	disagreed with or it seemed maybe overly optimistic or
11	The first half of this is just general stuff	11	pessimistic?
12	regarding their report to the board on their business.	12	A No. Nothing. Looked like a good work product
13	So they have 31 members, public power, and they	13	to me.
14	basically go out and buy electricity for their members	14	It basically refuted a lot of the as a
15	instead of their members having to do it. It's they	15	small example, JEA lost 8 percent sales over the last
16	do it.	16	decade, which didn't really happen, and JEA's it
17	So they have bought they go work with the	17	refuted all of that from the perspective of FMPA. They
18	IOUs. They have bought into the nuclear units that are	18	put the FMPA hat on it. They I don't know that they
19	in the state. They buy into others. They have some	19	were necessarily looking at JEA so much.
20	generation.	20	Q And it, in fact, showed, at least here in
21	So it's it's a it's an organization, 31	21	their forecasting, I think it was primarily increases
22	members. Jax Beach is a member. Jax Beach gets all of	22	in
23	its electricity from that bump-up. So it's a big	23	A Right.
24	outfit.	24	Q growth? Maybe not fast growth, but some
25	And they this was from their meeting was	25	modicum of growth?
	Page 82		Page 84
1	Page 82 it October? No, September. First part of this is just	1	Page 84 A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing.
1 2		1 2	
	it October? No, September. First part of this is just		A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing.
2	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was	2	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and
2 3	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing.	2 3	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year.
2 3 4	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city	2 3 4	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing.Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year.One of the things the attorneys on Monday
2 3 4 5	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board.	2 3 4 5	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things.
2 3 4 5 6	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their	2 3 4 5 6	 A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates
2 3 4 5 6 7	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we	2 3 4 5 6 7	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a consultant that's been used by JEA? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards. No, they played with the played with the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a consultant that's been used by JEA? A Yes. Including in 2019 until September. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards. No, they played with the played with the numbers, played with the data.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a consultant that's been used by JEA? A Yes. Including in 2019 until September. Q And so this presentation, this update on JEA 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Mow, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards. No, they played with the played with the numbers, played with the data. Q So to that point
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a consultant that's been used by JEA? A Yes. Including in 2019 until September. Q And so this presentation, this update on JEA from 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Mow, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards. No, they played with the played with the numbers, played with the data. Q So to that point A And this is on cost, right, and rates going
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a consultant that's been used by JEA? A Yes. Including in 2019 until September. Q And so this presentation, this update on JEA from A Yes. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards. No, they played with the played with the numbers, played with the data. Q So to that point A And this is on cost, right, and rates going down over time, not up. Yeah.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a consultant that's been used by JEA? A Yes. Including in 2019 until September. Q And so this presentation, this update on JEA from A Yes. Q FMPA 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards. No, they played with the played with the numbers, played with the data. Q So to that point A And this is on cost, right, and rates going down over time, not up. Yeah.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 it October? No, September. First part of this is just a general report. Here's but part of it was was an attempt to address what they were seeing and hearing. Their board is basically city mayors and city managers from their members. It's a 30-member board. And they had seen and heard all the reporting from Jacksonville and JEA, and they hear all this doom and gloom, you know, death spiral. And they went to their leadership and said, hey, what's going on? Are we looking at the same thing? FMPA hired Burns & Mac, who was actually a they're a general utility consultant; transmission, distribution. They're just they're kind of like Black & Veatch. Hired them to come in and do a report, and that's what this is. It's a report to their board really largely challenging what JEA was saying was coming. Q And Burns & McDonnell, they were they're a consultant that's been used by JEA? A Yes. Including in 2019 until September. Q And so this presentation, this update on JEA from A Yes. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A Yeah. Fast growth is actually a bad thing. Can be. JEA has and the state has leveled off, and we're growing about 1 percent a year. One of the things the attorneys on Monday missed they talked a lot about a lot of things. They one of JEA's claims was that it's raised rates 71 percent in the last ten years, which is a lie. JEA's rates have gone down in the last ten years. If they went to their board and they said as evidence of we're you know, remember the traditional utility response? We're going to have 50 percent increase in rates in the next decade. They said as an example of that, look back. We JEA raised electric rates 71 percent in ten years. Now, I was there. 7 [sic] percent a year. We would have been run out of town on a rail if that's what happened. It didn't happen. It was all more lies, just like the 8 percent contraction going backwards. No, they played with the played with the numbers, played with the data. Q So to that point A And this is on cost, right, and rates going down over time, not up. Yeah.

21 (Pages 81 to 84)

	Page 85		Page 87
1	Are you familiar with this document?	1	Q that you had provided to me.
2	A I've seen it.	2	(Exhibit Number 3 was marked for
3	(Exhibit Number 2 was marked for	3	identification.)
4	identification.)	4	BY MR. GARRETT:
5	BY MR. GARRETT:	5	Q And just to start off, do you recall who it is
6	Q And this is a chart	6	that created this document?
7	A This is the 71 percent, yeah. Thank you.	7	A I do not. Somebody at JEA, I think. I
8	Q Okay. And this was what you were just talking	8	received it after retirement. It came through an email,
9	about, a 71 percent increase. And this is essentially	9	and I don't know where it came from.
10	the information that was presented to the JEA board; is	10	Q Okay. And what else does this document show
11	that your understanding?	11	you?
12	A I don't think I don't know that they	12	A Well, it's rates. It's rate history. It's
13	presented this. They presented the answer 71 percent	13	October so their yield thing, you know, the
14	increase. I didn't get this from the board meeting. I	14	problem part of the problem with yield is it was more
15	had to go ask for it and find it.	15	than ten years. They didn't just look at ten years.
16	This is how they because I'm scratching my	16	They went from '06 to '18 how many years that is
17	head trying to figure out where they came up with that,	17	but that this is their yield that gave you 71 percent
18	and this is what I found. And it's a spreadsheet. So	18	was '06 to '18.
19	71 it says right there, 71 percent; it must be right.	19	This guy happens to be it's just a
20	Q And they use a metric in calculating this	20	different time slice. It's '08, October of '08 it's
21	71 percent. They call it yield.	21	just kind of right in the middle of the recession
22	A Yes.	22	through '16. So the columns are those years. It's
23	Q Do you understand what yield is?	23	every October.
24	A Yes. Now that somebody explained it. I've	24	And then it's the rate numbers. So the first
25	never seen it prior. I don't know who came up with it,	25	row is residential, and if you're a customer,
	Page 86		Page 88
1	never heard of it before.	1	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a
2	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is.	2	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the
2 3	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you	2 3	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down
2 3 4	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield	2 3 4	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those
2 3 4 5	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No.	2 3 4 5	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years.
2 3 4 5 6	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield?	2 3 4 5 6	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's
2 3 4 5 6 7	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric 	2 3 4 5 6 7	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. And this was a way to kind of roll it up at a 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. And this was a way to kind of roll it up at a high level and simplify it into one number. If you do	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone down over ten years and the base went up. But they
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. And this was a way to kind of roll it up at a high level and simplify it into one number. If you do it the way I would do it, it would be a big table with a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone down over ten years and the base went up. But they didn't want to share that. That's a good story. If you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. And this was a way to kind of roll it up at a high level and simplify it into one number. If you do	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone down over ten years and the base went up. But they
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. And this was a way to kind of roll it up at a high level and simplify it into one number. If you do it the way I would do it, it would be a big table with a bunch of rows and columns and it would be complicated,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone down over ten years and the base went up. But they didn't want to share that. That's a good story. If you add base and fuel together, rates have gone down over
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. And this was a way to kind of roll it up at a high level and simplify it into one number. If you do it the way I would do it, it would be a big table with a bunch of rows and columns and it would be complicated, and it	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone down over ten years and the base went up. But they didn't want to share that. That's a good story. If you add base and fuel together, rates have gone down over the last ten years. They wanted the story to be
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. And this was a way to kind of roll it up at a high level and simplify it into one number. If you do it the way I would do it, it would be a big table with a bunch of rows and columns and it would be complicated, and it Q Yeah. And to that to that point, let me 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone down over ten years and the base went up. But they didn't want to share that. That's a good story. If you add base and fuel together, rates have gone down over the last ten years. They wanted the story to be 71 percent increase.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 never heard of it before. But yes, I understand what yield is. Q So in your role on the energy side, you wouldn't have ever used yield A No. Q this metric of yield? A No. This is a high-level financial metric that the finance group might have used. Q Budgeting or something? A Or for telling a story to the board. I don't know. But it's a macro level quasi rate. It's a surrogate for rate. To think about electric rates, it's complicated. This simplifies it into a talking point. You know, you got base rates, you got fuel rate, you got four different rate classes. So it's complicated. Ma this was a way to kind of roll it up at a high level and simplify it into one number. If you do it the way I would do it, it would be a big table with a bunch of rows and columns and it would be complicated, and it Q Yeah. And to that to that point, let me give you what will be Exhibit 3. And this is a table 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	residential customer, consuming 1,250 kilowatt hours a month, which is average probably high average the rates during this time period went from \$143.76 down not up, down to \$134. 71 percent decrease over those seven or eight years it looks like eight years. So it's just another way to look at it's more detailed. There's problems with yield. The biggest problem with yield is they didn't include the fuel. They only looked at base rates. Base rates is two-thirds of the total. Fuel is one-third of the total. You can argue that it's two different things. To simply pull off base and talk about that as the rate is misleading. If you want to pull it off and talk about, well, what have your base rates done, that's fine, but show the total, because that's what customers pay. And the fact of the matter is that fuel's gone down over ten years and the base went up. But they didn't want to share that. That's a good story. If you add base and fuel together, rates have gone down over the last ten years. They wanted the story to be 71 percent increase. They didn't even say base rates. In fact,

22 (Pages 85 to 88)

	Page 89		Page 91
1	You had to dig around to figure out that it was	1	are there's a \$5 per month customer charge and then
2	electric. Then you had to dig around further to figure	2	there's fuel, which is about 3 cents, and everything
3	out it was just the base rate. That's why only	3	else, which is mainly fixed costs at 7 cents, which
4	two-thirds of the rate went up.	4	gives you about a 10-cent fixed rate total for electric.
5	Ryan Wannemacher at the next board meeting	5	Q So, for example, if JEA was to build a solar
6	tapdanced as to why they excluded fuel and whatever.	6	facility, there it would probably affect the base
7	It's just all part of the part of the misinformation.	7	rate, increasing it, but the actual cost of fuel there
8	Rates moving forward, according to JEA	8	would be
9	traditional utility response, will go up 50 percent. If	9	A Zero.
10	you don't believe us, just look at 71 percent in the	10	Q zero?
11	past. Here's the history that's even worse. So we're	11	A Yes.
12	only asking for 50 percent increase.	12	Q Okay.
13	This is a more detailed analysis. It's a	13	A That's correct. And when you build a coal
14	little unfortunate that it doesn't use the same years,	14	plant, the fixed costs and the owning and the debt and
15	but it's basically by rate class. JEA has residential	15	the operation and maintenance and the capital and
16	rates. It has three categories of commercial	16	base, the coal, the fuel is the variable, is the
17	industrial: Small, medium, large.	17	other is fuel rate.
18	And you really the rates aren't some macro	18	Q So you really need to look at both components
10	level quasi rate thing yield. The rates are tariff	19	to
20	sheets that are filed with the Public Service Commission	20	A You need to look at both, yeah. That's what I
20	that have lots of numbers on them. And this is how I	20	look at when I pay the bill every month. It's to
22	would look at rates over time. What have residential	22	help prepare for Vogtle, the last rate action JEA had
23	rates done, what's the fuel rate done, commercial	23	was to raise base rates and reduce fuel, so it was a
23	industrial, what have they done. And if you look down	23	zero net.
24	this right column, it's all negative.	24	But by doing the analysis the way they did it,
25	uns right column, it's an negative.	25	But by doing the analysis the way they did it,
		1	
	Page 90		Page 92
1	Page 90 So the total rate for all of JEA's customers	1	Page 92 it ignored the production. It only looked at the
1 2		1 2	_
	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers		it ignored the production. It only looked at the
2	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at.	2	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase.
2 3	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's	2 3	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was
2 3 4	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction	2 3 4	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a
2 3 4 5	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives	2 3 4 5	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low
2 3 4 5 6	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it	2 3 4 5 6	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting.
2 3 4 5 6 7	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's	2 3 4 5 6 7	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you have the base rate.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the A surrogate for rates, but it's not really
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you have the base rate. A Uh-huh.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the A surrogate for rates, but it's not really rates are rates. They're in the tariff sheet. It's a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you have the base rate. A Uh-huh. Q And the base rate, is that what covers kind of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the A surrogate for rates, but it's not really rates are rates. They're in the tariff sheet. It's a big book. It's complicated. You have to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you have the base rate. A Uh-huh. Q And the base rate, is that what covers kind of the cost of having facilities and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the A surrogate for rates, but it's not really rates are rates. They're in the tariff sheet. It's a big book. It's complicated. You have to Q So that single number, the yield metric, it's including both the residential customers that are A It's everything.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you have the base rate. A Uh-huh. Q And the base rate, is that what covers kind of the cost of having facilities and A Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the A surrogate for rates, but it's not really rates are rates. They're in the tariff sheet. It's a big book. It's complicated. You have to Q So that single number, the yield metric, it's including both the residential customers that are
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you have the base rate. A Uh-huh. Q And the base rate, is that what covers kind of the cost of having facilities and A Yes. Q transmission lines?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the A surrogate for rates, but it's not really rates are rates. They're in the tariff sheet. It's a big book. It's complicated. You have to Q So that single number, the yield metric, it's including both the residential customers that are A It's everything.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	So the total rate for all of JEA's customers has gone down, no matter what rate class you look at. Q So this type of analysis, would you say that's a more fair and accurate depiction A It's very yes, absolutely. But it gives some people a headache that want to just look at it you know, they want a talking point or sound bite. It's absolutely more. But you got to drill down. You got to talk about base versus fuel. You got to talk about residential versus you know. And you got to look at the whole and why don't we look at water rates and sewer rates and reclaimed water. And JEA's a big company with lots of products. They focused on electric and just a subset of the electric rate and said it went up. Q When you talk about the combination so you have the base rate. A Uh-huh. Q And the base rate, is that what covers kind of the cost of having facilities and A Yes. Q transmission lines? A Yes. And the owning costs, the building, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 it ignored the production. It only looked at the increase. Do you remember a few years previous, JEA was overcollecting on fuel and kept doing refunds? Once a month. It was during the year, you'd get a really low bill. It's because the fuel was overcollecting. Overcollecting, kept giving them, here's a hundred bucks, Chris. Well, that got left off their 71 percent analysis. They didn't count that. So fuel's important. It needs to be included. And there are technical mathematical reasons as to why yield doesn't even work. Yield can be misleading. Yield can imply an increase in rates when the rates actually go down. It's a simple mathematical trick kind of number Q And how does the A surrogate for rates, but it's not really rates are rates. They're in the tariff sheet. It's a big book. It's complicated. You have to Q So that single number, the yield metric, it's including both the residential customers that are A It's everything. Q on that type of rate structure; it's also

23 (Pages 89 to 92)

	Page 93		Page 95
1	Q commercial industrial?	1	down.
2	A It's total revenue, base revenue, divided by	2	Q And who is it when you say "they" were
3	total kilowatt hours, all in one number.	3	upset, who was
4	Q So it doesn't really tell you anything about	4	A Well, I think you know, I heard second-,
5	any particular class of	5	thirdhand it was just and it may I'm sure my name
6	A No.	6	came up. It may have been broader, who's talking to
7	Q customer?	7	Nate, who's talking to Bauerlein, who's talking to, you
8	A No. And it excludes fuel.	8	know, fill in the blank.
9	And it went up when rates went down.	9	I don't think it was just about me, but my
10	MR. GARRETT: Let's go off for a moment.	10	name did come up. And it would have been Aaron and
11	(Discussion off the record.)	11	Vinyard, to the best of my knowledge, of just and
12	BY MR. GARRETT:	12	they've as you know, and you read what I read, there
13	Q Mr. Brost, I understand that you had asked for	13	was a lot of focus on let's push this through before
14	certain information from JEA after your retirement; is	14	leaks happen and we've got to keep things under wraps
15	that correct?	15	and we don't want we need to keep a tight lid on
16	A Yes, on a few occasions.	16	everything we're doing. Because they were worried with
17	Q And was that the for a copy of the IRP that	17	public relations and how to handle the messaging if
18	we were discussing as well as the McKinsey report?	18	things got out. And things got out anyway.
19	A Yes, it was.	19	And so they had some sensitivity around
20	Q And what were you told?	20	keeping things quiet, including the cone of silence,
21	A That they didn't exist, or they weren't final	21	which was around the ITN and may or may not have had
22	and available to be disseminated.	22	legal substance.
23	Q And when was that?	23	Q So going back to your original request, who
24	A That was October-ish.	24	told you that those reports were not available?
25	Q Of 2019?	25	A Jeanie. She works in for McCarthy. She
	Page 94		Page 96
1	A August, September, October. 2019, yeah.	1	works in the public records office. There's a couple
2	Yeah, yeah, yeah. After the so I was interested in	2	folks here that handle that. Jeanie Gillespie, I think
3	the IRP because I'm a 30-year utility guy and I was	3	is her name. Nice lady, very professional. No issues
4	part I was just interested in the answer as an	4	with Jeanie. She just told me they weren't available.
5	engineer, as an I was just interested in where they	5	And when I asked for the IRP, she gave me the
6	landed with the IRP. I had involvement with it. I left	6	2012 version it wasn't 2012. It went back to 2008, I
7	a lot of stuff that was still going on, and I wanted to	7	think. It wasn't the current one. But she thought she
8	kind of follow up and see how so that was the IRP.	8	was giving me what I said, no, no, no, I want the one
9	I was interested in the McKinsey report to	9	Steve and I did in 2018. Oh, well, that's not finished.
10	help me understand the July board meeting, which I was	10	Q And then did they ever fulfill your requests
11	sure they would have had done prior to the July board	11	in the end, or did you withdraw them, or how were they
12	meeting, and so I was surprised to learn that it wasn't	12	resolved?
13	available.	13	A I'll say this. I didn't want to do public
14	At some point I heard through the grapevine	14	records requests at all. I just it's not me. I'm
15	that one of those two documents I think the McKinsey	15	not I sent Melissa Dykes a text. I said, hey,
16	report had been finalized, so I followed back around	16	Melissa, can you send me the blah blah blah? And
17	with Jeanie Gillespie, maybe, the lady in their public	17	then and Melissa and I had a good relationship, no
18	records. Nice, very helpful.	18	issues.
19	And then later heard so I basically said,	19	She handled it she wanted to handle it
20	well, I'll try again. I understand it's now available.	20	through normal channels. So I never sent them a formal
21	I forget how I heard it, but they had a big meeting on	21	records request. It was a she created it. Next
22	16 and were upset that people were talking to me. They	22	thing I know I was hearing from Jeanie, who I didn't
23	wanted to try to figure out who the mole was. And all	23	know, and then I worked with Jeanie a couple times, and
24	of a sudden, people quit talking to me, at least the	24	it was email.
25	ones that worked on 16. I have other connections lower	25	When I heard about the ugly meeting on 16, I
[

24 (Pages 93 to 96)

