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1	PARTICIPATING:
2	LESLIE J. PAUGH, FPSC Division of Legal
3	Services.
4	ROBERTA BASS, TODD BOHRMANN, LEE COLSON,
5	DAVID DRAPER and JUDY HARLOW, FPSC Division of
6	Electric & Gas.
7	MERTA L. ROMIG, FPSC Division of Auditing &
8	Financial Analysis.
9	NOREEN DAVIS, FPSC Director of Legal
10	Services
11	MATTHEW M. CHILDS, Florida Power & Light.
12	JAMES A. McGEE, Florida Power Corporation.
13	VICKI GORDON KAUPMAN, Florida Industrial
14	Power Users Group.
15	STEVE BURGESS, Office of Public Counsel
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## PROCEEDINGS

MS. PAUGH: Commissioners, at the April 7th agenda conference you voted to hear oral argument on this item on Motion for Reconsideration from Florida Power & Light and Florida Power Corporation of our order determining appropriate treatment of transmission revenues and costs for economy energy transactions.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Back to Item 27.

I have requested that this oral argument be reported by our court reporter, and I would request the parties to show due deference to her difficult task.

We have recommended that the parties be allowed ten minutes each to make their oral arguments. And with that we'll turn it over.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Where should we begin?

MS. PAUGH: I'm sorry?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Where should we begin?

MS. PAUGH: Florida Power & Light, perhaps.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Florida Power & Light are you prepared? Did we limit it to ten -- was it ten minutes?

MS. PAUGH: Ten minutes.

MR. CHILDS: Commissioners, my name is

II.

Matthew Childs and I represent Florida Power & Light Company.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Can you hear? Maybe something is wrong with that mike. You may need to switch seats.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You know, Madam

Chairman, I don't think the mike works because when

Mr. McGee was there earlier, it didn't work very well

either. I think it would be better if you switched.

MR. CHILDS: My name is Matthew Childs. I represent Florida Power & Light Company.

I wish to point out that the issues that
Florida Power & Light Company had raised in its
request for reconsideration are separate from those
that have been raised by Florida Power Corporation.
We're not all arguing the same point.

You issued your order dealing with the treatment of economy energy transactions and the gain on those transactions as a consequence of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 888, which directed the jurisdictional electric utilities to unbundle their services, and, in effect, reflect their charge for transmission. So that if a company is engaged in making an economy sale, it would have to have a tariff for, and show a component charged to transmit that

economy energy on its own system. And this, in the FERC's opinion, was for the purposes of making sure that there was no competitive disadvantage between utilities engaged in wholesale transactions.

In looking at this issue it is FP&L's position that this Commission, that is the Florida Commission, went farther than it needed, and we believe, perhaps, inadvertently directed the terms and conditions of wholesale transactions, both as it relates to broker pricing and as it relates to the charging for economy services. I don't think that there's any dispute that the FERC has jurisdiction over the terms and conditions of all wholesale transactions for those utilities subject to the FERC's jurisdiction.

I would point out that this Commission's rule addressing transmission services for qualifying facilities years ago was changed to clearly provide that the terms and conditions for transmission services shall be those approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

I think that this Commission was, and should have been concerned about how the gain on an economy transaction was reflected for purposes of flowing back to the retail customers.

We do not dispute the basic theory that this Commission had as to the disposition of the gain and the flowing of that amount back to the retail customers. In fact, I think that the positions ultimately adopted by this Commission and Florida Power & Light are the same.

However, the Commission did direct in its order that matches under the broker should be the incremental system production costs and not include the costs associated with transmission service.

I would start by saying I don't think you really intended to go that far. I don't think it was noticed. And had it been noticed, I think this Commission might have heard evidence as to the basis for broker transactions in Florida. Simply put, there's a separate legal entity that handles that, handles it pursuant to agreement and contracts, and those contracts and agreements are the wholesale rates. And we would urge you not to go farther than you need to in your language of how matches are determined under the broker. And we would urge you as well, and for similar reasons, not to go farther than you need to in addressing the transaction price. And we think you have, in effect, told the utilities that you're asserting jurisdiction over the terms and

conditions of wholesale sales.