	Page 97		Page 99
1	did send Jeanie an email saying, hey, I didn't mean to	1	
2	cause any problems. You can consider my request closed.	2	Q Was there anything that was presented there that you disagreed with?
3	I didn't mean to get anybody in trouble. So I did. And	3	A No.
4	I said, make sure Herschel and Aaron know I rescinded my	4	Q Or thought was inaccurate in
5	request.	5	A No. It was great. Y'all should get attorneys
6	Now, at that time I had a gotten a copy. I	6	to work for free more often. That was good.
7	had already gotten a copy, so I was being a little	7	No, no, it was I thought they did a good
8	disingenuous. But I really I mean I've got good I	8	job.
9	left on good terms. I didn't I didn't leave on no	9	Now, they got a little confused and I'm an
10	bridges were burned. I had good relationships, even	10	engineer and I know all this stuff, and so I get I
11	with Aaron up until the end. I'd see him from time to	11	pick up on things that aren't they got a little
12	time.	12	confused between the ten-year site plan and the IRP and
13	And so, I mean and certainly Melissa and	13	the strategic plan. They kind of just rolled all that
14	the team and the folks I left behind, and I don't want	14	in together, and it's really three different things. So
15	to get anybody in trouble, you know so it was it	15	I noted that. But no, the things they talked about
16	bothered me that my simple request got blown up into	16	looked solid.
17	something ugly.	17	From my perspective, there were two other
18	But that was a little bit of Aaron. Aaron	18	dishonest comments from Aaron to the board that they
19	a bit thin-skinned, and he would he could be	19	didn't you know, they picked up on the 8 percent, the
20	volatile. I never saw it much towards me, but he had	20	games they played with the charts and the access and the
21	the tendency to kind of blow up and lose his temper. I	21	landscape. And I've done all that. I mean, that's
22	know y'all have gotten a few stories. Not bad.	22	all instead of the power of the pen, it's now the
23	I mean, I certainly there's people that are	23	power of the keyboard and the spreadsheets, how you play
24	even worse being hotheaded and tempered. But he would	24	games to make things look.
25	occasionally get upset.	25	And they went into the history of the kilowatt
	Page 98		Page 100
1	Page 98	1	Page 100
1	Q And	1	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two
2	Q AndA So this was an example of that, I guess. I	2	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent,
2 3	Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know.	2 3	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights
2 3 4	Q AndA So this was an example of that, I guess. Idon't know.Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA	2 3 4	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a
2 3 4 5	Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know.	2 3	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And
2 3 4	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. 	2 3 4 5	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a
2 3 4 5 6	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell 	2 3 4 5 6	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's
2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn 	2 3 4 5 6 7	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? A Six months ago, or September or October. Last fall. I don't know whether they've been brought back in or not. Good company, doing good work. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing called yield, and yield has inaccuracies embedded in it.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? A Six months ago, or September or October. Last fall. I don't know whether they've been brought back in 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing called yield, and yield has inaccuracies embedded in it. It's a surrogate for rate, but it's not rate. It's not
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? A Six months ago, or September or October. Last fall. I don't know whether they've been brought back in or not. Good company, doing good work. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing called yield, and yield has inaccuracies embedded in it. It's a surrogate for rate, but it's not really the rate.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? A Six months ago, or September or October. Last fall. I don't know whether they've been brought back in or not. Good company, doing good work. Q Okay. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing called yield, and yield has inaccuracies embedded in it. It's a surrogate for rate, but it's not rate. It's not really the rate. And then the did y'all know JEA has 400
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? A Six months ago, or September or October. Last fall. I don't know whether they've been brought back in or not. Good company, doing good work. Q Okay. A Great outfit. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing called yield, and yield has inaccuracies embedded in it. It's a surrogate for rate, but it's not really the rate. And then the did y'all know JEA has 400 fewer employees today than it had ten years ago? Because remember the traditional utility response is got to raise rates and we got to lay off 25 percent of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? A Six months ago, or September or October. Last fall. I don't know whether they've been brought back in or not. Good company, doing good work. Q Okay. A Great outfit. Q And you viewed the special committee meeting this past A Yes. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing called yield, and yield has inaccuracies embedded in it. It's a surrogate for rate, but it's not really the rate. And then the did y'all know JEA has 400 fewer employees today than it had ten years ago? Because remember the traditional utility response is got to raise rates and we got to lay off 25 percent of the workforce. Well, if you don't believe me, just look
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q And A So this was an example of that, I guess. I don't know. Q Did you hear anything about after this FMPA presentation was done by Burns & McDonnell A Yes. Q did you hear anything about how Mr. Zahn reacted to the fact that one of JEA's vendors had come out against their narrative? A Yeah, he wasn't happy. And I don't know whether he directed Melissa to fire them or she just figured out she needed to do it, but they were terminated because of what they wrote for FMPA. Q So your understanding is that Burns & McDonnell is no longer doing any work for JEA? A Six months ago, or September or October. Last fall. I don't know whether they've been brought back in or not. Good company, doing good work. Q Okay. A Great outfit. Q And you viewed the special committee meeting this past 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	hours, and the numbers are the numbers. They picked two numbers that happened to give them a negative 8 percent, which included FMPA and converting all the streetlights to LED and all that should and if they were doing a fair analysis, they would have pulled all that out. And if you do a linear regression on the numbers, it's 1 percent growth, which is what JEA has been using in its ten-year site plan and other studies and financial forecasts. But yeah, the we've talked about it. They claimed that the rates have increased 37 71 percent I'm sorry 71 percent over the last decade, which mathematically may be true, but it's certainly misleading in the way they portrayed it. They left fuel off, and they had this thing called yield, and yield has inaccuracies embedded in it. It's a surrogate for rate, but it's not really the rate. And then the did y'all know JEA has 400 fewer employees today than it had ten years ago? Because remember the traditional utility response is got to raise rates and we got to lay off 25 percent of the

	Page 101		Page 103
1	In 2008 we laid off for a year or two 200	1	Q And speaking of Steve McInall, would you have
2	Randstad temporary employees because of the recession.	2	expected that he would have been involved with the
3	We later brought them back. Today you probably got	3	strategic planning process?
4	more Randstad was the contract we had for years for	4	A Should have been, would have been. At this
5	temporary employees, temps.	5	point I can't tell who was involved besides Aaron. I'm
6	And we had another company for IT, because you	6	not even sure Ryan was involved. And they had Julio,
7	get niche, and the customer care people, they needed	7	who was in charge and came and went.
8	their own. But those were equivalent employees. And	8	So one of my thoughts as I was recently
9	those we had first time in our history we laid	9	following up on Monday's committee meeting, I was
10	employees off in 2008 due to the recession. But it was	10	reading all the depositions. You ought to depose
11	a one-time event, much like Fernandina going away.	11	McKinsey and Julio. I don't know.
12	You know, all things being equal, it was 200	12	Yeah, Steve should have been involved. I
13	employees let go, but we hired them all back. Maybe not	13	think they you know, they went around and talked to
14	those individuals, but there's at least	14	everybody individually and just tried to roll it up and
15	And the other one was SJRPP, which was another	15	assimilate it, and particularly when it came to the
16	Fernandina-like one-off hit. I mean, it was a coal	16	traditional utility response, what can you do to cut
17	plant. They weren't even JEA employees, but they took	17	costs. Caren Anders, Deryle Calhoun, they kind of went
18	200 225 employees. Yes, they were laid off in	18	out and solicited. But I couldn't tell where there was
19	January of 2018, December of '17, because we closed the	19	a whole lot of high-level involvement in managing the
20	power plant. But it wasn't to take that and parlay	20	McKinsey group.
21	it into JEA's contracting every year JEA has fewer	21	And I never met with them. They if they
22	and fewer contractings, it was misleading.	22	were working prior to January of '19, they I didn't
23	So the 400 employees was similar, to me, to	23	have anything to do with them, so they showed up after.
24	the 8 percent contraction in unit sales. You know, they	24	And I don't know who they worked with. Ask Steve.
25	looked back and played games with the numbers and threw	25	MR. GARRETT: Okay. Why don't we go off the
	Page 102		Page 104
1	_	1	_
1	something out that while maybe technically correct, it	1	record here for a second.
	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate		_
2	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past.	2	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT:
2 3	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of	2 3	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information
2 3 4	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past.	2 3 4	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee
2 3 4 5	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down	2 3 4 5	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information
2 3 4 5 6	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate	2 3 4 5 6	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues?
2 3 4 5 6 7	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the	2 3 4 5 6 7	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast A Well, the McKinsey report's a little more 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and gamesmanship and negatively, you know, biasing reality
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast A Well, the McKinsey report's a little more well, first off, that's all of JEA, and it's a little 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and gamesmanship and negatively, you know, biasing reality in the future to prop up a case to sell sell the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast A Well, the McKinsey report's a little more well, first off, that's all of JEA, and it's a little different animal. And there were certainly who all 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and gamesmanship and negatively, you know, biasing reality in the future to prop up a case to sell sell the utility.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast A Well, the McKinsey report's a little more well, first off, that's all of JEA, and it's a little different animal. And there were certainly who all contributed to that. But the IRP and the ten-year site 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. Mnd as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and gamesmanship and negatively, you know, biasing reality in the future to prop up a case to sell sell the utility. If there's certainly a legitimate case that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast A Well, the McKinsey report's a little more well, first off, that's all of JEA, and it's a little different animal. And there were certainly who all contributed to that. But the IRP and the ten-year site plan are it's Steve McInall. That's electric 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and gamesmanship and negatively, you know, biasing reality in the future to prop up a case to sell sell the utility. If there's certainly a legitimate case that JEA should be privatized and if we want to have that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast A Well, the McKinsey report's a little more well, first off, that's all of JEA, and it's a little different animal. And there were certainly who all contributed to that. But the IRP and the ten-year site plan are it's Steve McInall. That's electric generation. It's a little more focused. And they're 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and gamesmanship and negatively, you know, biasing reality in the future to prop up a case to sell sell the utility. If there's certainly a legitimate case that JEA should be privatized and if we want to have that discussion, that's open and honest and to have that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 something out that while maybe technically correct, it certainly wasn't it didn't convey an accurate portrayal of the past. So they were just similar in the sense of the lawyers talked about the unit sales going down 8 percent, how that wasn't really accurate, and the rate increase was similar in the Q And going back to the ten-year site plan, the IRP, and I'm trying to remember. What was the third A Strategic the McKinsey report. Q I'm sorry. The McKinsey report. Those are different or have some different purposes, but were they correct when they were saying that they have some of the same underlying A Yes. Q information gathered and the forecast A Well, the McKinsey report's a little more well, first off, that's all of JEA, and it's a little different animal. And there were certainly who all contributed to that. But the IRP and the ten-year site plan are it's Steve McInall. That's electric 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	record here for a second. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. GARRETT: Q So, Mr. Brost, is there any other information or statements you'd like to make to the committee regarding all these issues? A I appreciate the three council members forming the committee and President Wilson's work to put all this together. It's a big job and probably thankless and important work. And I appreciate the committee the council members collectively pushing back in the last six months on the JEA process, ITN process in particular. And as much as people were spun up about various aspects of things and had issues with Aaron, and my my the issue that sticks in my craw is the what I perceive is significant dishonesty and gamesmanship and negatively, you know, biasing reality in the future to prop up a case to sell sell the utility. If there's certainly a legitimate case that JEA should be privatized and if we want to have that

	Page 105		Page 107
1	part of it more than anything else.	1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	Let's speak the truth and be open and honest	2	
3	about the future and the challenges that are faced	3	
4	and	4	STATE OF FLORIDA
5	MR. GARRETT: Mr. Brost, we really appreciate	5	COUNTY OF DUVAL
6	your time. And thank you for	6	
7	THE WITNESS: Thank you, Chris. Appreciate	7	
8	it.	8	I, HEATHER M. THOMAS, Court Reporter and
9	MR. GARRETT: for coming today.	9	Notary Public, State of Florida, was authorized to
10	THE WITNESS: Thank y'all.	10	and did stenographically report the foregoing
11	-	11	proceedings; and that the transcript, pages 4
12	(Sworn statement concluded at 12:48 p.m.)	12	through 107, is a true and accurate record of my
13		13	stenographic notes.
14		14	I further certify that I am not a
		15	relative, or employee, or attorney, or counsel of
15		16	any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected
16 17		17	with the action, nor am I financially interested in
17		18	this action.
18		19	
19		20	DATED this 2nd day of March, 2020.
20		21	
21		22	- thether of Strenger
22			HEATHER M. THOMAS
23		23	COURT REPORTER
24		24	
25		25	
	Page 106		
1	CERTIFICATE OF OATH		
2 3	STATE OF FLORIDA) COUNTY OF DUVAL)		
4	I, the undersigned authority, certify that		
5	MICHAEL BROST personally appeared before me and was duly		
6	sworn.		
7			
8	WITNESS my hand and official seal this 2nd day		
9	of March, 2020.		
10			
11	Heather M. Thomas,		
12	Court Reporter		
	Notary Public - State of Florida		
13	My Commission No. GG 281865		
	My Commission Expires 2/1/2023		
14			
15			
16			
17			
18 19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

				Page 1
A	54:25	94:4	assume 53:4	ball 44:4
a.m 1:17 68:1,1	agency 54:8	answering 7:12	assumption	balloon 13:5
Aaron 1:6 5:16	agenda 59:7	anti-coal 30:5	71:14	bankrupt 68:12
12:17 13:14	aggressive 71:14	anxiety 52:8	assumptions	69:1
	ago 8:17,20 12:1	anybody 71:19	52:21 58:16	base 26:5 69:6
15:3,14 40:1 46:5 49:8	23:16 53:24	97:3,15	72:8 73:10	86:15 88:9,9
40.3 49.8 56:22 57:5,6	60:17,17 76:6	anymore 8:21	attempt 82:3	88:12,14,18,20
58:7 59:6	98:16 100:20	51:21	attorney 107:15	88:23 89:3
60:24 61:22	agree 25:25	anyway 9:5	107:16	90:9,17,19
62:11 64:3	27:19 28:2,10	21:24 27:13	attorneys 20:12	91:6,16,23
79:25 95:10	agreed 27:24,25	35:14 40:17	84:4 99:5	93:2
97:4,11,18,18	28:1 30:15	41:7,7,9 50:4	auditor 12:11	based 53:10
99:18 103:5	31:12	95:18	13:3	64:2 73:20,21
104:15	agreement 1:6	apart 78:16	auditors 12:13	73:22
Aaron's 51:5	17:1 24:1	apparently	August 94:1	basically 5:21
ability 74:3	25:14,20,23	78:13	authority 106:4	6:4,8 12:25
able 8:22 39:10	27:10,14 28:10	APPEARAN	authorized	13:15,21 16:20
abnormal 17:7	28:11 32:19	2:1	107:9	27:20 33:2
absolutely 79:2	33:1	appeared 106:5	available 22:25	36:24 46:3
90:5,8	ahead 32:10	appears 72:9	93:22 94:13,20	59:25 62:7
absorb 68:24	40:10 42:4,11	appendices	95:24 96:4	63:15 71:22
access 99:20	45:22,24 62:4	25:21	average 20:8	75:24 76:12
account 19:23	air 10:4	apples 37:10	88:2,2	78:3 81:14
accounting	Alan 13:6,7	appreciate 4:10	avoid 48:6	82:4 83:14
31:10	14:21	104:7,10 105:5	aware 55:21,24	89:15 94:19
accurate 33:16	alignment 77:10	105:7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	basics 61:12
90:4 102:2,6	aligns 73:16	April 46:19 59:3	B	basis 22:5,20
107:12	all-in 37:18	area 6:14,15 7:5	back 7:7 9:18,20	batteries 41:18
acres 30:21,23	Amazon 59:18	9:2 16:22	12:12 18:2	58:1
act 46:1	Amelia 16:21	argue 27:22	26:4 35:13	battery 75:18
action 91:22	amend 28:10	28:8 49:4	44:8 45:10	Bauerlein 95:7
107:17,18	amount 31:3	72:25 88:11	46:23 56:14	be-all 57:17
actions 71:4	analysis 44:1,8	argument 18:3	58:17 64:23	Beach 23:15
actual 91:7	47:12,19 48:2	62:19 77:19	66:22 70:19	81:22,22
add 88:20	89:13 90:3	arguments	71:12,23 75:24	bead 52:18
additional 40:20	91:25 92:9	28:12	84:13 94:16	beat 54:1
address 82:3	100:5	asked 13:2	95:23 96:6	bed 35:4
addressing 65:9	Anders 6:13	42:25 93:13	98:17 100:24	began 56:22
adds 18:14	103:17	96:5	101:3,13,25	58:25
ADINA 2:3	Angie 31:20	asking 38:4	102:8 104:11	beginning 58:6
advantage 18:15	Angie's 32:2,3	49:11 89:12	back-and-forth	58:6,7
20:22	animal 38:9	aspects 104:15	11:21	Belichick 62:3
advantages 18:7	102:20	assessment	background	believe 68:8
63:1 68:11	announced	13:21	4:20 60:7	89:10 100:23
affect 19:12	31:21 39:5	asset 41:13	backwards 41:5	benefit 21:2
21:12 91:6	annual 22:20	assets 8:15 21:6	84:18	63:2 75:6
afraid 70:18	38:6 47:24	21:7	bad 54:4 56:24	benefits 32:2
age 41:21 59:11	answer 13:20	assimilate	84:1 97:22	best 17:14 95:11
agencies 52:6	15:8 76:14	103:15	balance 31:8	bet 56:20
53:19,22 54:13	78:23 85:13	associated 31:1	balanced 13:19	better 12:14
				<u> </u>

				Page Z
17:24 18:3	96:16,16,16	bridges 97:10	82:11,18 98:5	case 44:19 47:13
41:13 42:15	blank 79:8 95:8	briefly 23:23	98:15	47:13,17 72:7
54:5	blatant 66:5	43:7	business 7:4	104:19,21
beyond 71:19	blend 37:19	brilliant 27:18	8:14,21 9:8,11	cases 47:16
78:25	blew 14:22 15:1	bring 11:19 42:5	20:20,24,25	cash 9:17
bias 53:9 60:6	blindly 72:10	44:8 56:11	21:20 23:17	categories 89:16
biased 54:4	blip 19:23	62:6 70:3	24:4 30:7,12	category 57:12
biasing 104:18	blow 97:21	bringing 48:10	32:8 55:11,12	cause 68:13 97:2
bid 17:13,13	blown 97:16	broader 58:22	56:15 58:20	caused 34:3
23:12	board 11:20	95:6	59:24 62:16	cautious 53:10
big 5:21 11:2,7	12:19,20,21,22	Brost 1:14 3:3	65:3 66:19,24	Center 45:15
18:8 20:2,5	14:16 15:3,5	4:1,7 68:3	67:13 71:15	central 40:2
22:1 29:3,6,13	21:25 48:20	93:13 104:4	73:11,18 75:12	cents 91:2,3
30:2 32:5,6	49:6 52:6,7	105:5 106:5	76:2 80:13,16	CEO 5:12 9:25
36:17 39:24	56:5,17 59:3	brought 6:13	81:9,12	12:17 60:8
42:23 45:4	60:19 61:25	10:23 11:6	businesses 80:11	certain 93:14
46:6,16 56:10	65:14 71:2	13:4 35:3	Bussells 5:14	certainly 12:8
56:10 60:11	72:10 76:25	38:17 50:2	buy 22:17 28:1	19:18 21:12
61:3 64:19	77:8 81:8,9,12	98:17 101:3	60:16 75:19	23:14 28:5
69:5,17 70:9	82:4,5,15 84:9	BTU 35:6	80:14 81:14,19	60:5 61:3
70:16,17,19,20	85:10,14 86:10	buckets 64:20	buying 75:18	62:15,19 63:20
80:21 81:7,7	89:5 94:10,11	bucks 92:8		68:10 97:13,23
81:23 86:19	99:18	budget 52:4	C	100:14 102:2
90:13 92:19	boiler 35:3	53:8 54:10	calculating	102:20 104:21
94:21 104:9	boilers 36:16	68:12	85:20	CERTIFICA
bigger 19:19	bolts 8:10 80:16	Budgeting 86:9	Calhoun 103:17	3:7,8 106:1
67:18,18,18	bond 54:14	build 24:10	call 23:20 39:9	107:1
biggest 88:8	bondholders	40:11,12,12	47:4 48:5	certify 106:4
bill 11:2,7 22:1	55:5	41:18 45:5,15	70:11 78:10,11	107:14
57:15 62:3	book 11:7 59:17	45:23 46:4	85:21	CFB 35:4
73:19 91:21	92:19	48:12 52:25	called 9:19 10:6	CFO 60:11
92:6	books 33:5	91:5,13	28:24 35:4	chain 80:13
billion 41:24	59:12	building 6:6,6	47:24 100:16	challenges 66:20
66:24 67:3,9	booming 18:17	30:7,10 38:16	calling 12:9	105:3
67:10	boss 14:19	38:18 41:14	canned 80:5	challenging
billions 8:15	bothered 97:16	48:8,9 59:1	cap 69:23	82:16
bind 21:11	bottom 58:20	60:1 90:23	capacity 28:24	change 4:22
biomass 35:5	bought 22:18,19	built 24:1,20,21	33:7 38:14	8:18 12:16
birds 76:21	24:9 81:17,18	26:2 34:1,17	40:22 43:20	44:6 69:25
bit 5:16 6:16	bounces 17:23	38:3	capital 42:20	70:13
16:13 54:4	boutique 11:5	bulk 29:22	91:15	changed 12:18
79:11,24 97:18	Brad 44:23 46:2	bump-up 81:23	car 36:22	34:12 39:7,11
97:19	Branch 40:14,14	bumps 25:24	carbon 69:6	56:1 68:25
bite 90:7	brand-new 80:1	bunch 25:21	care 7:12 45:23	changes 8:16
black 14:25	Brandy 40:14	86:20	101:7	23:16 70:6
44:21 47:5	40:14	burden 68:13	career 59:14	changing 9:9
48:18,18 52:2	break 33:19	burn 34:6,10,11	Caren 6:13	70:22
82:14	67:25	burned 34:21	103:17	channels 96:20
blackouts 34:3	Brian 6:12	97:10	Carter 24:7	charge 91:1
blah 62:25,25,25	60:20,21	burns 35:4	carved 6:14	103:7
	00.20,21	builli 555.1		105.7

				Page 3
chart 3:14 9:11	closely 5:14	12:22 42:23	competitive	consuming 88:1
85:6	77:16	51:8 52:17	10:19 18:6,15	consumption
charter 75:15	closer 29:14,14	61:24	34:9 62:20	8:23
charts 99:20	29:24,24	coming 4:10	complain 21:25	content 35:6
cheap 20:1	closing 28:15,16	12:1,24 14:10	completed 68:6	102:25
37:13 38:2	co-op 79:8	29:16 35:9	complex 25:17	context 74:6
68:22	co-owner 26:15	39:16 41:7	52:20	continuation
		46:20 52:22		71:15
cheaper 17:21 17:22 18:24	co-owners 26:24		complicated	continue 22:6
	CO2 44:3,3 69:22	54:22 56:24	24:14 86:14,16	
34:10,11 38:2		57:2,5,11 60:7	86:20,24 92:19	36:4 73:5
41:14 80:14	coal 24:1,3,4,9	63:8 66:3	comply 68:4	continued 69:1
cheapest 34:20	24:25 26:3,4	72:17 73:13	components	continuing 60:2
check 31:3	30:7,12 35:5	76:20 82:17	91:18	contract 17:8
Chris 4:9 16:2	35:13,13,14	105:9	concluded	19:11 23:11
68:8 92:8	37:11,22 38:3	comments 99:18	105:11	62:7 68:5
105:7	38:19 42:2	commercial	conditions 17:1	101:4
Christmas 56:4	91:13,16	73:19,24 75:22	cone 95:20	contracting
CHRISTOPH	101:16	89:16,23 93:1	confused 99:9	101:21
2:2	code 77:16,17	Commission	99:12	contractings
circulating 35:4	cogenerating	45:5 89:20	connected	101:22
city 2:1 9:18	20:2	106:13,13	107:16	contraction
11:18 12:1,24	cogeneration	committee 4:14	connection	47:17 56:24
13:9 14:10,12	23:3,4	20:12 25:7,8,9	18:21	57:22 71:14
17:11 20:5	coincidentally	25:10 56:17	connections	84:18 101:24
55:3 60:19	21:10	98:21 103:9	60:18 94:25	contracts 32:1
66:23 72:13	coke 35:5 38:1	104:5,8,10	cons 13:18 15:11	contri 76:17
75:5,6 76:17	collectively	committees	consent 28:7	contribute
82:4,4	104:11	25:10	conservatives	30:16
City's 12:14	college 4:23	communicate	57:9	contributed
civil 26:13	column 89:25	25:14	consider 97:2	102:21
claimed 100:11	columns 86:20	community	consistent	contribution
claims 84:6	87:22	64:19	102:25	72:13
clashes 50:15	combination	companies 9:7	consolidation	controls 41:23
class 26:20	45:1 90:16	9:23 18:4	11:24	converted 33:4
89:15 90:2	combined-cycle	75:22	constantly 43:1	34:6
93:5	40:15 41:18	company 10:5,6	constraint 63:25	converting
classes 86:16	42:16 48:8	12:4 21:14	constraints	100:3
clean 35:7,7,10	combustion	27:8 60:12,15	61:21	convey 102:2
35:11,13,13,14	35:20	61:3 64:4	construction 6:6	COO 6:17
cleaned 30:22	come 9:25 11:10	68:13,19 70:18	consultant	copy 44:24
clear 13:25	11:17,23 13:20	78:25 79:18	13:12 44:22,23	93:17 97:6,7
clearly 15:17,17	21:25 23:12	90:13 98:18	46:3 47:5	corollary 21:2
50:15 52:3	25:18 35:21	101:6	51:19 82:12,19	corporate 30:11
cliff 20:15 29:13	51:20 54:5	comparable	consultants 7:12	75:23
climb 69:2	58:11 60:18	37:9 38:6,7	10:22,23,24	corporately
close 30:13,15	68:16 73:2,4	comparing	11:10 57:1,7	69:2
37:6 59:22	78:6 82:14	37:10	80:23	correct 27:7
68:10 76:19	95:10 98:8	compete 23:13	consulting 11:1	70:25 91:13
closed 22:8 97:2	100:25	competed 15:5	32:1	93:15 102:1,14
101:19	comes 11:15	50:19	consumer 71:25	correlation
101.17		50.17		
L	•	-	-	•

48:25	coverage 46:16	41.10 48.21 22	Deleitte 10:5 7	52:15,17 57:13
	0	41:10 48:21,23	Deloitte 10:5,7	,
cost 26:3,6 33:2	54:14,15 55:9	61:11 106:8	10:20 11:3	57:13 60:4
33:4,10,11,16	covers 90:19	107:20	49:23 50:3	77:13 80:11
37:6,7,16,18	crashing 40:6	day-to-day 22:5	73:1 74:21	86:16 87:20
38:5 41:21	craw 104:16	22:24	80:5,7	88:11 99:14
42:17 68:20	craziness 67:22	days 34:5	Deloitte's 80:22	102:13,13,20
84:22 90:20	crazy 24:7 46:9	dead 34:24	delta 52:9,11	differently 18:5
91:7	56:9	deal 14:12 17:24	demand 20:8	difficult 9:4
costing 39:2	created 11:24	21:24 22:18	22:5 40:6	dig 89:1,2
costs 9:14 18:14	55:17 87:6	29:6 30:13	43:19,21 47:25	direct 18:21
28:24 31:2	96:21	31:6,7 32:6	70:17 71:7	directed 79:18
32:18 33:10	creates 44:18	41:17 63:7,9	73:12,12,23,25	98:11
37:14 38:5	creative 73:4	68:9 69:5,6,9	74:1,3,8,16,24	direction 51:5
69:1 71:24	crunching 56:16	70:1,2 75:5	92:24	65:25 73:15
72:10,11 73:5	crystal 44:4	dealing 66:20	demands 23:1	75:9
73:16,18,21,22	cup 63:5	death 54:22 63:8	demolition	disagreed 28:3
75:11 76:13	current 96:7	82:8	30:17	83:10 99:2
90:23,25 91:3	Curry 14:24	debate 12:5	departure 49:25	disaster 34:5
91:14 103:17	customer 7:9,10	debt 54:14,15	56:1	disclose 72:7
couched 79:5	7:12 8:13,22	55:8 67:10,12	dependent 24:6	disconnect 52:4
council 4:14	19:25,25 20:3	67:14,18 90:24	depending	52:13
11:19 12:9,11	23:9,9,14	91:14	37:20 39:17	discussed 39:22
12:13 13:2,9	43:19 74:3	debt-to-asset	depiction 90:4	discussing 93:18
14:24 60:19	87:25 88:1	67:6,8	depose 103:10	discussion 4:17
104:7,11	91:1 93:7	decade 30:4	deposition 80:25	15:23 19:9
counsel 1:18 2:3	101:7	37:22 38:17	depositions	20:11 28:14
4:10 62:5	customer's 20:9	47:18 67:7	103:10	33:20 40:18
107:15,16	customer-own	71:16 83:16	Deryle 103:17	49:3 50:17
count 42:19	46:7	84:12 100:13	describe 8:2	53:16 93:11
72:11 92:9	customers 16:17	decades 60:1	23:23	104:2,23,24
counterpart	18:5 58:8,19	63:9	detailed 88:7	discussions
6:11	64:18 73:20,25	December 31:14	89:13	10:15 28:16
county 16:21	74:5 75:21	31:17 49:5,12	details 17:20	52:8 58:3
38:19 45:21	76:1 81:8	51:9,17 77:1,2	developed 78:13	dishonest 99:18
75:2 106:3	88:15 90:1	101:19	78:14	dishonesty
107:5	92:21	decided 15:4	development	104:17
couple 17:4,14	cut 34:13 72:10	50:3	30:23	disingenuous
29:12 30:16	73:5 75:11	decision 32:6,10	Dickenson 5:14	97:8
40:13 45:18	76:13 103:16	37:5 45:8	5:19 75:3	dislike 61:18
50:11 60:14,25	cycle 11:17	decisions 25:14	Dickenson's	disseminated
96:1,23		25:15 30:2	62:2	93:22
course 7:6 9:11	D	44:12 45:4,12	died 49:25	distributed 46:7
10:7 13:22	D 3:1	64:22	diesel 35:20	distribution
52:14 54:1	dad 60:11	decrease 88:4	difference 21:22	5:22 7:1,2 61:7
56:21 59:8	dance 29:25	define 64:12,15	22:23	70:8 82:13
64:13 77:14	data 84:20	,		
	DATE 1:16	64:20	different 5:2	diverse 68:21
78:3	DATED 107:20	definitely 64:3	11:1 17:10	diversification
Court 1:21	daughter 74:15	definition 72:5	25:10 26:18,22	75:13
106:12 107:8	day 13:9 25:4,8	DEFOOR 2:13	37:10 43:18	diversify 24:8
107:23	uay 13.7 23.4,0	degree 68:12	44:7,14 47:19	diversity 34:7
	I	I		I

				Page 5
69:16	55:14 96:15	embargo 24:7	equity 69:10	exists 62:18
divided 6:15	55.14 70.15	embarked 24:9	equivalent	expanded 30:8
93:2	Ε	embedded 32:19	42:18 101:8	expanded 50.8
document 3:14	E 3:1 65:22	33:1 100:16	err 52:25	expected 35:24
81:5 85:1 87:6	E-X-T-E-N-S	employee 5:8	escalators 17:2	103:2
87:10	10:6	107:15	especially 58:13	expecting 70:6
documents	earlier 15:9	employees 19:15	ESQUIRE 2:2,2	expecting 70.0 expense 67:13
51:20 52:13	28:18 59:14	19:19 21:12	2:3	expensive 41:11
94:15	early 13:5,13	26:7,10,12,13	essence 26:16	42:9,21 68:21
DOE 35:12	15:9,12 30:16	26:20 27:2,13	essentially 85:9	69:21
doing 4:14 5:5,8	31:4 34:5 41:8	31:6,13,15	estimate 8:12	experience 9:24
6:13 12:2 13:1	51:19	37:1 42:18,19	43:24	12:7,21 61:6
15:14 25:5	easier 8:23	76:15 100:20	ethics 62:5	64:10
37:20 48:12	43:24	100:24 101:2,5	evaluate 15:10	Expires 106:13
53:1 55:9 65:4	eastern 16:20	101:8,10,13,17	evaluated 65:7	explain 52:14
66:20 91:25	easy 38:22 63:11	101:18,23	evaluation 13:8	53:6
92:4 95:16	63:16	Employment	13:8	explained 85:24
92.4 93.10 98:15,18 100:4	eating 74:7	1:6 26:17	event 21:16	exposed 61:23
dollars 8:15	economics 41:1	empty 63:6	101:11	exposure 60:24
33:14 38:6,6	42:2 69:25	empty 03.0 end-all 57:17	eventually 48:8	exposure 00.24 extended 36:9
48:6	economy 8:25	62:21	72:1	36:21
doom 54:21 66:8	44:1,2	energy 9:3 20:4	everybody	extent 21:12
82:7	edge 59:18	20:6 37:7	16:14 53:8	78:14
door 12:3,20	efficiency 9:3	43:20 45:15	61:24 73:25	external 9:9
60:16 66:8	46:8 71:16	46:8 47:25	103:14	80:10
doubled 37:22	effort 10:3 51:25	61:6 71:16	everything's	extortion 66:6
downsize 41:6	65:9	86:3	66:10 80:1	eye 14:25
downward 57:2	eight 5:14,23	engage 11:20	evidence 84:10	eye-opening
draft 47:3 49:13	11:16 88:5,5	engages 11:12	evil 62:18	61:25
51:12 76:24	either 11:18	engineer 78:23	evolution 44:5	eyes 62:8
drawn-out 5:25	36:20 49:7	94:5 99:10	evolving 43:1	eyes 02.8
drill 90:8	elected 63:21	engineering 5:9	EXAMINATI	F
driven 11:18	election 14:23	ensure 9:12	3:5 4:5	F 49:18 65:22
45:16	electric 5:20 6:2	enthusiastic	example 52:2	78:11
driver's 12:8	6:8,25 7:3 8:8	14:18	65:3 80:15	fabulous 67:11
drivers 38:12	9:2 12:2,4	entitled 32:17	83:15 84:13	Facebook 59:19
45:3 69:18	13:23 16:13,18	entity 9:16	91:5 98:2	faced 105:3
75:23	16:19 20:19,20	24:19 26:17	exception 48:1	facilitate 11:11
driving 64:5	29:22 43:12	27:9 65:7,10	excluded 71:5	facilities 90:20
drop 20:13	67:12 84:13	74:12 77:25	73:1 89:6	facility 25:17
duck 58:12	86:13 88:24	79:12,13	excludes 93:8	37:4 91:6
due 46:19 71:15	89:2 90:14,15	entrepreneurial	excuse 63:10	fact 18:23 21:9
71:24 101:10	91:4 102:22	60:14 61:2	executive 25:7,8	28:20 49:8
Duke 6:13 16:15	electrical 5:9	envelope 71:19	Exhibit 80:24	83:20 88:17,23
18:12 66:12	29:17,20	envelope 71.19 environment	81:1 84:25	98:8
duly 4:2 106:5	electricity 12:1	64:19	85:3 86:23	factor 20:7,8
Duval 1:18 2:4	81:14,23	environmental	87:2	34:13 43:23
75:1 106:3	else's 63:12	41:23 42:8	EXHIBITS 3:12	74:9
107:5	email 87:8 96:24	48:6	exist 93:21	fair 90:4 100:5
Dykes 6:17	97:1	equal 101:12	existed 27:10	fairly 19:17
Dynes 0.1/	27.11	equal 101.12	CAISICU 27.10	
L	1	1	1	1

57:16,21 71:13	finance 7:7	flipped 17:6	85:18	29:17,21 30:23
fake 104:24	55:19 56:17	floor 66:3	four 12:13 35:20	39:20,23 40:6
fall 56:3,7,8	86:8	Florida 1:19	64:19 78:7	43:13,19,24
98:17	60.8 finances 19:20			43.13,19,24 44:6 45:14
· ·		4:23 16:10,12	86:16 FPL 16:15 17:6	46:6 47:10
falsehood	64:18	17:16 18:16,23		
104:24	financial 21:21	24:2,10 81:7	17:20,21,25	52:18 54:7,19
familiar 85:1	31:9 32:12	106:2,12 107:4	18:6,11 21:6	57:21 58:2
family 60:13	53:1,3,8,11	107:9	24:15 26:6	60:3 65:9
famous 12:19	68:13 86:7	flowers 76:20	28:3 29:4,4,25	66:11 69:24
far 8:2,14 48:13	100:8	flows 9:17	30:4,20,25	78:3 104:19,25
fast 35:21 83:24	financially	fluidized 35:4	32:22 33:2,3	105:3
84:1	107:17	FMPA 3:14 81:6	62:25 63:2,3	G
favorable 12:24	financials 55:13	82:11,24 83:17	66:13 73:14,14	
favored 37:23	find 85:15	83:18 98:4,13	FPL's 17:22	gained 20:19,20
February 1:16	fine 30:12 88:15	100:3	18:17,24 48:12	game 54:1
50:24	finished 51:8	focus 95:13	66:11	games 99:20,24
February-ish	96:9	focused 80:10	FPU 16:22	101:25
50:23	fire 98:11	90:14 102:23	18:20 19:11	gamesmanship
feedback 58:10	fired 51:2	folks 7:13 12:24	20:17	104:18
58:16	firm 11:1,5	96:2 97:14	fracking 34:8	Garrett 2:2 3:6
feel 59:5	first 4:2 5:7	follow 94:8	frame 34:8,12	4:6,9 15:21,24
felt 27:1 46:12	11:22 12:20	followed 15:11	36:6	19:10 33:18,21
Fernandina	18:21 24:4	47:25 94:16	franchise 75:7	40:19 49:20
16:20,22 18:9	28:14 38:3	following 103:9	free 99:6	51:10 53:14,17
18:13,20 20:14	46:21 64:7	follows 4:3	fresh 10:1	67:24 68:2
22:21 29:16	71:21 74:17	11:17	front 33:3 36:17	81:3 85:5 87:4
101:11	78:6 81:11	for-profit 9:16	front-line 5:8,8	93:10,12
Fernandina's	82:1 87:24	forecast 47:10	frustrating	103:25 104:3
22:25	101:9 102:19	47:22 52:5	104:25	105:5,9
Fernandina-like	firsthand 67:2	53:1,3,9,11	fuel 6:5 7:13	gas 16:13,17
101:16	five 5:3 9:7,24	54:18 55:8,18	8:19 35:1,16	20:1,18,20,24
fewer 100:20,24	11:16 20:16	102:17 104:24	36:18 37:16,20	20:24 21:2
101:21,22	34:13 40:4,22	forecasting 52:1	38:1,8,10 39:3	30:9 34:7,9,10
field 61:11	41:4 42:13	53:21 83:21	44:2,2 69:9	34:11,12,13,16
fighting 14:24	44:15 45:19	forecasts 54:10	73:21 86:15	35:18 37:23
figure 5:4 22:10	54:19 57:11	54:11 100:9	88:9,10,20	38:11 39:4
85:17 89:1,2	60:17	foregoing	89:6,23 90:9	40:15 41:18
94:23	five-year 54:11	107:10	90:25 91:2,7	42:2,15,19
figured 5:5	55:8,17	forget 29:18	91:16,17,23	44:2,3 48:8
64:11 98:12	fixed 73:16,18	94:21	92:4,6 93:8	60:11 65:2
figures 11:12	73:22 91:3,4	forma 56:22	100:15	69:19,20 74:25
figuring 21:5	91:14	formal 96:20	fuel's 37:16,20	75:1
filed 89:20	FL 2:4	forming 104:7	88:17 92:10	gathered 102:17
fill 79:8 95:8	flat 39:17 53:4,9	fortune 41:23	fuels 25:9	gearing 50:9
final 17:14 47:3	57:21	forward 22:7	fulfill 96:10	gears 16:7
93:21	flavor 57:19	38:21 41:19	full 63:5	general 1:18 2:3
finalized 94:16	fleet 33:8 39:21	42:3 44:12	furnace 36:17	4:9 6:3 7:18,19
finally 5:24	43:2 68:21	45:13 50:5	further 89:2	81:11 82:2,12
44:24 49:5,12	flexible 34:19	89:8	107:14	generally 8:1
72:17	35:6 39:3,3	found 38:13	future 8:12,22	11:10 12:13,23
12.11	55.0 57.5,5	10unu 30.13	iutui C 0.12,22	11110 12.10,20
	1	1	1	1