As a practical matter, I think at this point it only affects Florida Power and Light because Florida Power and Light has filed a wholesale tariff to increase the charge that it imposes for transmission service.

The other utilities, I believe the evidence showed, were simply taking a component of what you would call the gain, that is the difference between the broker quotes; they were taking a component of that and designating that as being associated with transmission service.

We want to comply with the Commission's order. We certainly agree with the disposition of the gain. We don't think you need to go as far as you did as to the jurisdiction over the broker transactions. If you do wish to involve yourself in that, I would suggest that you really do need to look at the corporate documents, the operating agreements and the underlying contracts that relate to the broker's operation. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Childs, I just want to be clear.

Your argument that matches under the broker system should exclude transmission costs. In other

words, transmission costs should not affect transaction costs.

MR. CHILDS: Well, no, my position really is, Commissioners, that this Commission should not say what the match should be based upon and should not say what the transaction price is because that's a wholesale rate, term and condition.

Our position was that, if you have the Order, on Page 2 it shows that Florida Power and Light Company proposed that how it thought it would be treated under the broker for this separate additional charge was to have that affect the seller's quote, which would affect the price at which the broker transaction would take place, and then there would be a separate billing for transmission service in addition.

There's a table that shows that on Page 2 of the Order. If you don't have it, or if you care, I can let you see it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I want to -- so what you're saying is that the transaction -- what you quote as the price at which you're willing to sell is what you determine it should be as part of a wholesale transaction.

MR. CHILDS: It is. And it's part of the

agreement between the parties. That's part of the contract.

commissioner clark: And it could be that we will have a mismatch in the sense that you may be including costs in the amount you're willing to quote as a wholesale transaction that somebody else may not.

MR. CHILDS: I don't really think so. No, I don't. I think that we've used the hypotheticals and I think that's one of the difficulties. We use the hypothetical that everybody sells as a quote for a sale of 20 and a quote for a buy at 30, and so you get the \$10 difference and divide by two.

Florida Power and Light doesn't do that.

Their margins are much smaller. It's the coal generating units that are selling a lot of the power. So we're not -- I mean, the implication is, is that our total differential is different, so it changes a quoting on the broker. And I don't think as a practical matter that happens that much.

The concern that we have, though, is that what we told you we were doing in this docket, and I think, looking back in retrospect, and saying how did we end up with showing these numbers this way, we thought we were telling the Commission what we do.

I read the Order and I get the felling that

the Commission reacted, and the Staff reacted, that what we're doing is telling you what we do for pricing and matching and what everybody else ought to do.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.

MS. CHILDS: We weren't. We were telling you what we do. What we do under our agreements.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. It seems like there should be some uniformity so that you have the next most efficient unit being dispatched.

MR. CHILDS: And I agree that there should be uniformity. But I think that that is addressed -- see, we don't have a charge like the other companies. We have a separate charge. But all of us have our agreements with the company that runs the broker. And those are what determines the quotes. So if some other company imposes a separate additional wheeling charge, then it would be treated -- at least I would assume by the way the agreement works -- by vote of the group in a particular way.

commissioner clark: And then are you saying even if it's not uniform, it's none of our business because it's within FERC's jurisdiction with respect to wholesale? That's sort of an in-your-face way of saying it but -- and I'm sure you wouldn't say that.

MR. CHILDS: I would want us to be much more

polite and differential than that. (Laughter)

The reason simply is, is that the companies that are subject to FERC's jurisdiction all have these bilateral agreements and contracts that set forth the terms and conditions of the transactions, including economy.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. McGee. I guess you all have to switch places again.

MR. McGEE: My name is Jim McGee appearing on behalf of Florida Power this afternoon.

Commissioners, this proceeding arose from a FERC Order 888 requirement that utilities break down or unbundle the charges for economy broker sales and do a generation component and a transmission component.

And the question that this presented to you, and that you heard testimony on back last August, was whether the revenues from these newly unbundled transmission charges would continue to be credited to the retail fuel clause as those revenues had been credited when they were considered generation based.

Even though transmission revenues are normally, and in a traditional sense, a base rate item, Florida Power's position before you was that the

unbundling requirement of Order 888 was really only a reclassification of existing revenues, and that the benefit of broker sales to the ratepayers really shouldn't be reduced for a change that could be regarded as cosmetic. And because of that, Florida Power proposed that the reclassified transmission revenues be credited back to the fuel adjustment clause. And with that position before you, we were pleased, and fully support the objective that you identified in your Order on Page 11, in your conclusion, when you said that the gains from broker sales should be, to the extent possible, the same before and after FERC Order 888.

I think it was clear in the way that objective was phrased, in particular the "to the extent possible" language, that you recognized that it may not be possible to completely avoid Order 888 having some effect on the treatment of these new transmission revenues. I think it's a fair statement to say that your objective was to minimize the effects to the extent possible. And that brings us to the point of Florida Power's motion for reconsideration.

We ask you to recognize one relatively minor, but unavoidable, effect of Order 888 on the previous treatment that was given to broker sales

revenues.

This is, in effect, that I would have, at least initially, characterized as a housekeeping matter. It apparently has led to more confusion than we might have expected. And I'd like to try to go through very quickly why the point on the allocation or separation of broker revenues between the retail and wholesale jurisdictions is particularly important in Florida Power's case.

Let me say to begin with, broker sales revenues have always been jurisdictionally separated when they were credited to the retail fuel clause. So the question really isn't whether -- the question isn't if new broker transmission revenue should be separated when they are credited to the clause, but how they should be separated.

This was a simple question before 888 came out. 100% of the economy revenues that came into a utility were based on the seller's generation costs. And because they were based on generation costs, they were separated between the two jurisdictions, retail and wholesale, based on the -- on how each jurisdiction utilized those generation -- the utilities assets used for the generation that made the sales possible.

But when 888 came along, they properly recognized that broker sales actually require the use of both generation and transmission facilities of the selling utility, and the order therefore required the utilities charge for both uses: the use of generation facilities and the use of transmission facilities.

It follows then that transmission revenues that are now associated with broker sales need to be separated based on each jurisdiction's proportionate usage of the transmission facilities involved, just as the remaining revenues that continue to be generation related are separated based on how the jurisdictions use generation facilities.

This distinction between the separation of generation-based revenues in one hand and transmission-based revenues on the other would be academic if each jurisdiction used the utility's generation assets in the same proportion that they use the transmission assets. Unfortunately, in Florida Power's situation this isn't the case.

Florida Power's retail customers use about 95% of the energy that's produced by the company's -- by the company's system of generation. And as a result of that usage, they also support the cost of 95% of those facilities through their base rates. But

the same retail customers use and support in their base rates only about 75% of the transmission system, and the remaining portion that isn't reflected in the retail rates are reflected in Florida Power's wholesale firm customers' rates.

The reason for this disparity is Florida

Power has several large wholesale customers who have
their own generation but use Florida Power's
transmission system to move that out to their
customers. So that results in a higher usage by
whole-ale customers of transmission rather than
generation facilities.

Since the wholesale customers support only about 5% of Florida Power's generating system, it's appropriate that they be credited with only about 5% of the generation related revenues that come about from these broker sales. But by the same token, these customers should be credited with 25% of the transmission related charges that come into Florida Power because they support, through their base rates, 25% of that transmission system.

The Order's conclusion on this included the transmission revenues in with the generation revenues and separated all of them between the two jurisdictions on that same 95/5% basis. It means we

have transmission related revenues that are being separated and assigned to the jurisdictional classes based on generation usage. It's a mismatch. And, in fact, your order recognized that this treatment, based on the support of the systems, is really appropriate. I think your reasoning was correct. The conclusion that was drawn from it went somewhat astray.

You stated on Page 8 of your Order that "We have clearly stated that revenues from nonseparated in this case broker sales should be credited to retail customers to compensate them for supporting the investment used in making these sales."

When we apply that into the current post
Order 888 situation, this is just as true for
wholesale customers. Each of the classes should
receive their fair share of these transmission
revenues based on their proportionate usage of the
transmission system that allows the sales to be made.

Apart from the effect that Order 888 has had on the allocation of transmission revenues to the retail and wholesale customers, there's also an effect on Florida Power itself, which is of some concern.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I just wanted to be clear, Mr. McGee. You said 5% of generation should go to wholesale and 25% of transmission, and that's

pre-Order 888, or is that something that occurs afterwards?