	1	I	1	1
24:14 53:22	25:12 26:4	19:25 22:18	48:15 57:22	59:22 62:16
54:20 56:12	29:10 32:5,10	26:1 27:2 30:1	58:18 83:24,24	67:1,6 74:4
generate 9:16	39:7 40:10,15	30:23 31:23,24	83:25 84:1	75:11 78:16
80:20	41:17,19 42:4	32:10 34:19,20	100:7	hardest 54:24
generating	42:11,24 45:4	34:25 35:11	guess 17:23	HARRELL 2:2
33:23 35:22	45:5,10,22,24	39:8,10 41:17	19:12 37:6	hat 27:3 83:18
37:7 38:18	45:25 51:20	44:1 61:16	59:13 80:24	head 42:19
43:2	53:14 55:10	62:18,25 64:7	98:2	65:11 72:11
generation 6:22	56:3,5,6,6,7,17	67:3,4,13,25	guts 80:12	85:17
6:25 22:9,14	58:1 61:11	68:17 69:6	guy 11:7 57:15	headache 90:6
22:25 29:23	64:9 69:22	72:22,24 75:4	60:15 61:1	headquartered
32:13 33:8	72:24 75:17	78:25 79:1,10	62:2,4 87:19	16:16
40:22 43:13,14	76:4,20 79:4	83:6,12 88:19	94:3	headwinds 63:8
44:20 45:14	79:16 81:14,17	96:17 97:8,9	guy's 58:1	hear 58:14
46:8 55:10,11	85:15 89:9	97:10 98:18,18	guys 12:10	61:17 82:7
61:6 68:21	92:14 93:10	99:6,7		98:4,7
70:8 81:20	101:13 103:25	good-sized	<u> </u>	heard 70:14
102:23	goal 64:5	40:14	half 16:20 32:18	82:6 86:1
generations 8:8	goes 9:18,20	Google 59:18	32:18 37:16,17	94:14,19,21
generator 35:2	20:25 30:20	gotten 8:24 9:4	41:25 63:5,6	95:4 96:25
36:20	68:22 74:8,9	10:4 18:18	81:11	hearing 82:3
generic 9:6	going 8:15 10:17	20:11 21:3	halfway 53:11	96:22
Georgia 18:12	11:14 12:5,12	97:6,7,22	Hall 11:18 12:24	heated 15:17
22:19 24:9,22	12:19 14:14,18	government	14:10,12	Heather 1:21
24:25	15:4,13 20:16	17:19 63:19,20	hand 84:24	106:11 107:8
getting 15:14,15	29:8,16 30:22	governmental	106:8	107:22
20:1 29:8,13	32:24 39:6	79:12,13	handed 14:20	heavily 37:19
29:24 45:6	40:4,5,5,20	grant 35:12	83:1	heck 52:21
47:9 48:17,18	41:3,6 42:5,6,9	grapevine 94:14	handle 95:17	help 91:22 94:10
65:2 66:19	43:15 44:25	great 21:12	96:2,19	helpful 94:18
68:24 80:12	45:16,19,20	50:16 70:1,2	handled 14:5	helps 33:13
GG 106:13	46:8,23 48:11	75:2,3 80:6	96:19	Herschel 77:21
Gillespie 94:17	50:15,21 52:18	98:20 99:5	hanging 29:1	97:4
96:2	53:4,24 54:22	green 75:23	41:2	hey 38:23 39:10
give 4:11 12:11	56:2 57:18	Greenland	happen 28:13	54:5 82:9
54:18 86:23	58:20 61:10	45:15	29:8 52:19	96:15 97:1
100:2	62:6,17 63:13	gremlins 34:23	57:12 71:23	Hiers 31:21
given 14:14	64:4,8,9,9	grid 40:4 49:18	83:16 84:17	high 24:6 44:2,2
48:20	65:11 66:11,14	57:10,23 58:1	95:14	47:13,16 48:2
gives 18:15 90:5	66:18,22 68:12	ground 50:10	happened 27:17	52:25 86:18
91:4	70:9,10,21,24	group 55:19	27:21 31:13	88:2
giving 92:7 96:8	71:24 75:17,25	86:8 103:20	38:16 46:22	high-level 13:25
glaring 52:9	78:20,20 80:24	growing 38:14	53:25 56:21	86:7 103:19
gloom 54:21	82:9 84:11,18	38:15,15,15	61:12 84:17	higher 69:7
66:8 82:8	84:22,24 94:7	39:18 84:3	100:2	hire 27:21 50:5
glossed 65:8	95:23 101:11	grown 18:17	happens 72:1	76:4
77:24	102:5,8	growth 8:9,13	87:19	hired 10:5 13:13
GM 7:19	good 4:7,8 5:4	9:1 38:20	happy 98:10	44:21 50:1,18
go 15:21 18:11	8:20 11:6,9	43:19 47:11,13	hard 28:4 31:20	50:23 57:15
18:22 22:16	13:15,21 14:15	47:13,24 48:2	31:22 50:10	62:1,2 82:11

82:14 101:13	impact 19:18,19	89:17,24 93:1	inventory 31:8	14:25 29:19
historic 47:23	32:14,16 33:9	industry 63:24	investigation	82:7
historically 38:2	impacts 19:15	70:18 71:20	4:15	Jaguars 76:7
53:3	implement	73:15	investor 63:25	January 4:24
history 15:6	73:13,14 74:8	inefficient 61:15	investor-owned	6:12 17:6 19:5
25:5 59:23	74:24	infer 78:10	11:15 12:3	19:5 22:7 47:1
66:20 76:8	implications	inflation 71:24	16:12,15,22	50:23 51:17
87:12 89:11	29:7	influenced	17:10,25,25	59:1 65:23
99:25 101:9	implied 77:17	37:20 59:12	18:3,4 24:18	70:4 101:19
hit 50:9 66:3	implied 77.17 imply 92:13	information	26:16,18 63:4	103:22
69:23 101:16	important 29:21	4:20 47:9	involved 6:19	jaw 66:3
hold 4:25	30:18 69:17	48:17 85:10	10:24 12:12	Jax 23:15 81:22
holding 46:13	92:10 104:10	93:14 102:17	14:3 17:15	81:22
home 32:9	improve 73:5	104:4	21:13 47:8	JEA 1:6 4:15,21
homest 21:4	75:12	inked 68:9	58:25 103:2,5	4:22 9:23
104:23 105:2	inaccuracies	innovation	103:6,12	11:14,24,25
honestly 19:25	100:16	50:22 59:21	involvement	12:23 13:7,16
21:3 46:11	inaccurate 99:4	innovative 73:4	78:15 94:6	16:23 17:4,11
78:22	include 88:8	input 47:15	103:19	17:13,21,22
hook 31:1,2	included 6:22	52:20 56:13	IOUs 81:18	18:8,15,22,24
horizon 43:17	43:9 77:6	72:19,20 78:8	IPO 79:8	19:12,18 20:23
43:18	79:23 92:10	inputs 56:16	IRP 44:17,18	21:1 22:6,24
hotheaded	100:3	ins 51:1	45:3 46:2,11	24:8,15 25:12
97:24	including 82:20	install 75:19	46:17,23,24	26:12,12 27:2
hours 69:7	92:21,24 95:20	integrated 39:21	47:25 48:14	27:4 28:20,23
73:20,21 88:1	incompetence	43:2,9	52:12 63:13	29:2,3,4 32:17
93:3 100:1	5:5	intent 64:24	93:17 94:3,6,8	32:21 33:3,6
house 57:25	inconsistent	interactions	96:5 99:12	33:13 37:1,4
Howard 13:6	49:1,2	64:2	102:9,21	38:13 39:14,24
14:21	increase 84:12	interconnection	IRS 32:24	40:8 43:21
HR 7:7	85:9,14 88:22	21:6	Island 16:21	44:10,25 45:19
huge 17:23	89:12 92:2,13	interest 69:10	issue 12:6 13:23	46:3 48:18
19:23 21:16	102:7	interested 55:12	29:20 71:11	53:3 54:11
29:20 31:9	increased	55:16 60:2,23	75:15,16	55:17 57:20
33:11,16 45:20	100:11	94:2,4,5,9	104:16	58:5,8,19
68:13	increases 66:9	107:17	issues 18:1 30:2	59:19,23 61:24
hugely 68:7	68:25 70:6	interesting	58:9 96:3,18	62:20 65:6
Huh 17:18	83:21	19:24 20:17	104:6,15	66:12,14,19
hundred 92:7	increasing 21:2	28:22 46:14	it'll 23:12,13	67:4,5,11,21
hundreds 33:13	91:7	61:1 72:5	40:2 57:11	68:4,4,18 69:2
48:6	independent	interim 15:5	63:12	69:10,15 72:24
40.0	12:22 27:3,4	internal 57:20	items 67:14	73:13 74:12
I	41:2	internally 12:8	iterations 17:14	75:3,6,9,13,17
identical 38:8	index 71:25	54:11 57:1	ITN 64:24 74:12	75:19,24 76:5
identification	individually	80:10	95:21 104:12	76:6,8 77:3,19
3:13 81:2 85:4	103:14	Internet 46:9		77:22,25 78:13
87:3	individuals	59:18	J	78:14 79:3,6
ignored 92:1	101:14	interview 81:4	J 30:25	79:11,18 82:7
imagine 5:3	industrial 30:22	interviewed	Jacksonville	82:16,19,21
25:16	73:19,24 75:22	50:13	1:19 2:1,4 9:1	83:15,19 84:2
	13.17,47 13.22	50.15		05.15,17 04.2
	•	•	•	•

$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
104:22keeping 12:1469:2486:15 87:9,13leadership 8:5JEA's 9:16 12:713:18 42:16king 26:490:7,10 95:4,811:12 58:420:12 21:1395:20knew 64:13,1495:12 96:22,2359:6 61:1823:13 24:4Kelly 60:2164:1597:4,15,2274:18 79:1130:21,24 48:10Kemp 11:2knock 60:1698:3,10,1782:952:4 60:1657:15knocking 12:399:10,19leaks 95:1464:10 65:9kept 29:13,24know 4:13 5:12100:19 101:12learn 59:24,2567:5 73:235:2 36:20,238:17,20 9:1,17101:24 103:1194:1274:14 75:138:16 49:119:17,22,23100:19 101:12learned 24:883:16 84:6,892:4,712:11,21 13:18knowledge 61:5leave 97:988:25 90:1,13Kerri 7:6,10,1414:13,19 16:1467:2 68:17100:498:8 101:2152:1517:3,17,19,2095:11100:498:8 101:2152:1518:2,8 19:2knows 42:410:10 12:17,1896:22,23 97:1kid 27:522:3,3,13,1552:21 70:315:2 47:1 50:1Jim 5:14,19,23r3:99:2525:10,16 28:2KV 24:2165:2,23 70:49b:22 14:116:15 7:22 8:1,229:15 30:1,1651:16 58:432:2,3 50:126:15 7:22 8:1,229:15 30:1,1694:6 97:9,1432:2,3 50:126:15 7:22 8:1,229:15 30:1,1694:6 97:9,1432:2,3 50:1251:21 10:1030:25 32:7,12100:1550:21 51:311:2,16 13:534:9,17 36:
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
88:25 90:1,13 98:8 101:21Kerri 7:6,10,14 52:1514:13,19 16:14 17:3,17,19,2067:2 68:17 95:11LED 70:23 100:4Jeanie 94:17 95:25 96:2,4 96:22,23 97:1key 47:15 keyboard 99:23 kid 27:518:2,8 19:2 20:4 21:22known 58:22 20:4 21:22left 5:17,17 6:12 10:10 12:17,18Jim 5:14,19,23 5:24 62:1 75:3kilowatt 73:20 73:21 88:1 93:3 99:2522:23 23:1,7 23:25 24:14Kushner 44:23 46:250:18 51:1,2 51:16 58:4Jimmy 24:7 job 6:4 11:6,9 12:22 14:11 32:2,3 50:126:15 7:22 8:1,2 8:6 9:19 10:1029:15 30:1,16 30:25 32:7,12KV 24:21 8:6 9:19 10:10Kown 58:22 20:4 21:22Lind 5:24 6:6,7 30:25 32:7,12gai and set and se
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Jeanie 94:17key 47:1518:2,8 19:2known 58:22left 5:17,17 6:1295:25 96:2,4skyboard 99:2320:4 21:2220:4 21:2210:10 12:17,1896:22,23 97:1skid 27:522:3,3,13,1552:21 70:315:2 47:1 50:1Jim 5:14,19,23skilowatt 73:2022:23 23:1,750:18 51:1,25:24 62:1 75:373:21 88:123:25 24:1446:251:16 58:4Jimmy 24:793:3 99:2525:10,16 28:2KV 24:2165:2,23 70:4job 6:4 11:6,9sind 5:24 6:6,728:3,17 29:4sw 38:765:2,23 70:412:22 14:116:15 7:22 8:1,229:15 30:1,1694:6 97:9,1432:2,3 50:128:6 9:19 10:1030:25 32:7,12L100:1550:21 51:311:2,16 13:534:9,17 36:20lady 94:17 96:3legacies 24:20
95:25 96:2,4 keyboard 99:23 20:4 21:22 knows 42:4 10:10 12:17,18 Jim 5:14,19,23 kilowatt 73:20 22:23 23:1,7 Kushner 44:23 50:18 51:1,2 Jimmy 24:7 93:3 99:25 25:10,16 28:2 Kv 24:21 65:2,23 70:4 job 6:4 11:6,9 kind 5:24 6:6,7 28:3,17 29:4 Kw 38:7 76:10,10 92:8 12:22 14:11 6:15 7:22 8:1,2 29:15 30:1,16 L 100:15 L 32:2,3 50:12 8:6 9:19 10:10 30:25 32:7,12 L L L 100:15 Iady 94:17 96:3 11:2,16 13:5 34:9,17 36:20 L L L L
96:22,23 97:1 kid 27:5 22:3,3,13,15 52:21 70:3 Jim 5:14,19,23 silowatt 73:20 22:23 23:1,7 State 44:23 5:24 62:1 75:3 73:21 88:1 23:25 24:14 46:2 Jimmy 24:7 93:3 99:25 25:10,16 28:2 KV 24:21 job 6:4 11:6,9 kind 5:24 6:6,7 28:3,17 29:4 kw 38:7 12:22 14:11 6:15 7:22 8:1,2 29:15 30:1,16 94:6 97:9,14 32:2,3 50:12 11:2,16 13:5 34:9,17 36:20 L 100:15 Iady 94:17 96:3 legacies 24:20 102:15
Jim 5:14,19,23 5:24 62:1 75:3kilowatt 73:20 73:21 88:1 93:3 99:2522:23 23:1,7 23:25 24:14Kushner 44:23 46:250:18 51:1,2 51:16 58:4Jimmy 24:7 job 6:4 11:6,993:3 99:25 kind 5:24 6:6,7 6:15 7:22 8:1,223:25 24:14 25:10,16 28:2Ku 24:21 kw 38:765:2,23 70:4 76:10,10 92:812:22 14:11 32:2,3 50:126:15 7:22 8:1,2 8:6 9:19 10:1029:15 30:1,16 30:25 32:7,12Ku 38:794:6 97:9,14 100:15Jimmy 24:7 b 6:15 7:22 8:1,234:9,17 36:20Image: Comparison of the sector of the s
5:24 62:1 75:3 73:21 88:1 23:25 24:14 46:2 51:16 58:4 Jimmy 24:7 93:3 99:25 25:10,16 28:2 KV 24:21 65:2,23 70:4 job 6:4 11:6,9 kind 5:24 6:6,7 28:3,17 29:4 kw 38:7 76:10,10 92:8 12:22 14:11 6:15 7:22 8:1,2 29:15 30:1,16 94:6 97:9,14 100:15 32:2,3 50:12 11:2,16 13:5 34:9,17 36:20 Image 94:17 96:3 Image 94:17 96:3
Jimmy 24:7 job 6:4 11:6,993:3 99:25 kind 5:24 6:6,7 6:15 7:22 8:1,225:10,16 28:2 28:3,17 29:4KV 24:21 kw 38:765:2,23 70:4 76:10,10 92:812:22 14:11 32:2,3 50:12 50:21 51:36:15 7:22 8:1,2 8:6 9:19 10:1029:15 30:1,16 30:25 32:7,12494:6 97:9,14 100:1511:2,16 13:5 11:2,16 13:511:2,16 13:534:9,17 36:2011100:15 1100:15
job 6:4 11:6,9 12:22 14:11 32:2,3 50:12kind 5:24 6:6,7 6:15 7:22 8:1,2 8:6 9:19 10:1028:3,17 29:4 29:15 30:1,16 30:25 32:7,12kw 38:7 94:6 97:9,14 100:1576:10,10 92:8 94:6 97:9,14 100:15job 6:4 11:6,9 12:22 14:11 32:2,3 50:128:6 9:19 10:10 11:2,16 13:528:3,17 29:4 29:15 30:1,16 30:25 32:7,12kw 38:7 L76:10,10 92:8 94:6 97:9,14 100:15job 6:4 11:6,9 12:22 14:118:6 9:19 10:10 11:2,16 13:530:25 32:7,12 34:9,17 36:20kw 38:7 L100:15 legacies 24:20
12:22 14:11 6:15 7:22 8:1,2 29:15 30:1,16 94:6 97:9,14 32:2,3 50:12 8:6 9:19 10:10 30:25 32:7,12 100:15 50:21 51:3 11:2,16 13:5 34:9,17 36:20 112 100:15
32:2,3 50:12 8:6 9:19 10:10 30:25 32:7,12 L 100:15 50:21 51:3 11:2,16 13:5 34:9,17 36:20 Iady 94:17 96:3 legacies 24:20
50:21 51:3 11:2,16 13:5 34:9,17 36:20 lady 94:17 96:3 legacies 24:20
104:9 15:6,13 16:14 38:12,19,20 101:9,18 31:10 75:15
Joe 55:15 18:2,7 20:6,21 39:8,9,20,24 lame 58:12 95:22
Johns 23:2026:11,25 27:740:6 42:10landed 94:6legislation 11:25
24:11 37:21 27:9,11 34:4,9 44:4 46:15 landscape 99:21 69:22
38:13 35:24 36:7,22 47:3,10 48:10 language legitimate
joint 24:1,10,22 38:6,21,23 49:8,16 50:2 77:17 104:21
24:22 25:5,11 39:12,17 41:2 51:1,2,4,7,19 large 25:17 let's 16:4,7
25:19 27:10 43:3 45:10,11 51:25 52:3 73:24 89:17 23:18 43:5,7
28:11 46:21 47:9,14 54:14,24 55:10 92:24 47:18 62:21
Julio 50:11,1347:15,25 49:2456:19 57:7,10largely 49:1463:11,15,15
50:18 103:6,11 51:6,22 53:9 58:11 59:11,12 82:16 64:21 71:23
July 49:7,9,1554:23 56:3,659:13,20 60:9largest 67:1372:10 73:3
52:6,7,11 65:7 57:12 58:8,12 62:12,15,22,23 late 13:5,13 15:9 75:8 76:13,19
65:14 66:4 59:17,20 60:14 63:5,7,15,21 49:22 50:5,9 76:19 79:7
72:15 76:24 60:14,25 61:2 64:17,20,23 68:11 80:16 93:10
77:9 78:13 61:18 63:23 65:4 66:4,6,10 latest 45:6 95:13 105:2
94:10,11 64:16 70:16,20 66:16,19 67:2 launched 13:5 level 5:12 7:22
jumped 65:8 70:22 72:13,20 67:3,8 68:17 14:16 14:9 86:12,18
72:20 77:17,23 78:10 69:8,17,23 law 61:19 89:19