MR. McGEE: Pre-Order 888 we had no transmission revenues that were associated with broker sales. They were all generation related and so they were all allocated on the basis of how we used the generation.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Just so I'm clear, what was your argument with respect to the housekeeping for pre-Order 888? Have you touched that issue yet?

MR. McGEE: The contrast that we were drawing is that before 888 we had a simple question of allocating all of the costs based on generation cost responsibility. Now we have a relatively small component of those same revenues that have been classified as transmission, and I think properly so, because the transmission system is used. But your Order required they continue to be allocated between the two jurisdictions. The benefit of these credits be allocated to the two jurisdictions based on how the generation system was used, even though they were transmission related --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are you saying because Order 888 required the unbundling of transmission costs, then separate allocation should be made for purposes of jurisdiction? There should be one allocation per generation assets and one allocation -- excuse me. One allocation for generation revenues and one allocation for transmission revenues because of how those assets are used.

MR. McGEE: Exactly. I think that's required by the FERC order. But I think it's also fair because that's the way the two jurisdictions actually support and pay for those through their rates. The effect on Florida Power is sort of the flip side of --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry, you say you think that that is required by the order?

MR. McGEE: Under FERC Order 888, Florida

Power has to assign the wholesale customers with a
share of the transmission revenues from broker sales
that are equal to the 25% share of transmission cost
responsibility that they support in their base rates.

So when these revenues come in, we will book per the
FERC requirement 25% of them to the wholesale
business. That gets credited to them. We have
ongoing rate cases each and every year with the
wholesale customers, unlike on the retail side. So
these are not only booked to them but they actually
are reflected in the wholesale customers' base rates.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And then on the generation side?

MR. McGEE: Then on the generation side -well, let me finish up with the transmission revenues.

FERC will insist, and we believe properly so, that 25% of these revenues that come in be credited to wholesale business. Under your order, though, we will have to allocate 95% -- let me back that up a little bit.

The transmis: on revenues are going to be allocated under your Order 95% to the retail jurisdiction. Under FERC Order 888, 25% will be allocated to the wholesale jurisdiction. It's pretty clear to see that we will be taking in, in effect, for every dollar of transmission revenues that are received by Florida Power, we will credit back to our customers \$1.20.

Your Order set as a guideline for reaching its decision a finding that said to the extent possible, stockholders and ratepayers should not be harmed by the FERC order.

When we get into a situation where we have this interjurisdictional conflict that requires us to allocate to the customers more revenues than we're taking in, then we reach a result that's contrary to

the guideline that you established in indicating if it was possible, you wanted to avoid harm to either the utilities or the ratepayers. And given that we had that assurance that that result would be avoided where it was possible, we believe that reconsideration of the use of a transmission separation factor for jurisdictionalizing transmission revenues is both appropriate and necessary. And we would ask you to reconsider your order accordingly.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Maybe it's because it's late in the day, but explain that to me again. Our order requires 95% allocation, but you're saying -- but FERC requires 25% allocation of the wholesale, and ours require 95% of retail -- or explain that again.

MR. McGEE: We have always, in Florida

Power's case, allocated 95% of economy revenues coming
into us to the retail jurisdiction. That was because
those revenues were always considered entirely
generation related. Now we have a piece of them, a
portion of those total revenues that have been
classified as transmission related now.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. McGEE: And despite that, your order requires that we continue the same practice that we followed in the past, where all of the revenues,

including the transmission ones, are allocated 95% to retail, 5% to wholesale.

What we think should have been the proper result is that you pull out that small transmission piece and allocate that based on the way the transmission system is used by our retail and wholesale customers, and that would give you a 75/25 split.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I see what you're doing.

MR. McGEE: If I have any time left, I'd like to reserve it to respond to the comments of Mr. Burgess and Ms. Kaufman.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Before you begin, at some point, does Staff intend to kind of respond to some of the issues that were raised, or just prepare to respond in a recommendation or --

MS. PAUGH: It's my understanding that procedurely we're not allowed to. We can respond in the recommendation. We can also answer Commissioners questions. But to carry on a dialogue with the parties posthearing, I have been advised is inappropriate.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So you all intend -- all of the arguments raised, you're going to

be responding through your written recommendation.

MS. PAUGH: That's correct. And, again, we can answer your questions, if you had them.

commissioner clark: Why can't you engage in a dialogue? We are all here. I mean, it's not like it's ex parte or anything. It was noticed. I can understand if you haven't noticed as participating in the oral argument, maybe it's unfair because they haven't anticipated your being able to answer that.

MS. PAUGH: I believe the reasoning is that this is posthearing. It's not like a PAA proceeding. And if we're going to ask and answer questions, we need to be in the hearing, a noticed hearing format, not in this forum.

MS. DAVIS: Commissioner, maybe I can help.

Traditionally, oral argument is presented by the parties when they think the Commission has erred in its decision by overlooking a fact or misconstruing the law. Staff then analyzes the arguments and presents their analysis and response by virtue of the written recommendation that's filed subsequently. So the oral argument is really the parties show to explain to you why there are errors.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But that doesn't explain why it's inappropriate for the Staff to

participate.

MS. DAVIS: Well, it's not the purpose of an oral argument.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Public Counsel.

MR. BURGESS: I'm Steve Burgess here on behalf of Public Counsel representing the Citizens of the State of Florida.

We intend to respond to Florida Power

Corporation. We do not intend to respond to Florida

Power and Light consistent with our written submission

to the Commission.

We agree with FIPUG in their pleading that procedurely this is not a proper issue for reconsideration, and that it is simply restaging an argument that failed before the Commission the first time around.

But in addition to that I'd like to point out three reasons substantively that the Commission should reject Florida Power Corporation's posture in this case.

First, as Mr. McGee indicated, this is simply a cosmetic change. This is an artificial change. To call this a charge, a new charge, is fiction. In fact, everything is exactly the same.

The Commission has kept the transaction price the same and the cost to the seller is exactly the same. By definition, then, the profit to the seller is exactly the same so there's no reason to change the benefit to whom this returns. There's no reason to carve out an amount that currently is going to the retail jurisdiction and transfer it to the wholesale jurisdiction.

The second reason that this should not be changed --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Burgess, let me ask
you about that. It sure seems like that the
allocations ought to match -- allocation of revenue
should match the allocation of investment. And if
FERC is, in fact, allocating 75% of the transmission
facilities to the wholesale --

MR. McGEE: 25.

commissioner CLARK: 25, I'm sorry. And 75 to the retail, if we continue with the kind of allocation you have, more revenues will be allocated to retail than the investment justifies. And as a result, they are getting more money on the retail side and not enough on the wholesale side and you have a mismatch.

MR. BURGESS: You touched on one of the

points I wanted to make. And that is even if you accept all of Florida Power Corp's philosophy and argument on this, the fact of the matter is that until FERC reestablishes the firm transmission rate, it is entirely inappropriate to credit back the nonfirm transmission revenues to those customers.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And there has 't yet been that reallocation.

MR. BURGESS: That is a matter that I think was not addressed head-on in the hearing. I would look to the closest that I could find in testimony that actually addressed that issue, was on Page 203 and 204 of the transcript. And it appears pretty clear from that, to me at least, that it was a matter that was in the future. When FERC does credit monfirm transmission revenues to firm transmission rates, we will then be out the money. But until they do --

When it does credit nonfirm transmission revenues -
MR. BURGESS: Well, let me just say the

transmission revenues that are in question in this

case.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. BURGESS: That is, the transmission revenues for the economy sales.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Say that slowly again.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And they are nonfirm.

MR. BURGESS: They are nonfirm.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

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MR. BURGESS: That my understanding of the argument at the base of this is that FERC will credit that revenue in the establishment of the firm transmission rates, and that that's where they take into their jurisdiction that 25%.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. BURGESS: And my point would be until such time as that has happened, then you've got an automatic overearning situation. Because you've got the current rates established by FERC on the firm transmission rates reflecting -- contemplating no credit of these nonfirm transmission revenues, and until such time as they do, then you put the company in automatic overearnings posture.