				Page 10
leveled 84:2	load 20:7,7 23:6	68:23 70:9,21	manager 6:3	77:9 78:15
leverage 73:5	26:5 69:6	72:7,7,15,24	7:18 26:23	93:18 94:9,15
liability 69:8	load's 39:16,16	76:11 80:20	managers 7:19	102:11,12,18
liberal 57:16	local 8:25 9:1	83:14 84:5,5	82:5	102:11,12,18
liberals 57:9	long 4:20 5:25	94:7 95:13	managing	McKinsey's
license 36:4	12:6 22:11,16	102:24 103:19	103:19	50:16 78:25
lid 95:15	36:4,5 38:14	lots 20:4 34:3	March 5:17 15:2	mean 5:2 19:17
lie 84:7	39:15 41:5	52:8,20 89:21	31:21 46:19,20	21:10,13 31:8
lies 66:5 84:17	long-term 16:25	90:13	106:9 107:20	33:11 38:4
lieu 9:19	25:15 32:19	lousy 19:25	margin 43:22	40:17 41:24
life 25:16 28:21	longer 36:3	low 14:9 26:3	67:16	42:22 47:14
32:23 35:24	43:17 77:25	44:2,3 47:13	Marianna 16:16	60:9 62:11,12
36:5,9 43:14	98:15	47:16 48:2	mark 84:24	63:5 64:1 66:2
Light 17:16	look 12:14 13:14	66:21 67:14	marked 3:13	67:4 68:20
18:16 24:2,10	39:8,20,22	92:5	81:1 85:3 87:2	73:17 76:8
lighting 12:2	41:20 43:19,19	92.3 low-cost 22:17	market 13:17	78:20 80:2
lightly 32:5	43:23 47:14,19	22:20	18:24 22:17	97:1,3,8,13,23
liked 56:5	43:23 47:14,19 54:16 63:6	lower 67:15	41:14	97:1,5,8,15,25
line 18:9 49:14	67:1 84:13	94:25	41:14 markets 9:9	mediations 16:4
58:21 78:22	87:15 88:6	94:25 lowest 26:6	markets 9:9 match 48:19	mediations 16:4 medium 47:16
linear 100:6	89:10,22,24	Lyles 5:13 24:8	49:6	48:2 73:24
lined 78:23			49:0 mathematical	48:275:24 75:21 89:17
	90:2,6,10,11	Lyles' 24:20		
lines 18:10,11	91:18,20,21	M	92:11,14	meet 22:25
18:12,19 24:21	99:24 100:23	M 1:21 106:11	mathematically	43:20 52:25
78:2 90:22	looked 8:25	107:8,22	100:13	54:14
liquidity 54:16	12:23 38:24	Mac 82:11	matrix 64:22	meeting 13:10
55:9	39:11 41:17	macro 86:12	matter 74:4	15:3 20:12
list 19:8 77:21	50:2 55:23	89:18	88:17 90:2	31:20,22 50:8
listen 39:17	61:15 79:6	maintain 37:17	mayor 11:18	52:6,7 59:3
60:22	83:12 88:9	75:19	56:5	76:25 81:10,25
listening 58:13	92:1 99:16		mayors 82:4	85:14 89:5
59:10	101:25	maintaining 76:4	McCarthy	94:10,12,21
litigation 69:4	looking 8:14 9:8	maintenance	95:25	96:25 98:21
litigations 16:5	41:5 42:3 44:6	37:15 90:24	McDonnell	103:9
little 5:16 6:16	54:12,19 57:24		82:18 98:5,15	meetings 21:25
11:5 12:23	64:23 80:3	91:15	McElroy 5:15	49:9 51:17
16:3,13 17:10	82:10 83:19	major 5:9 70:6	6:2 8:4 12:16	megawatt 69:7
18:5,24 22:22	looks 8:20 43:12	making 21:23	32:9 62:4 75:2	megawatts 20:4
23:2 24:17	43:13 88:5	40:7 58:17	McInall 6:15	22:15,16,20
25:6,6 26:19	lose 75:25 97:21	68:15 70:5	17:15 29:15	23:7,7 29:5,10
26:25 28:18	lost 20:18 21:1	74:4	44:19 45:7	29:10,11 33:2
30:19 45:18	22:15 43:3	man 50:25	46:12 102:22	33:7 34:18
54:4,7 67:1	73:11 83:15	manage 50:12	103:1	35:17,18,19
78:5 80:10	lot 5:2 8:23,24	51:3	McInall's 19:22	37:12 38:25
86:24 89:14	9:4 10:8,9	manageable	McKinsey 11:2	39:14,15,15,25
97:7,18 99:9	21:24 23:16	57:21	49:5,13,19,21	41:21,21 48:11
99:11 102:18	24:9 30:9,9,21	management	50:5,8,12,24	68:18 69:15
102:19,23	31:9 38:4	5:10,11,12	51:3,4 72:16	Melissa 5:16
live 74:16	43:15,24 59:14	77:15,17 78:10	72:18,21 73:8	6:17 13:12
lives 11:5	59:16 67:10	79:2,4	74:23 76:23	14:6 22:3
	l	l	l	l

				Page II
33:15 46:12	100:14 101:22	N	97:20 103:21	84:20 87:24
55:14 56:14	missed 30:19	N No.1	new 8:8 9:25	89:21 100:1,1
58:15 96:15,16	84:5	N 3:1	12:6 23:11	100:2,6 101:25
96:17 97:13	missing 73:6	name 23:25 72:5	35:3 36:24,25	nuts 8:9 80:15
98:11	mix 22:21 42:14	95:5,10 96:3	38:18 59:17	nuts 0.9 00.15
Melissa's 68:23	42:17 68:22	named 11:7	79:11 80:2,2	0
member 12:9,20	mode 51:22	Naples 11:6	Nice 94:18 96:3	O&M 42:20
14:16 81:22	62:11	narrative 98:9	niche 101:7	OATH 3:7
members 11:19	model 10:18	Nassau 16:21	night 48:21,23	106:1
56:5 81:13,14	52:20 64:25	18:17	nine 5:18 15:12	objectives 55:6
81:15,22 82:5	65:1,6	Nate 95:7	31:19,24	obligations
104:7,11	modest 57:22	natural 20:1	noise 21:4 64:8	54:15
mess 46:1		34:7,9,12,16	64:9	obvious 71:6
	modicum 83:25	39:4 41:18		72:1
messaging 95:17	mole 94:23	42:15 69:19,20	noisy 21:25	obviously 48:21
messing 27:4	moment 16:9	74:25 75:1	nonpublic 65:21	56:19
messy 26:19	93:10	necessarily	nontraditional	occasionally
met 50:25 51:22	momentum	62:13 83:19	65:19	97:25
103:21	38:21	necessary 62:18	normal 17:7	occasions 93:16
meter 7:13,13	Monday 84:4	neck 23:8	22:24 96:20	October 82:1
metering 7:5	Monday's 20:11	need 8:8 35:22	Northeast 62:3	87:13,20,23
70:13,15 74:2	103:9	38:24 39:10,16	Northside 33:22	94:1 98:16
meters 75:14	money 9:20	40:11,12,12,13	34:16 35:16,22	
methodology	21:24 42:10	40:20 45:2,5	37:7,12,23,25	October-ish
11:8	67:11 80:13	45:22,24 46:1	38:7,9,25 39:6	93:24
metric 85:20	monster 45:19	55:4 60:4 75:7	39:25 40:9	odds 46:10
86:6,7 92:20	month 46:15	80:17 91:18,20	41:2 42:6,9,13	offer 17:14
metropolitan	81:10 88:2	95:15	42:22 48:5,7	office 1:18 2:3
9:2	91:1,21 92:5	needed 22:12,12	Notary 106:12	4:9 7:7 96:1
MICHAEL 1:14	months 5:18	22:22 41:6	107:9	officers 7:20
3:3 4:1 106:5	15:1,12 42:1	45:11,11 98:12	noted 99:15	official 106:8
middle 54:9,20	50:12 78:16	101:7	notes 107:13	officially 19:7
87:21	98:16 104:12	needs 40:9,10	nothing's 80:1	officials 63:21
midnight 19:5	months' 31:19	46:3 72:24	notice 31:19,25	Oh 49:2 83:3
31:17	31:25	92:10	noticed 50:13	96:9
midpoint 36:8	morning 4:7,8	negative 61:14	now's 14:14	oil 24:6,6 34:2,9
migrated 39:13	motivated 33:12	89:25 100:2	nuclear 30:8,8	34:11,11,16
million 35:11	motivations	negatively	36:2,3 41:16	35:3,18 38:11
41:22 66:24	67:21	104:18	69:16 81:18	60:11
millions 33:14	motivator 67:4	negotiate 18:5	number 3:14,14	oil-fired 34:5
48:6	move 5:4,6	negotiated 22:2	3:15 9:19	oil/gas 37:12
mills 20:2,19	44:12 45:13	Nelson 98:24	19:15 24:22	okay 7:2,11,15
mind 39:7	79:7	net 9:17 70:15	33:16 40:9	7:24 11:4 14:3
minute 14:15	moved 5:9 50:5	91:24	47:22 66:8	14:7 15:16,19
19:7	78:9	never 12:7 34:3	72:3 77:5 78:5	19:1 22:14
mirror 53:23	moves 38:21	34:21,23 50:8	78:5,5 81:1	23:22 31:18
55:7	moving 41:19	50:25 51:18,22	85:3 86:18	33:18,24 36:9
misinformation	47:18 73:15	57:12 61:3,12	87:2 92:15,20	36:15 39:19
89:7	89:8	62:7 77:18,19	93:3	40:16 47:5
misleading	Mullins 98:24	77:24 85:25	numbers 56:16	48:16 50:6
88:13 92:12		86:1 96:20	68:10 78:4	58:2 62:23
	l	00.1 90.20	l	l

[Page 12
67:24 70:12	originally 34:2	Park 19:7 22:11	21:15 22:24	32:9 33:13
80:23 83:3,6	ought 65:3	22:19 23:19,20	23:2,2 43:20	66:5 69:5
85:8 87:10	103:10	24:11,16 37:21	43:21 52:25	76:10 79:6
91:12 98:19	outfit 81:7,24	37:24 38:5,7	peers 7:19 63:24	80:3,4 83:17
103:25	98:20	38:13 39:13	63:24	99:17
old 34:1 36:22	outlier 52:7	41:8,12,22,25	pen 99:22	pessimistic 53:2
38:10,10 39:1	outlook 58:5	42:17,18,21	penetration	56:23 71:14
42:24,24 61:15	output 28:24	80:18	57:23	83:11
once 30:19	outs 51:1	parlay 101:20	pension 26:14	pet 35:4
58:11,11 81:10	outside 10:21	part 33:8 36:16	26:21,22,22	petroleum 38:1
92:4	61:25	45:20 52:10	31:7 55:2	Petway 12:18
one-off 101:16	overall 19:18	63:6 73:8 82:1	people 11:17	13:4 14:13,20
one-tenth 42:19	overcollecting	82:2 87:14	12:3 27:18	Petway's 56:9
one-third 88:10	92:4,6,7	89:7,7 94:4	39:2 52:10,12	PFM 13:9,11,12
one-time 101:11	overlap 5:16	105:1	55:15 57:9,11	14:2,4
ones 71:6 94:25	102:24	particular 52:15	57:13,18 63:7	philosophy
ongoing 37:15	overlay 77:8	61:22 93:5	68:15 74:17	30:11 60:10
42:20 69:4	overly 53:10	104:13	80:17 90:6	phones 7:13
42:20 69:4 online 24:3	54:20 83:10	particularly	94:22,24 97:23	pick 22:14 99:11
open 104:23	owned 25:11	25:15 49:25	101:7 104:14	picked 6:5 22:22
105:2	32:21	66:4 103:15	perceive 104:17	99:19 100:1
opened 62:8	owner 9:20	parties' 107:16	percent 20:9,13	piloted 74:14
operate 37:17	owners 28:2	partner 33:12	25:2,3 28:21	piloting 74:14
operated 37:1	ownership 24:1	76:1,5	28:23 32:21,22	place 1:18 27:19
-	25:20 27:10	,	38:15 43:22	63:12 73:3
operating 25:9 operation 90:24	28:11 29:18	partnering 76:8 partnership	47:17,24 49:18	plan 5:25 8:12
91:15	37:15	24:17 25:19,24	53:5,7 57:22	29:16 39:21
operational	owning 90:23	26:16 28:8	67:5,9 72:12	43:3,9,10,11
19:21 22:4	91:14	20.10 28.8 75:20	76:14,15,16,16	43:21 45:19
30:2	owns 64:11	partnerships	80:19 83:15	46:15 47:12,18
operationally	UWIIS 04.11	24:19	84:3,7,11,14	47:18,22,24
34:19	P	parts 29:25	84:15,18 85:7	49:13 51:13
opinion 14:25	p.m 1:17 105:11	parts 29.23 pass 10:1	85:9,13,19,21	52:12 63:14
61:14,16 77:4	page 30:3 82:25	path 65:12	87:17 88:4,22	99:12,13 100:8
77:4	pages 13:16	pattern 46:13	88:25 89:9,10	102:8,22
opportunities	25:20 78:6,7	Paul 5:15,16,17	89:12 92:8	planning 5:21
9:10 75:11	107:11	6:1 7:23 8:4	99:19 100:2,7	6:5,20 8:2,3,6
opportunity	paid 26:21 32:18	10:2,10 12:16	100:12,12,22	8:7,7 9:5,6,7
13:21	33:2,3	13:6,12 14:5	100.12,12,22	9:22 10:11
opposite 75:9	pain 23:8	14:17 15:1	perfect 65:3	19:13,22,22
optimistic 53:2	painful 5:25	31:20 32:9	period 6:9 74:19	29:7,14,21,23
53:11 54:20	32:4 52:8	45:22 50:1	88:3	38:18,20 44:14
83:10	panels 58:19	62:4 75:2	permitted 45:23	44:20 49:10
options 45:15	76:6	Paul's 49:25	45:24,25	50:22 57:16
oranges 37:11	Panhandle	56:1	personally	70:5 73:2
Orfano 55:15	16:17	pay 67:17 73:25	106:5	74:21 103:3
organization	paper 20:2,19	74:1 88:16	perspective 12:8	plans 43:15
50:16 81:6,21	parents 27:5	91:21	15:7 19:18	46:18
orientation 62:5	parity 40:5	paying 67:12	21:20 22:4	plant 23:24
original 95:23	49:18 57:10,23	paying 07.12 peak 20:4,6,8	25:24 29:14	24:25 25:1,2
01 igiliai 75.25	19110 07110,20	pcar 20.4,0,0	23.24 27.14	24.23 23.1,2
L		•		•

				Page 13
25:12 26:3,23	18:4,9,12,16	104:8	23:3 37:21	properly 73:15
28:21,22 29:19	18:19 19:7	pressure 14:10	63:12 64:10	property 30:20
30:14 31:13	22:11,19 23:19	68:14 73:11	66:12,13 71:21	pros 13:18 15:11
32:11,18,22,22	23:20 24:2,10	76:16	74:8 87:14,14	protect 55:5
33:5,5,25 34:1	24:11,16,18	presumably	88:8	72:13
34:15 35:12,25	26:17,18 29:25	51:5	problematic	protected 18:6
35:25 36:2,2,5	32:14,18,19,25	pretty 13:15,19	68:7	provide 56:13
37:13 40:2	36:1 37:14,21	19:20 21:24	problems 88:7	58:15
41:16 42:19	37:24 38:5,7	26:1 28:4 30:1	97:2	provided 87:1
45:23 46:4	38:13 39:13	31:9 34:19	proceedings	provider 16:19
68:3,5 91:14	41:8,12,22,24	43:14,16 59:1	107:11	17:5 20:19
101:17,20	42:16,18,21	previous 6:4	proceeds 66:22	75:1
plants 5:22 6:7	46:1,4,9 59:23	92:3	process 8:2 9:5	providing 22:7
37:11,14 46:6	59:25 61:15	price 19:2 34:14	11:11 14:3	56:16
plates 23:25	62:24 63:2,22	37:22 42:2	17:9,10 48:10	PSC 46:17 52:24
play 99:23	65:6,10 68:6	44:2 69:7	56:15 103:3	53:4,7
played 27:5	69:9,10 75:23	71:25	104:12,12	public 10:18
84:19,19,20	76:2 79:18	prices 8:19	procurement	11:15 12:15
99:20 101:25	80:17 81:13	pricing 17:2	6:5 80:14	16:10 18:4
playing 20:21	99:22,23	34:10	produce 37:6	24:18 26:17,18
plenty 22:25	101:20	primarily 83:21	produced 4:2	45:4 59:23,25
plopped 29:19	powerful 10:3	primary 38:1	produced 4.2 product 51:8	60:5 61:14,19
plugging 76:13	practical 33:6	prime 30:21	83:12	62:6,9,12,24
plus 29:17 43:22	36:25	prior 13:13	production 92:1	63:2,18,22
point 6:19 18:18	predetermined	20:16 60:16	products 90:13	65:6,10 72:23
28:23 32:25	65:11	68:24 74:12	professional	74:12 77:25
38:12 45:7,9	predict 8:22	85:25 94:11	96:3	79:6,18 81:13
56:10 70:5	23:4 44:5	103:22	profit 21:23	89:20 94:17
79:17 84:21	predicting 52:18	pristine 30:22	profitability	95:17 96:1,13
86:14,22 90:7	predicting 52:18	private 62:9	9:15 22:4	106:12 107:9
94:14 103:5	prediction 52.22	63:24 77:7	profitable 9:13	published 46:20
points 78:19	68:16	privatization	33:1	published 40.20 pull 88:12,13
political 11:17	predominantly	10:16 11:14	progress 47:2	pulled 100:5
politicians 57:8	51:24	12:25 13:14,22	progressive	PUP 51:6
politics 8:19	preordained	15:9 67:23	57:16	purchase 6:5
poor 44:1	65:11	73:7 77:18	project 8:22 9:4	69:9
portfolio 69:16	prepare 91:22	privatize 77:20	32:23 78:19	purposes 33:6
portion 83:1	present 2:13	79:7	projected 71:20	36:25 102:13
portrayal 102:3	44:9	privatized	projection 66:11	push 13:14,22
portrayed	presentation	104:22	66:17	15:9 67:23
100:14	71:6 77:8	pro 23:14 56:22	projections 54:1	74:25 75:8,11
position 50:19	82:21 98:5,24	probably 5:11	54:7	75:13 95:13
60:8 62:17	presentations	19:8 22:13	projects 5:21	pushback 62:14
69:2	48:19 65:13	39:25 40:10	24:23 25:5	pushed 13:7
positions 4:25	66:1	41:7 42:14	42:8 70:9,21	58:17 63:21
post-Aaron	presented 49:15	51:18 54:25	76:9	71:18 75:2,3
46:22	52:11 71:2	67:24 88:2	promoted 12:21	78:24
potential 71:5	85:10,13,13	91:6 101:3	prompted 28:19	pushing 12:25
power 5:21 6:5	99:1	104:9	prop 9:14 67:23	59:6 104:11
10:18 17:1,16	president 7:16	problem 4:12	104:19	put 6:14 17:13
10.10 17.1,10				Put 0.1 1 1/.15
L				