And the only other point I would make is
that what we have right now is an issue that companies
are buyers and sellers. And when they come in
periodically each company is a buyer and a seller of
economy sales. Florida Power Corporation is a buyer
and seller of economy sales at the periodic time at
which we determine what the proper amount is. And
when they are a purchaser, this transmission is

treated simply as fuel.

## COMMISSIONER CLARK: As what?

MR. BURGESS: As fuel. As just part of the fuel cost. It's not differentiated. And it's captured through the fuel adjustment clause.

## COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. BURGESS: And it seems to me that again, until something is done that captures it somewhere else and removes it from the equation -- unless you -- if you are treating it as a separated item for purposes of the revenues -- in other words, you're removing some of the revenue that would otherwise be credited back to the retail jurisdiction and taking it out and giving it to the wholesale jurisdiction, if you do that, it will be asymmetric if you also allow them to capture 100% of the expense for the exact same item and have that born within the retail jurisdiction, at least until such time as we come forward with some definitive statement as to what FERC has done in establishment of the rates on the wholesale level. Thank you.

## CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: I'm Vicki Gordon Kaufman. I'm here on behalf of the Florida Industrial Power Users Group. And I want to keep my comments short.

I want to say that I agree with Mr. Burgess' analysis of this issue. But I want to go back and remind the Commission that we're here on a motion for reconsideration. And this issue that Power Corp has raised again was discussed at length at the hearing and it also has some extensive treatment in your Order.

And you said pretty plainly in that order that you recited Power Corp's arguments, and that you said straight out that you didn't agree. So I think at the outset they haven't come close to meeting the standard for a Motion for Reconsideration and it ought to be denied on that basis.

And further, as Mr. Burgess has already said, this is just -- the same amount of revenue is coming in. Nothing has really changed here. And as you found in your original order, there's no basis for reallocating some of the revenue that's currently going to the retail side to the wholesale customers. So we think that their motion ought to be denied.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Ms. Kaufman.

Any questions, Commissioners?

MR. McGEE: Could I make one brief response. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Briefly.

MR. McGEE: To Mr. Burgess.

This notion that until the transmission -the 25% of the transmission revenues are actually
credited to the rates of firm transmission customers,
that Florida Power is in some overearning situation is
a concept that's somewhat strained but it also is
academic at this point.

Florida Power has had a wholesale rate case in every year since 1995. Those revenues are not just being credited on the books. They are actually going in to offset the expenses that form the base rates of the wholesale customers.

MR. BURGESS: May I respond to that?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.

MR. BURGESS: Unfortunately, I don't have the opportunity at this point to set a deposition of Mr. McGee and find out what all the accounting treatments have been and the chronology of events and all of that. So I would say that the record that exists in the -- from the hearing is what this would have to be based on. And that's what I would suggest guide the Commission in factual determination.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me just ask, is it the view of the parties a decision, if we accept

FP&L's -- let me put it differently. These two issues 1 2 are in no way related. 3 MR. BURGESS: I don't know. 4 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions? 5 Staff, is that it or do we -- what is the schedule? When will this be back before the Commissioners? 6 7 MS. PAUGH: We don't have a definite time frame for filing a recommendation at this time but it 8 will be as soon as we possibly can. We'll need to get 10 the transcript and review that first. 11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. 12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Can I put you on notice 13 that you'll need to come talk to me. Once you file the recommendation, you probably need to come walk me through it. 15 MS. PAUGH: I'm sorry, probably what? 16 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You probably should set up a meeting to come talk to me and walk me through 18 19 the recommendation. MS. PAUGH: We'll be happy to do that. 20 21 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: When you finish 22 walking her through, walk by my office. 23 MS. PAUGH: It will be our pleasure. 24 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

(Whereupon Item 27 was concluded.)

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STATE OF FLORIDA) 1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 2 COUNTY OF LEON 3 I, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of Reporting, Official Commission Reporter, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Special Agenda 5 Conference in Docket No. 980001-EI was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated; it is further 6 7 CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 30 pages, constitutes a true 9 transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 DATED this 29th day of April, 1998. 11 12 13 14 15 CSR, RPR Ohief, Bureau of Reporting 16 (904) 413-6732 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25