				Page 14
21:11 27:3,12	74:1,3,9,17,24	60:4,22 61:14	96:21	rep 25:9
27:18 36:17	86:12,13,15,16	67:21 71:12,18	recruiting 62:1	repackaged
46:12 50:21	87:12,24 88:12	71:18 72:6	red 53:12	59:15
55:11 59:15	89:3,4,15,19	77:24 78:16	redheaded 27:1	repair 37:15
64:21 74:3	89:23 90:1,2	79:18 80:12,15	reduce 9:14	replace 42:14
76:3,6 83:18	90:15,17,19	80:17 82:16	72:11 91:23	replaced 36:19
104:8	91:4,7,17,22	83:16 89:18	reduction 49:18	36:24 40:1,2
puts 67:16	92:23,24	91:18 92:5,17	76:15,15	replacement 6:1
puts 07.10	100:17,17,18	93:4 97:8	reemployment	62:2
Q	100.17,17,18	99:14 100:18	31:24	replacing 42:15
quasi 86:12	rates 3:15 24:6	102:6 105:5	reform 55:2	report 13:16
89:19	55:4 66:13,14	rearview 53:22	refunds 92:4	44:24 45:12
question 11:13	66:21 67:14	55:7	refuted 83:14,17	49:5 72:16,18
15:8,10 42:25	72:12 76:13,16	reason 33:17	regarding 47:10	72:22 73:8
62:16 68:14	,	73:25 75:1	81:12 104:6	76:23 77:9
questions 25:18	84:6,8,12,14 84:22 86:13,15	reasons 32:24	regression 100:6	79:1,3,15
quickly 35:21	,	40:10 52:17	regression 100:6 regs 44:3,3	
78:9	87:12 88:3,9,9 88:14,20,23,24	40:10 52:17 75:7 92:11	regular 20:3	81:12 82:2,14 82:15 93:18
quiet 15:13			0	
95:20	88:25 89:8,16	rebuild 36:23	regulations 8:19	94:9,16 102:11
quit 58:13 94:24	89:18,19,22,23	recall 37:8 48:4	reimbursed	102:12 107:10
quo 49:16 56:23	90:11,12 91:23	55:20 80:7,21	33:3	report's 102:18
58:23 65:15	92:13,13,17,18	87:5	relations 95:17	reported 1:21
71:13,22 77:11	92:18 93:9	recapitalization	relationship	26:23 50:24
/1.13,22 //.11	100:11,22	10:16	19:3 24:13,15	Reporter 1:21
R	rating 52:5	recapitalize	26:1 55:3	3:8 106:12
radar 14:9,11	53:18,22 54:8	79:7	96:17	107:1,8,23
15:14	54:13,25	received 87:8	relationships	reporting 6:16
radical 70:6,10	ratio 67:6,8	receiving 28:21	60:1 97:10	7:23 82:6
70:11 71:13	rationale 32:8	Recess 68:1	relative 22:19	reports 95:24
rail 84:16	reached 30:13	recession 38:16	107:15	repowered 35:1
raise 55:4 66:13	reacted 98:8	47:23 87:21	reliability 66:22	35:15
66:14 72:12	read 51:21	101:2,10	reliable 26:3	reputable 50:16
76:13 91:23	72:14 76:23	reclaimed 90:12	reliably 34:24	request 95:23
100:22	77:5,16 78:2	recollection	reluctant 12:9	96:21 97:2,5
raised 84:6,13	79:16 83:6	48:16	14:19	97:16
88:25	95:12,12	recommendat	remain 9:13	requested 4:13
raising 76:16	reading 59:17	46:11	10:18,19	requests 96:10
ramp-up 51:22	103:10	recommendat	remained 17:5	96:14
ran 5:21 26:5	ready 68:24	10:8 13:25	remaining 65:6	require 46:17
34:3,21 42:1	real 14:23 62:10	74:22	remains 18:6	72:23
Randstad 101:2	reality 104:18	reconcile 52:1	remediation	requirements
101:4	really 7:3 8:5	record 15:21,23	30:17	8:13 54:13
RANDY 2:13	9:8,23 14:5	19:9 33:20	remember 24:5	requires 43:21
range 13:17	18:20 21:11,23	40:18 49:3	50:11 56:20	rescinded 97:4
rapidly 8:18	27:9 32:17	50:17 53:14,16	77:21 84:10	reserve 43:22
rate 47:24 66:9	33:4,8 36:11	62:12 93:11	92:3 100:21	residential
68:14,25 70:6	37:19 42:4	104:1,2 107:12	102:9	73:19 75:21
70:13,17 71:7	44:7 50:9,20	records 61:19	reminded 66:6	87:25 88:1
73:12,12,25	53:25 55:12	62:6 63:18	renewal 17:8	89:15,22 90:10
13.12,12,23	56:15 57:2	94:18 96:1,14	renewed 17:4	92:21
	l	l	l	l

resign 15:4	56:24 71:25	41:12 42:20	65:8 72:3,19	59:9 63:20
resolve 52:9	73:16	44:13 47:16	74:23,24 77:10	64:3,6 77:9
resolved 96:12	reverse 78:23	54:11 61:3	78:11	102:4
resource 19:12	reviewed 70:25	62:16 65:1,6	scenarios 44:7	sensitivity 44:1
39:21 43:2,9	83:7	80:16 84:16	49:16 65:8	44:8 47:12,19
respect 8:18	revolution 34:13	running 28:1	77:14	48:2 95:19
24:15 53:21	RFP 22:6	34:18 35:10,17	scheme 70:21	sent 27:21 96:15
59:22 68:3	RFP-type 17:9	41:25 64:24	Scherer 25:1,2	96:20
response 14:8	rich 60:11,13	runs 38:11	30:6	separate 13:23
49:17 65:17,18	right 4:23 6:21	Ryan 14:6 22:3	schools 76:7	26:14,20 27:8
65:20 70:25	10:12 16:1	33:15 49:8	science 64:18	27:8,11
71:12 72:4,10	18:19 40:24	55:14 56:14	Scott 60:20	September 82:1
73:1,7 74:10	45:18 50:20	58:2 89:5	scratching	82:20 94:1
75:10 76:12	52:22 63:14	103:6	59:16 85:16	98:16
77:6,12,15,18	65:24 66:17	Ryan's 57:25	screen 14:11	Serious 28:16
78:10 79:2,4	67:4 83:23	Ryan/Melissa	15:14	serve 18:13 22:5
79:21,24 84:11	84:22 85:19,19	55:19	screens 14:10	23:13
89:9 100:21	87:21 89:25		seal 106:8	served 16:23
103:16	River 23:20	<u> </u>	seat 12:8 70:19	23:15 25:7
responses 71:5	24:11 37:21	safe 26:2 58:3	second 15:22	serves 18:16
responsible 5:19	38:13 39:13	sale 32:19 33:1	39:8 46:23	service 17:5
6:8 50:22	Riverside 74:16	sales 20:13 21:2	53:15 104:1	18:20 23:14,14
66:15	road 25:25	73:11 74:25	second- 95:4	26:13 29:19
rest 15:6 73:22	53:12 54:10,20	75:4 83:15	sector 62:10	45:4 54:14,15
resulted 13:9	Roche 6:12	101:24 102:5	Security 26:21	55:8 67:14
28:23	60:21	Sam 56:6	see 32:21 35:9	89:20 90:24
retail 16:19	rocket 64:18	sat 71:22 75:24	46:14 51:21	services 22:7
retire 40:10 41:3	role 86:3	save 39:1	52:10 56:14,19	serving 16:24
42:4,7,10,12	roles 6:16	saved 33:13 73:7	72:16 79:17	session 62:5
retired 4:24	roll 86:17	saving 80:13	94:8 97:11	set 25:22 27:14
5:24 6:18 19:8	103:14	savings 33:10,11	seeing 56:20	29:9 64:24
21:10	rolled 47:21	33:16 80:19	72:15 82:3	80:18 104:24
retirement	99:13	saw 49:6 51:18	seen 71:15 82:6	seven 11:16 88:5
22:11 41:1	roof 58:19 76:3	52:11,12 53:22	85:2,25	severance 31:25
87:8 93:14	rooftop 9:3	56:12 66:2	selected 6:2	sewer 90:12
retiring 38:13	57:23 70:15	79:16 97:20	17:16 26:23	shale 34:8
38:24 39:25	71:17 74:7	98:24	62:4	share 88:19
41:13 42:13	75:18	saying 12:4 28:6	sell 11:25 12:10	shareholders
48:5 58:12	room 51:21	41:3 42:6 46:6	22:9 62:22	64:10,14
retooled 36:19	roses 76:20	61:10 64:7	63:11,13 64:4	sharing 33:4
retread 59:15	round 26:5	72:16 82:16	67:4,9,21 73:3	sheet 31:8 92:18
reused 36:14	row 87:25	97:1 102:14	73:14 76:22	sheets 89:20
revenue 20:10	rows 86:20	says 46:15 47:17	104:19,19	shift 57:20 74:4
20:18,20 21:1	Royce 5:13 24:8	52:16 72:22	selling 11:14	shock 31:22
21:2,22 23:14	24:20	79:3,3 85:19	32:14 72:23	62:10,13
32:14,15,17	rules 44:3,3	scalable 22:14	75:9	shocked 66:3
33:9 54:12	run 12:23 14:11	scale 48:11	send 96:16 97:1	shore 72:13
74:7 75:4 93:2	26:2 32:10	Scampi 78:19	senior 5:12 58:4	shores 75:4
93:2	34:4,23 36:2,3	scattered 40:13	59:6 61:18	short 33:18
revenues 9:15	36:7 39:3 40:8	Scenario 49:17	sense 40:25 42:3	43:14,16
	l	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>

show 80:24	42:6	soon 41:7	stakeholders	sticks 104:16
87:10 88:15	six 7:25 11:16	sorry 7:15 48:14	64:14	stopping 38:21
showed 19:21	20:16 42:1	50:7 59:4 81:4	stance 28:4	75:14
83:20 103:23	60:17 78:16	83:3,5,5	standard 37:4	stories 97:22
shrinking 39:18	98:16 104:12	100:12 102:12	standpoint	story 66:25
71:25	SJRPP 21:10	sort 13:8 74:22	32:12	78:18 86:10
shut 26:10 27:24	22:8 23:21	sorts 68:16	start 4:19 28:14	88:19,21
27:25 30:6	26:9,22 27:8	sound 90:7	35:21 49:21	<i>'</i>
31:12 32:11	28:15 37:6,8	south 45:16	68:6 87:5	strange 38:9 strategic 8:3 9:6
	40:25 101:15	South 43:16 Southside 57:25	started 20:2	9:7,22 25:15
39:6 41:6,8				9:7,22 23:13 29:7 30:2
64:8 sic 10:6 84:15	skipped 27:20 slash 72:11	space 43:4	36:13 64:17 71:13	
		span 36:5		44:14 49:10,13
side 6:11 7:9,10	sleep 55:11	speak 27:9	starting 72:15	50:22 51:13
8:11 21:21 52:25 60:20	slice 87:20	105:2	startup 34:22 61:2	57:15 63:14
	slope 57:2	speaking 103:1		73:274:21
61:6 67:12	small 11:2,3	special 4:14	state 16:14	80:11 99:13
70:8 86:3	16:14 19:17,20	98:21	43:21 81:6,19	102:11 103:3
sidelined 74:19	21:3,13 40:12	specific 59:6	84:2 106:2,12	Street 1:18 2:4
sidelines 65:2	46:7 70:20	specifically	107:4,9	streetlights
76:11	73:19 80:21	15:10	statement 1:12	70:22 100:3
sides 20:21 27:6	83:15 89:17	speech 12:19	4:11 14:16	strengths 9:10
sign 62:7	smart 47:14	14:15	105:11	stretch 62:22
signed 24:2	61:1 68:15	speed 15:15	statements	structure 92:23
significance	73:4	spell 10:7	104:5	studied 11:20
29:18	smarter 80:16	spelled 77:24	Station 33:23	60:10
significant 29:9	smartly 73:4	spend 41:22,24	35:22 37:7	studies 100:8
36:16 57:23	Social 26:21	42:10 48:7	status 49:16	study 13:8,13
68:14 104:17	solar 9:3 30:9	spent 21:5 41:23	56:23 58:22	44:24 49:19
silence 95:20	40:12 41:18	60:1	65:14 71:13,22	stuff 6:6,7 7:7
silent 27:21	42:16 48:9,11	spiral 82:8	77:11	10:9 14:12
similar 42:20,25	57:23 58:8,19	spiral's 54:22	stay 28:9 77:14	17:2 18:4
43:12 47:11	70:15 71:17	spirals 63:8	78:3	22:24 30:3
54:10 80:9	74:7 75:18	spreadsheet	stayed 4:24 5:17	31:10 36:23,24
101:23 102:4,7	76:6,8 91:5	58:8 76:14	steam 35:3	38:5,20 46:7,9
102:24	solar's 57:17	85:18	36:18,20 38:10	47:14 49:24
simple 31:12	sold 32:22	spreadsheets	stellar 32:3,3	59:13,14 60:16
92:14 97:16	solicited 103:18	58:17 99:23	stenographic	72:7,24 76:3
simplifies 86:14	solid 10:2 34:20	spring 15:18	107:13	78:12 79:9,10
simplify 86:18	35:1,15 38:8	78:24	stenographica	80:5,6,21
simply 79:5	38:10 99:16	spun 104:14	107:10	81:11 94:7
88:12	solve 66:18	square 31:7	stepchildren	99:10
singing 76:21	somebody 20:25	St 23:20 24:11	27:1	stuff's 56:24
single 92:20	33:15 62:9	37:21 38:13	Steve 6:15 17:14	stupid 57:25
site 43:11 46:15	63:12 76:5	39:13	19:22 29:15	subject 4:17
46:18 47:11,22	79:16 85:24	stable 66:22	44:19 45:7	17:18
47:24 52:12	87:7	stack 35:9	46:12 96:9	subset 63:18
99:12 100:8	somewhat 20:17	stacks 45:18,20	102:22 103:1	90:14
102:8,21	son-in-law	stadium 76:7	103:12,24	substance 95:22
siting 46:1	74:15	staff 13:7 78:13	Stewart 7:6	substation 24:20
sitting 34:24	SONYA 2:2	stages 51:19	52:15	substations 6:7
L	I	1	1	1

Г

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Page 17
7:1 8:9	18:17 29:5,22	32:3 58:4 59:6	terminated	80:7,9,14 84:4
success 9:12	29:22 75:18	61:18 68:23	19:11 28:12	84:5 88:11
66:25	76:22	97:14	98:13	95:14,18,18,20
successful 10:3	systems 46:7	technical 92:11	termination	99:11,14,15,24
10:19 25:23		technically	17:3	101:12 104:15
60:11 66:21	Т	22:13 28:11	terms 17:1	think 18:22 28:9
succession 5:25	table 68:9 78:5	32:21,25 102:1	31:12 34:14	30:18 31:23
sudden 8:21	86:19,23	technology 8:19	44:17 72:22	41:3 42:6
23:6 51:7	Table/Yield	35:1,8,11,13	97:9	46:11 50:20
53:12 94:24	3:15	44:5 73:5 74:1	terrible 79:7	56:2,8 61:1
suddenly 51:2	take 10:1 31:1	TED 59:12	territory 18:20	64:6 66:14
sufficient 22:8	33:18 40:25	tell 11:10 16:10	29:20	67:14,20,24
suggested 80:8	56:22 57:18	33:22 35:10	testified 4:3	71:5 72:4
Suite 1:19 2:4	62:17 63:11,15	43:6 45:5 53:7	testimony 4:13	74:11 77:25
summer 15:18	67:25 101:20	53:18 54:21	text 96:15	78:18,21 79:21
78:24	taken 1:16 12:7	57:7,13 93:4	thank 83:6 85:7	83:21 85:12
sun's 76:20	19:23 58:7	103:5,18	105:6,7,10	86:13 87:7
Sunshine 17:19	68:1 70:19	telling 18:2 52:5	thankless 104:9	94:15 95:4,9
63:19	takes 39:2	52:24 53:8	Thanksgiving	96:2,7 103:13
supervisor 5:8	talk 23:18 29:15	86:10	56:4	thinking 59:20
supplier 20:18	32:7 37:18	tells 14:20	they'd 5:4,6	thinks 12:10
supply 80:13	43:7 54:24	temper 97:21	9:25	14:14 57:17
support 78:4	55:1,1,10 63:7	tempered 97:21	thin-skinned	third 34:16
	72:21 77:10,11	-	97:19	102:10
supported 13:1 31:24 77:19	77:11 81:8	temporary		thirdhand 95:5
	88:12,13 90:9	101:2,5 tomps 101:5	thing 8:11 15:14 18:8 20:14	Thomas 1:21
supporting 32:3 78:7	90:9,16	temps 101:5 ten 5:7,18 7:22	26:6 39:8,10	106:11 107:8
	talked 71:7 84:5	8:20 9:7,24	,	106:11 107:8
supposed 20:12	99:15 100:10	,	39:24 41:2	
supposedly 60:9	102:5 103:13	17:22 23:12	42:23 46:16	thought 10:3
sure 9:21 16:8 21:23 25:14	talking 21:14	29:4 43:13,16	54:23,24 59:11	45:11,11 54:6
	50:14 51:7	43:25 44:13,15	62:18 63:23	96:7 99:4,7
52:7 55:4,25	55:16 61:18	46:17 62:23	70:16,18,19	thoughts 103:8
94:11 95:5	78:18 79:21	63:1 77:22	74:22 78:17	threats 9:10
97:4 103:6	80:23 85:8	84:7,8,14	82:10 84:1	three 12:13 20:2
surprise 65:25	86:14 90:7	87:15,15 88:18	87:13 89:19	31:25 34:2,15
surprised 66:2	94:22,24 95:6	88:21,25	96:22 100:15	38:18 47:16
94:12	94.22,24 95.0 95:7,7	100:20	things 5:2 8:18	74:15 78:7
surrogate 63:3	talks 16:14	ten-year 43:11	14:23 17:20	89:16 99:14
86:13 92:17	59:12 79:15	46:15,18 47:11	28:20 30:18	104:7
100:17	Tallahassee	47:21,23 52:12	44:5 47:20	three-month
suspension	11:25 45:25	54:12 99:12	54:16 55:7	32:2
28:25		100:8 102:8,21	56:1,25 57:10	threw 13:21
switch 16:7	tapdanced 89:6	tend 43:24,25	57:14,20 59:18	14:13 64:16
sworn 1:12 4:2	tariff 89:19	47:12,22	60:1 62:24	101:25
4:11 105:11	92:18 toy 60:22	tendency 97:21	63:1 64:8,25	throw 35:6
106:6	tax 69:23	tends 38:2	65:5 67:1	62:21 63:10
SWOT 9:9	taxes 9:19	TEODORES	68:25 69:24	66:25
Synergy's 18:1	Taylor 38:19 teach 61:11	2:3	70:20,21 77:5	thrown 67:22
system 5:20 6:2		term 17:7	77:22 78:21	Thursday 1:16
6:8 8:7,8 18:14	team 11:12 13:6	terminate 31:4	79:14,19,20	tight 95:15
				I

				Page Io
time 1:17 5:1	town 12:2 40:13	turns 39:9	34:19,20,20,25	71:12 72:4,9
6:9,18 8:3 10:4	84:16	twice 68:19	36:4 38:11,19	72:23,25 73:7
10:15 11:14,22	trade 69:23	two 8:6 11:23	39:1 40:3	73:17 74:10
12:6,20 13:7	traditional 36:5	17:20 18:10,10	41:11,19,25	75:10 76:12
15:4 17:3	40:11 49:17	23:25 28:20	42:11,16 48:7	77:7,12 79:6
18:21 21:5,10	58:23 65:17,18	31:25 35:15	73:11 75:4	82:12 84:11
23:17 34:4,8	70:25 71:11	36:25 37:11,14	101:24 102:5	89:9 94:3
34:12 36:6	72:4,6,9,25	37:19,25 45:7	units 24:1,3 34:2	100:21 103:16
37:5 41:17	73:6 74:10,11	45:10 52:15	34:15 35:1,16	100.21 105.10
43:1,17,18	74:20 75:10	77:14 78:15	35:21 36:2,24	104.20
56:11 67:25	76:12 77:6,12	88:11 94:15	36:25 38:1,18	V
68:4 70:4 73:2	79:21,24 80:4	99:17 100:1	40:13 41:6	Valentine's 13:9
84:23 87:20	80:21 84:10	101:1	68:21,22 81:18	valuable 23:9
88:3 89:22	89:9 100:21	two-thirds	University 4:23	value 44:9 64:12
97:6,11,12	103:16	88:10 89:4	unknown 29:13	64:15,20
101:9 105:6	transaction 31:9	type 11:3 23:23	unrealistic	variable 73:16
times 17:4 29:4		33:25 81:9	73:10	73:18,20,21
34:13 57:24	transcript 107:11	90:3 92:23	unsuccessful	91:16
96:23	transformatio	typical 17:2 20:9	69:4	variables 47:15
tired 57:24	80:15	36:1	untouched	47:15 52:21
tires 35:5	80:15 transformed	typically 9:25	76:11	variations 48:1
	77:7	• •		various 52:4
title 7:16,18,19	transition 32:4	36:2	update 82:21 83:4	104:15
today 4:11 8:18	transition 32:4	U	·	Veatch 44:21
28:5,8 35:15		ugly 14:23,25	updated 35:23 35:25	47:5 48:18,18
41:17 74:2	5:22 7:1 24:21	72:2 96:25	· · -	52:2 82:14
75:15 79:11	29:22 61:9	97:17	upgraded 35:25	vehicles 9:2
100:20 101:3	82:12 90:22	Uh-huh 27:16	upkeep 37:15	vendors 10:21
105:9	trash 67:1 80:5	46:25 71:1	90:25	98:8
today's 18:23	travel 16:3 62:6	90:18 98:25	upper 5:11	venture 24:4,10
41:14 69:25	tread 45:8	ultimately 6:1	upset 94:22 95:3	version 49:13
told 53:4,24	treasurer 55:15	68:5,6	97:25	96:6
54:3 56:25	trick 92:14	underforecast	usage 73:20	versus 13:23
93:20 95:24	trickier 8:24	54:4	use 62:21 63:10	20:8 26:18
96:4	tried 34:4 52:14		73:12 77:16	37:7,11 42:2
Tom 12:18 13:4	103:14	underlying 38:5 72:8 102:15	78:12 85:20	90:9,10
14:13,20 56:9	trigger 28:22	undersigned	89:14	viable 9:13
tomorrow 54:22	trouble 23:2	106:4	uses 17:11,11	10:19
topic 4:18	54:22 97:3,15	understand 55:2	usually 12:21	vice 7:16
tore 35:2 36:13	true 8:17 66:11	85:23 86:2	43:10	vice 7:16 view 55:7 56:23
torn 36:18	100:13 107:12		utilities 16:10	60:3
total 35:19	truth 52:16	93:13 94:10,20	63:25	60:3 viewed 98:21
88:10,11,15	105:2	understanding	utility 11:15	
90:1 91:4 93:2	try 8:12 9:11	85:11 98:14	12:2,15 14:12	Vinyard 77:21
93:3	39:22 44:4	underway 10:9	16:12,16,22	95:11
totally 49:2 62:7	54:18 94:20,23	unfortunate	18:9,24 26:17	vision 46:10
74:9	trying 6:1 29:25	89:14	40:6,8 44:19	60:3
tough 8:13,21	44:4 78:21,22	unique 24:18	46:6 48:11	Vogtle 39:16
tour 61:11	85:17 102:9	unit 20:13 24:3	49:17 55:12	41:16 54:25
towel 62:22	turbine 36:20	25:3 26:5,6	60:5,5 61:4	55:1 68:3,24
63:11	turbines 35:20	29:3,3,8 34:17	62:3 65:18,21	91:22

volatile 97:20	waste 69:9	103:7,13,17	100:23	53:13,20 59:8
voluntarily 4:10	wastewater	weren't 26:11	workhorse	64:6 68:8
VP 7:18	60:15	26:12 27:2	34:18	69:11 71:8,11
	water 6:11 8:11	65:7 93:21	working 17:15	71:20 77:1
W	13:23 45:8	96:4 101:17	26:7 46:24	83:8 84:1,23
waiting 74:18	60:20 67:12	West 1:18 2:4	51:4,11 58:25	85:7 86:22
walkaway 67:11	90:11,12	western 18:16	70:17 103:22	91:20 94:1,2,2
walks 69:11	way 13:4 16:3	Westinghouse	works 43:16	94:2 98:10
Walt 5:13,14	20:7,7,7,9,10	69:1	95:25 96:1	100:10 103:12
wander 40:17	22:11,12 27:11	Westside 24:21	world 57:18	year 23:1 26:5
Wannemacher	37:23,23 40:15	whatever's	62:10	30:19 39:6,12
14:6 22:3	41:19 47:14	78:20	worried 74:7	41:25 42:1
55:14 89:5	62:19 63:11,16	wholesale 16:23	95:16	45:7,10 46:16
want 9:13,15,25	69:22 86:17,19	23:15	worry 62:25	46:18,19 50:7
11:11 12:4	88:6 91:25	wield 18:14	63:13,14 76:4	53:23,24 56:13
22:14 23:5	100:14	willing 31:3	worse 89:11	66:24 73:13
25:13 27:4,4	ways 73:4	Wilson's 104:8	97:24	84:3,15 92:5
28:5,5,7,7 30:5	we'll 28:8 72:11	win 75:8,8,8	worth 13:17	101:1,21
30:6,6,8,12	72:12 75:19	windfall 67:19	50:14 67:17	years 4:22,24
32:7 35:5	84:24	window 76:19	wouldn't 36:9	5:3,3,7,10,15
42:10,11 45:1	we're 20:23,23	withdraw 96:11	39:1 41:8,16	5:23 7:25 8:7
46:2 53:1,2,2	20:24 21:14	witness 3:3 4:2,4	86:4	8:16,17,20 9:8
53:10 54:3,13	28:4 29:3,4,5	49:4 50:18	wraps 95:14	9:11,24 11:16
54:21 55:2,3,4	39:5,14,18	105:7,10 106:8	write 31:3	11:23 12:1
58:14 59:24,25	40:20 46:8	woke 38:23	wrong 52:22	16:24 17:21,21
60:16 64:21	50:21 53:4	won 22:6	79:1,17	17:21,22 20:16
66:13 68:16	54:21 63:13	wonderful 66:10	wrote 11:7	23:12,16 29:12
72:21 76:1,2,3	75:25 84:3,10	76:21	13:15 44:24	30:16 32:1
88:13,19 90:6	84:11 89:11	woods 57:25	98:13	33:14 34:24
90:7 95:15	95:16	word 59:22		36:1,3,3,5,7
96:8,13 97:14	we've 71:15 73:2	work 16:25	$\frac{\mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{X}_{2,1,12,0}}$	38:10 40:4,7,8
104:22	95:14 100:10	19:22 21:7	X 3:1 12:9	40:11,23 41:4
wanted 15:5	weaknesses 9:10	23:15 25:13,18	Xtensible 10:6	41:12 42:5,13
23:10 30:5	week 59:17	25:18,19 46:5	10:21 49:23	42:23,24 43:12
50:4 54:25	week's 15:4	49:21,23 50:3	50:3	43:13,16,17,25
55:1,2 88:21	weird 20:5 25:6	50:25 51:24	Y	43:25 44:9,13
94:7,23 96:19	26:11,25 27:7	58:7,9 60:25	y'all 60:9 97:22	44:15 46:17
Washington	27:9,11 63:23	64:1 68:23	y an 00.9 97.22 99:5 100:19	54:19 57:11
35:12	went 10:10 17:9	73:1 75:13	105:10	59:14 60:17,17
wasn't 5:4 8:17 11:2 17:7	19:24 20:3,7,9	80:5,22 81:17	Yale 60:10,13	66:17,18 68:18
	21:9 23:6,10	83:12 92:12	yeah 5:7 6:23,25	69:13 70:3,3
20:15 21:16,21 25:12 27:11	23:16 24:7	98:15,18 99:6	7:3,3 10:14	74:15 76:6
23:12 27:11 33:1 39:2 50:4	31:10 37:22,23	104:8,10	14:8 16:4	84:7,9,14
58:24 61:23	54:8 56:2,8	worked 5:13,13	19:14 25:2	87:15,15,16,22
	60:10,13 66:1	8:3 11:8 16:2	26:8 31:17	88:5,5,18,21
66:2 68:9,9 74:2 78:1	69:1 72:3 82:8	44:20 58:23,24	36:1 37:2,9	88:25 89:14
74:2 78:1	84:9 87:16	59:24 67:6	40:21 43:8	92:3 100:20
94:12 96:6,7	88:3,18 89:4	94:25 96:23	44:23 47:7,11	101:4
08.10 101.20		1112111	TT.40 TI.1,11	1 MOLD X5.71 77
98:10 101:20 102:2,6	90:15 93:9,9 96:6 99:25	103:24 workforce	48:21 49:2	yield 85:21,23 86:2,4,6 87:13

87:14,17 88:7	11:34 68:1	69:13 70:3	225 101:18	32:20 33:2
88:8 89:19	11:53 68:1	76:14	25 5:10 72:12	
92:12,12,13,20	117 1:18 2:4	20-year 69:6	76:15 100:22	4
100:16,16	12 6:3 29:17	200 39:3 42:18	250 48:11	4 3:6 30:6 67:3
young 59:11	12:48 1:17	68:18 69:15	27 1:16	107:11
	105:11	80:17 101:1,12	281865 106:13	4- 22:16
Z	13 10:25	101:18	2nd 106:8	40 8:7,16,17
Zahn 12:17	134 88:4	2000 34:25	107:20	13:16 23:7
13:14 64:3	138,000-volt	35:14,23 37:22		36:1,5 38:10
79:25 98:7	18:10	38:17	3	43:12,17 44:9
ZAHN-TER	143.76 88:3	2005 34:8,12	3 3:15 34:16,17	40-year 25:23
1:6	15 5:11 42:5	2008 70:1 96:6	35:17 37:12,23	41:13
zero 59:21,22	43:22 76:6	101:1,10	38:9,14,25	40-year-old 48:7
69:6,8,15,16	16 87:22 94:22	2010 32:9 37:22	39:6,25 40:9	400 22:15,20
91:9,10,24	94:25 96:25	38:17,23	41:2 42:13	100:19,24
zeroing 58:18	17 13:5,13 15:9	2012 6:18 10:2	48:5 49:17	101:23
zoo 76:7	28:17 31:14,21	10:24 57:16	65:9 67:3	480 1:19 2:4
	45:12 49:22	62:2 80:6 96:6	72:20 74:23	
0	50:5 56:8	96:6	77:10 78:11	5
06 87:16,18	101:19	2012/13 10:11	86:23 87:2	5 40:7,11 66:17
08 87:20,20	18 5:17 13:6,13	2013 10:2	91:2	67:9,10 91:1
	15:9,12 17:6	2016 10:5	3's 42:6	50 20:9 28:21
1	22:7 50:7,9	2016/17 10:13	3,000-megawatt	40:7 48:11
1 3:14 19:5	51:16 56:1,20	2017 10:5 12:19	29:5	76:15,16 84:11
34:17,21,25	87:16,18	18:19 28:16	3,500-megawatt	89:9,12
35:16 37:25	18/'19 15:7	31:17 55:24	68:19	50-megawatt
38:7 42:22	180 80:18	2017/'18 68:25	30 9:11 13:16	35:21
47:24 53:5,7	19 4:24 6:3	2018 10:9 19:5,6	32:22 34:24	50-year 66:20
65:8 72:19	15:12,18 51:16	29:9 43:3	36:1 42:24	50/50 26:16 33:5
77:10 80:24	56:19,21 59:1	51:15 53:25	43:11,17,25	500 22:15 24:21
81:1 84:3	103:22	68:24 96:9	44:8 59:14	34:18 35:18
100:7	10 3.22 1970 11:23	101:19	30- 41:13	37:12 38:25
1,000 25:20	1 <i>st</i> 46:19	2019 6:19 15:11	30-member 82:5	39:14,25
29:11 39:15	181 40.19	28:22 29:1,9	30-year 80:3	500-megawatt
1,100 35:18	2	31:1 32:24	94:3	40:3 42:11
1,200 35:18	2 3:14 34:17,21	46:5,22 47:1	30-year-old	
1,200-megawatt	34:21 35:16		37:11	6
29:19	37:25 38:7,14	48:20 51:24	300 35:16 48:12	60 20:9
1,250 88:1	42:22 65:8	65:23 70:5	48:12	600 22:15 29:5
10 34:8 39:2	66:24 72:3,3	74:19 75:24	300-megawatt	29:10 33:6
42:5 70:3	72:20 74:24	82:20 93:25	37:25	39:14
10-cent 91:4	77:10 84:25	94:1		600-megawatt
10:02 1:17	85:3	2020 1:16 32:9	31 81:13,21 31 st 31:14 17	23:25 29:3
100 11:25 20:3	2,000 30:21,23	106:9 107:20	31st 31:14,17 32202 2:4	
23:7 36:3		2021 28:9		7
	2/1/2023 106:13 20 5:11 9:11	2022 25:22	33,000-megaw	7 84:15 91:3
	20 7 1 9 1	27:15,17 28:5	21:14 35 4:22 24 5:2	70s 24:5 34:1,4
66:24				
66:24 100-megawatt	25:2 36:7,12	28:8,12 29:12	35 4:22,24 5:3	71 84:7,14 85:7
66:24 100-megawatt 21:14	25:2 36:7,12 41:12,22 42:5	31:2 32:23	5:10	71 84:7,14 85:7 85:9,13,19,19
66:24 100-megawatt	25:2 36:7,12	,		,

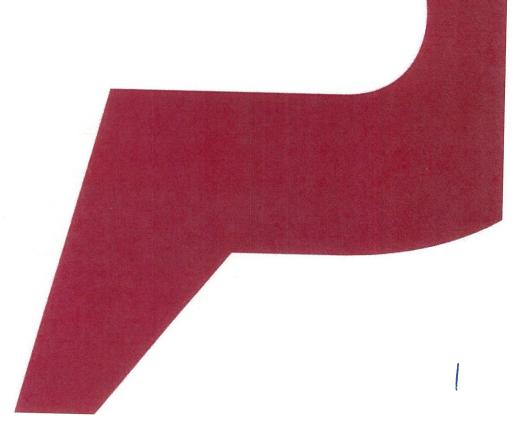
			5
90.10.02.9			
89:10 92:8			
100:12,12			
75 35:11			
8			
8 20:13 47:17			
49:18 57:22			
83:15 84:18			
99:19 100:2			
101:24 102:6			
80 25:3 28:23			
32:21 36:3			
80/20 33:5			
800-megawatt			
25:3			
80s 16:24 24:11			
26:4 27:19			
34:6			
81 3:14			
82 24:2			
83 4:23			
85 3:14			
87 3:15 24:3			
88 24:3			
9			
90 67:5,9			
90s 26:4 9B 45:16			
9D 45.10			
	I	1	1

Exhibit 1



Update on JEA

FMPA Board of Directors September 19, 2019



FMPA Position on Local Control

Every Municipal Has Right to Manage Its Affairs

- FMPA acknowledges every municipal utility has the right to locally manage its own affairs
- FMPA's members desire to:
 - Stay informed on reasons a municipal utility would wish to re-evaluate the business, and
 - Understand similarities and differences in the perspectives of the municipals evaluating the possible exit from the business
- FMPA's analysis and information presented to inform its members on JEA's Strategic Analysis



FMPA Board Position on Public Power *Municipals Will Defend the Business Model*

- As low-cost, reliable and community-valued utilities, municipals are concerned about statements regarding the municipal business model
- JEA says the municipal model is too limited and cannot compete

"The problem is not being community owned; The problem is being government with government restraints in a competitive market."

JEA presentation July 23, 2019

"By the mid-2020s, we expect customers to be able to self-serve with a battery and solar system at a cheaper cost than JEA can provide."¹

> Ryan Wannemacher CFO of JEA

 FMPA believes all Florida municipal electrics have the resource options available to compete and add value for their customers



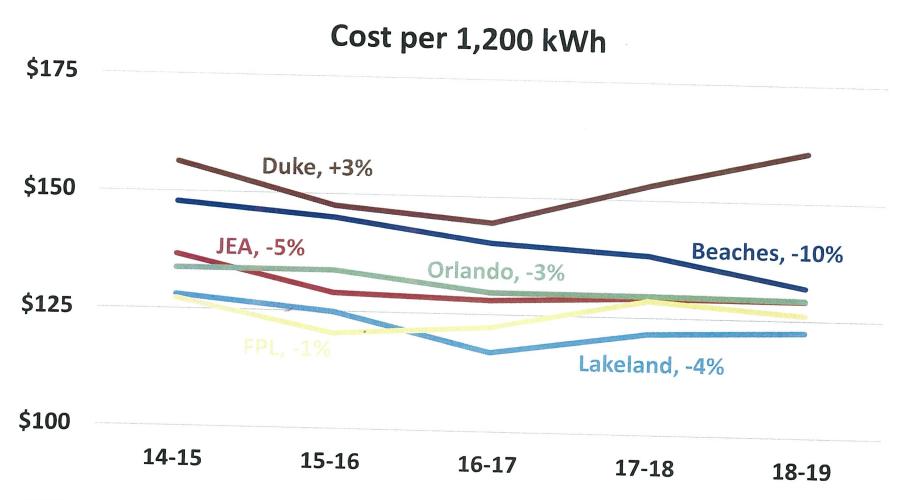
Review of Data Analysis from August

JEA's Rates, Reliability & Growth Similar to Others

- JEA a well-managed utility and in a similar position to that of other large municipal utilities in Florida
- JEA's electric rates very competitive and declining, like many other municipal utilities in Florida
- JEA's electric reliability among the best in the state
- JEA's load growth of 1.3% per year from 2013-2018 similar to FMPA's ARP, Lakeland and OUC
- JEA's projected load growth in its Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP) of ~0.5% per year is lower than the historic growth rate but in line with TYSP projections of other IOUs and municipals in Florida



JEA Residential Rates Comparison JEA Rates Competitive and Declining*





*Based on June-July period in each set of years shown.

JEA Reliability Competitive JEA Highly Reliable

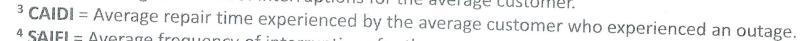
2018 Distribution Reliability Indices

Best Performance Highlighted in Green, Second Best in Yellow

Utility	Length ¹	Duration ²	Repair Time ³	Frequency ⁴
KUA	80	43	51	0.85
Beaches	99	44	54	0.80
OUC	74	53	73	0.73
JEA	107	58	46	1.25
Lakeland	120	63	101	0.62
FPL	199	53	60	0.89
Duke	147	99	97	1.01

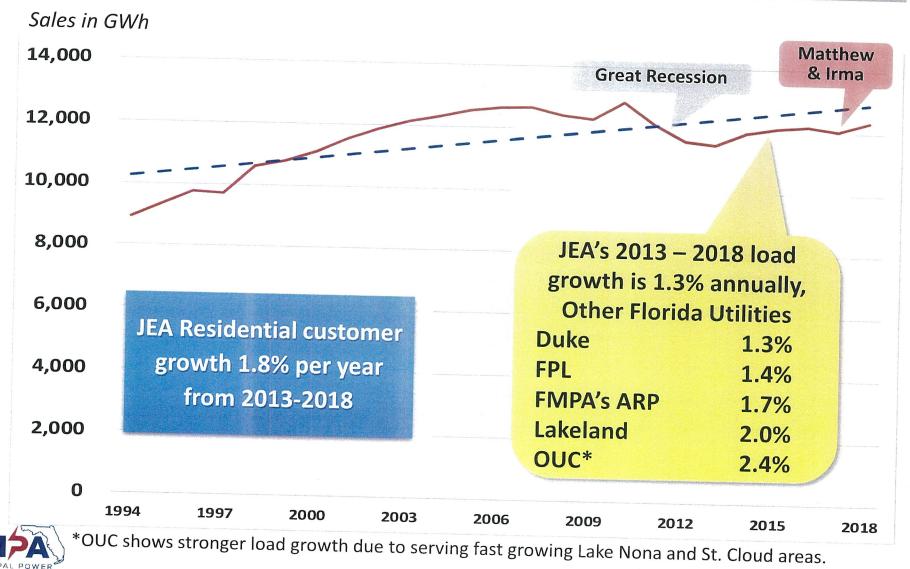
¹ **L-Bar** = Average length of a service interruption.

² SAIDI = Average duration of interruptions for the average customer.



⁴ SAIFI = Average frequency of interruptions for the average customer.

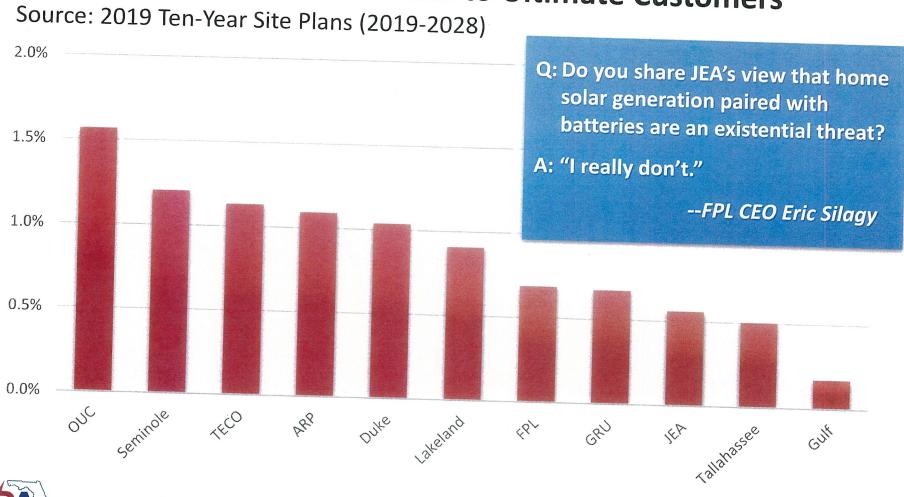
JEA's Sales to Native Territory Customers Sales Pattern Similar to Other FL Utilities



7

All Other FL Utilities Projecting Growth JEA's TYSP Projects Growth in Line Last 5 Years

Projected Growth Rate in Sales to Ultimate Customers



FMPA MUNICIPAL POWER

SOURCE: Question and answer with Eric Silagy from Jacksonville Business Journal, Aug. 16, 2019.

JEA's Business as Usual Assumptions Pessimistic Florida IOU and Muni Models More Optimistic

- JEA's Business As Usual (BAU) model presented to its Board uses more pessimistic assumptions than other IOUs and municipals in Florida
- An approximation of JEA's BAU model leads to rate increase of ~2.7% per year for 10 years while holding city transfers relatively constant
- Applying assumptions consistent with other IOUs (TYSP) and FMPA's Strategic Plan assumptions lead to rate increases of ~0.7% per year for 10 years with consistent city transfers
- These different assumptions lead to an extra ~\$1.25B value for JEA's electric utility over 30-year period
- All Florida utilities sensitive to these same business assumptions

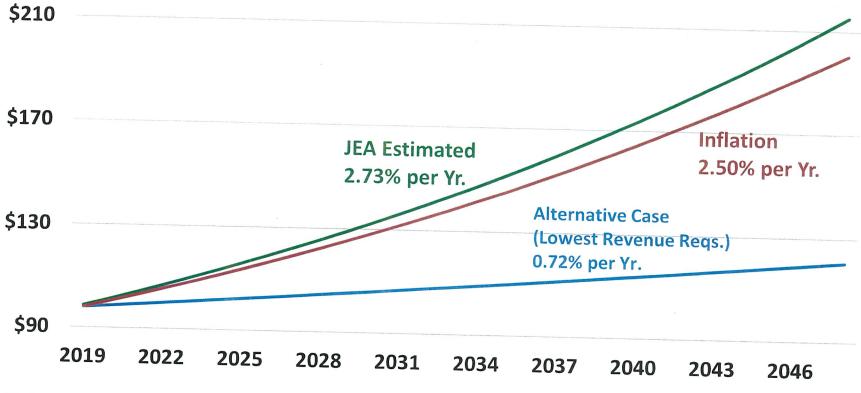


Even JEA BAU Rate Increases Not Unreasonable

All Florida Utilities Have Similar Impacts with JEA BAU Assumptions

Estimated Average Revenue Comparison

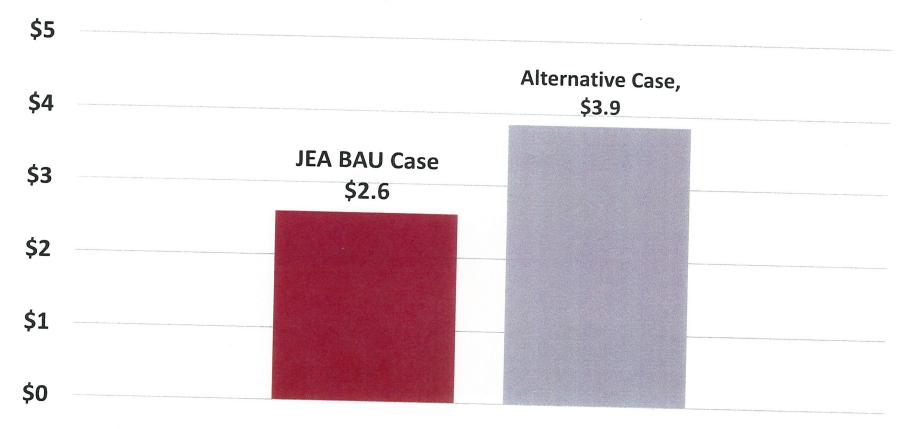
Dollars per MWh, Nominal Dollars





NPV of Value Delivery Significant JEA BAU* Does Not Consider Upside

Est. NPV of Value Delivery (incl. Lower Rates in Alt. Case)



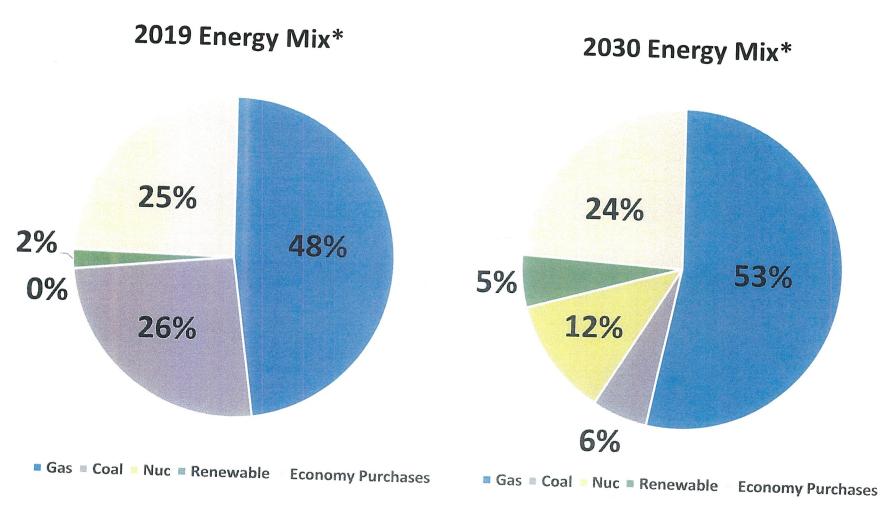
In Billions of Dollars, 30-Year Study Period



*Estimate only. Reflects high-level estimate of JEA BAU case.

Modeling Includes 12% Vogtle Addition

JEA to Increase Nuclear, Gas and Solar; Decrease Coal

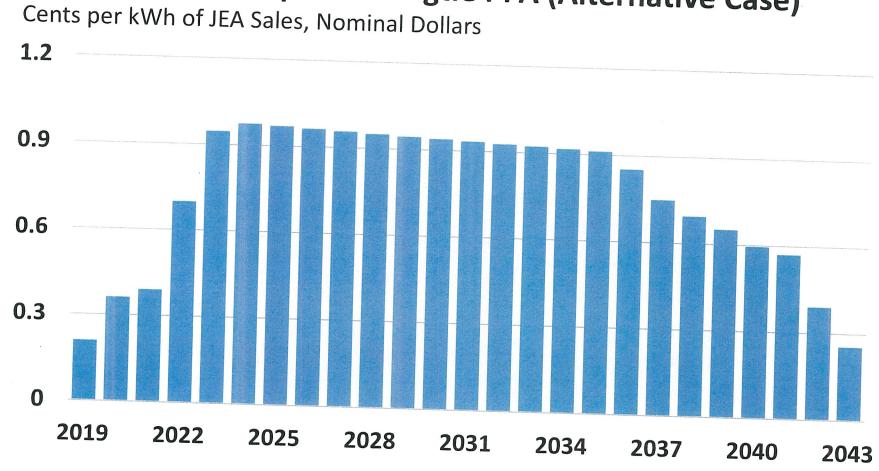




*Based on Alternative Case dispatch. JEA's most recent Annual Disclosure Report projects ~20% economy purchases for 2019.

Vogtle Increases Costs ~1 Cent/kWh Customer Impact on Bill ~9%, Manageable

Estimated Cost Impact of Vogtle PPA (Alternative Case)





Alternative Case Revised Assumptions *Each Has Basis to Realize Benefits*

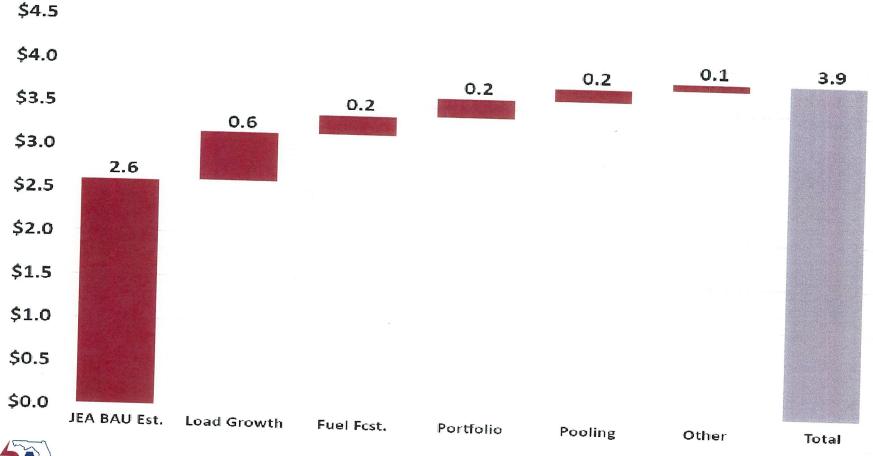
Adjustment	Basis to Realize
 TYSP Load Growth JEA BAU: ~1% Decline Alternative: ~0.5% Growth 	 Rates restructured to match costs Solar subscriptions offered EE impacts more gradual Strong population/meter growth
 Resource Portfolio Retire Northside Coal Replace with Least Cost MWs 	 Certain JEA resources are out of the money/inefficient Excess market capacity can replace resources, as needed
 Economy Energy Pooling JEA BAU: Sole Balancing Authority Alternative: More coordinated exchanges with municipals 	 JEA can buy more economy energy if pooled with others
 Escalations for Fuel, O&M and R&R JEA BAU: ~3 - 5% annually Alternative: ~2.5% annually 	 Escalations follow logical path relative to growth and consistent with longer term markets



Negative Load Growth Major Swing Factor

Management of Power Supply and Fuels Also Significant Factors

Estimated Impact of Key Assumptions Billions of Dollars





JEA Employees Valuable for Jacksonville ~1,200 Local Employees Means \$58M in Benefits

- JEA provides employment to 1,553 electric employees (based on FY '18 budget); estimate ~1,200 jobs retained net of plant efficiencies for long-term
- After estimated taxes and deferrals for savings, a portion of that pay stays in local economy
- Some amount spent on goods and services outside local economy
- Estimated net impact on local economy ~\$58M
- Assumes Northside coal plant efficiencies



JEA a Well Run and Valuable Utility

All Municipals Have Tools Available to Manage Noted Risks

- JEA well run and valuable utility with a growing load, competitive rates, great customer service and high reliability
- JEA similar to other Florida IOUs and municipals on key metrics
- JEA BAU case notably more pessimistic than the view of other Florida IOUs and municipals
- Assumption differences lead to rate increase delta of 2 percentage points per year or \$1.25 B in value over 30 years
- All Florida electrics subject to impacts from load loss, fuel prices and general cost escalations
- Municipals have rate and service options available to them to minimize potential load loss and/or cost shifts to serve all customers
- Municipals can proactively manage changing business environment to stay competitive and add value to the communities they serve



Exhibit 2

												`	
		-											
ELECTRIC (\$000)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Base Rate Revenues	484,855,078	492,391,535	554,137,065	607,511,812	707,283,788	721,476,226	694,934,692	698,128,019	716,972,512	732,972,476	741,395,827	742,271,048	763,676,880
Sales (Territorial MWH)	13,440,900	13,230,826		12,675,736									
Yield	\$36.07	\$37.22	\$41.88	\$47.93	\$53.66	\$56.06	\$58.04	\$58.52	\$58.90	\$58.95	\$59.02	\$61.60	\$61.76 7:

· · · ·

.

(a)

Exhibit 3

JEA ELECTRIC RATE HISTORY

e 1

•

													% change
Residential @ 1250 kWh					<u>Oct-08</u>	<u>Oct-09</u>	<u>Oct-10</u>	<u>Jan-12</u>	<u>Jul-12</u>	Oct-15	Feb-16	Dec-16	from 2008 to
Residential					\$143.76	\$136.70	\$148.75	\$148.75	\$143.58	\$143.58	\$135.01	\$134.25	7.1%
Residential w/ Taxes and Fees					\$160.81	\$153.97	\$167.16	\$167.53	\$162.04	\$162.04	\$152.94	\$152.58	-5.4%
Electric Charges per MWh	_						ан С					•	
Residential	_				\$116.11	\$110.46	\$120.10	\$120.10	\$115.96	\$115.96	\$109.11	\$108.50	-7.0%
General Service (Rate 20)	X < 50 kW				\$109.65	\$103.66	\$113.17	\$113.17	\$109.03	\$109.03	\$102.18	\$101.29	-8.3%
General Service Demand (Rate 30)	5 kW ≤ X ≤ 699 kV	v			\$95.22	\$89.38	\$98.30	\$98.19	\$94.05	\$94.05	\$87.20	\$82.95	-14.8%
General Service Large Demand (Rate 40)	X ≥ 1,000 kW				\$91.96	\$86.48	\$95.48	\$95.03	\$90.89	\$89.52	\$82.67	\$78.42	-17.3%
Interruptible (Rate 51)					\$74.23	\$66.96	\$75.14	\$74.44	\$70.30	\$70.30	\$63.45	\$62.41	-18.9%
FPU/ Wholesale					\$89.95	\$83.82	\$92.26	\$89.57	\$85.43	\$85.43	\$78.58	\$74.33	-21.0%
		Land											
Electric Charges	# of Customers	Load Factor	<u>kW</u>	<u>kWh</u>									
Residential	400,000			1,000	\$116.11	\$110.46	\$120.10	\$120.10	\$115.96	\$115.96	\$109.11	\$108.50	
General Service (Rate 20)	40,000			2,500	\$274.13	\$259.15	\$282.93	\$282.93	\$272.58	\$272.58	\$255.45	\$253.23	
General Service Demand (Rate 30)	4,000	73%	300	160,000	\$15,234.60	\$14,301.40	\$15,728.20	\$15,710.60	\$15,048.20	\$15,048.20	\$13,952.20	\$13,272.20	
General Service Large Demand (Rate 40)	400	73%	1,500	800,000	\$73,565.00	\$69,181.00	\$76,382.00	\$76,022.00	\$72,710.00	\$71,614.00	\$66,134.00	\$62,734.00	
Interruptible (Rate 51)	40	73%	7,500	4,000,000	\$296,910.00	\$267,840.00	\$300,555.00	\$297,755.00	\$281,195.00	\$281,195.00	\$253,795.00	\$249,635.00	
FPU/ Wholesale	1	60%	79,382	34,677,121	\$3,119,087.39	\$2,906,480.16	\$3,199,339.34	\$3,106,057.89	\$2,962,494.60	\$2,962,494.60	\$2,724,956.33	\$2,577,578.56	

Variable Fuel Rate	\$51.07			Jan-12	Jul-12	Oct-15	Feb-16	Dec-16
	\$51.27	\$41.26	\$47.74	\$47.74	\$43.60	\$43.60	\$36.75	\$32.50
Fuel Recovery Charge	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Fuel Stabilization Charge	\$0.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Fuel Charge	\$55.14	\$44.16	\$50.64	\$47.74	\$43.60	\$43.60	\$36.75	\$32.50
Environmental Charge	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.62
Residential								
Customer Charge	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50
Energy Charge	\$54.85	\$60.18	\$63.34	\$66.24	\$66.24	\$66.24	\$66.24	\$69.88
General Service (Rate 20)								
Customer Charge	\$8.05	\$8.80	\$9.25	\$9.25	\$9.25	\$9.25	\$9.25	\$9.25
Energy Charge	\$50.67	\$55.36	\$58.21	\$61.11	\$61.11	\$61.11	\$61.11	\$64.47
General Service Demand (Rate 30)								
Customer Charge	\$70.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$85.00
Demand Charge	\$7.05	\$7.97	\$8.40	\$8.40	\$8.40	\$8.40	\$8.40	\$8.40
Energy Charge	\$25.80	\$29.16	\$30.76	\$33.55	\$33.55	\$33.55	\$33.55	\$33.55
General Service Large Demand (Rate 40)			•	,				
Customer Charge	\$275.00	\$315.00	\$335.00	\$335.00	\$335.00	\$335.00	\$335.00	\$335.00
Demand Charge	\$9.99	\$11.47	\$12.16	\$12.16	\$12.16	\$12.16	\$12.16	\$12.16
Energy Charge	\$19.29	\$22.14	\$23.48	\$25.93	\$25.93	\$24.56	\$24.56	\$24.56

JEA ELECTRIC RATES history.xlsx 2/27/2020

Primary Dmd Discount Primary kWh Discount	(\$0.57) (\$1.10)	(\$0.61) (\$1.20)	(\$0.63) (\$1.30)	(\$0.63) (\$1.30)	(\$0.63) (\$1.30)	(\$0.63) (\$1.30)	(\$0.63) (\$1.30)	(\$0.63) (\$1.30)
Interruptible Option B (Rate 51) Customer Charge Demand Charge Energy Charge Primary Dmd Discount Primary kWh Discount	\$600.00 \$5.15 \$10.83 (\$0.57) (\$1.10)	\$715.00 \$6.12 \$12.87 (\$0.61) (\$1.20)	\$770.00 \$6.58 \$13.83 (\$0.63) (\$1.30)	\$770.00 \$6.58 \$16.03 (\$0.63) (\$1.30)	\$770.00 \$6.58 \$16.03 (\$0.63) (\$1.30)	\$770.00 \$6.58 \$16.03 (\$0.63) (\$1.30)	\$770.00 \$6.58 \$16.03 (\$0.63) (\$1.30)	\$770.00 \$6.58 \$19.24 (\$0.63) (\$1.30)
FPU Customer Charge Demand Charge Energy Charge FPU Fuel FPU Environmental	\$8.91 \$13.79 \$55.14 \$0.62	\$10.67 \$14.61 \$44.16 \$0.62	\$11.38 \$14.95 \$50.64 \$0.62	\$11.38 \$15.16 \$47.74 \$0.62	\$11.38 \$15.16 \$43.60 \$0.62	\$11.38 \$15.16 \$43.60 \$0.62	\$11.38 \$15.16 \$36.75 \$0.62	\$11.38 \$15.16 \$32.50 \$0.62

JEA ELECTRIC RATES history.xlsx 2/27/2020