BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: DOCKET NO. 001579-EI - Petition for approval

of a performance guaranty agreement by Florida

Power & Light Company.

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN J. TERRY DEASON

COMMISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS, JR.

COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ COMMISSIONER MICHAEL A. PALECKI

PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 29

DATE: Tuesday, December 19, 2000

PLACE: 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: MARY ALLEN NEEL

Registered Professional Reporter

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS
100 SALEM COURT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
(850)878-2221

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PARTICIPANTS:

ELISABETH DRAPER, Commission Staff.
ROBERT ELIAS, on behalf of the Commission Staff.
WADE LITCHFIELD, on behalf of Florida Power &
Light Company.
MARLENE STERN, on behalf of the Commission
Staff.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

<u>Issue 1</u>: Should the Commission approve Florida Power & Light Company's Petition for Approval of a Performance Guaranty Agreement? <u>Recommendation</u>: Yes. The proposed tariff should be approved, provided FPL files with the Commission monitoring reports as described in the analysis portion of staff's December 7, 2000 memorandum.

<u>Issue 2</u>: What is the appropriate effective date of the proposed tariff?
<u>Recommendation</u>: The proposed tariff should become effective on December 19, 2000. In the event that a timely protest is filed, the tariff should remain in effect with any increase held subject to refund pending resolution of the protest.

<u>Issue 3</u>: Should this docket be closed?
<u>Recommendation</u>. Yes, if no protest is filed within 21 days of the issuance of the order.

1 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Item 29. MS. DRAPER: Commissioners, Item 29 is 2 3 FP&L's proposed performance guaranty agreement. 4 The staff has a correction to make on page 5 of 5 the recommendation. The first full paragraph 6 which begins, "To monitor the application of the 7 tariff," if you go to the fifth line, "and the total projected revenues," and insert, "and 8 9 achieved revenues for a three-year period." 10 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry. What page 11 was that? 12 MS. DRAPER: Page 5. 13 CHAIRMAN DEASON: You want projected 14 revenues, and you want earnings; correct? 15 And achieved revenues. MS. DRAPER: CHAIRMAN DEASON: And achieved? 16 17 MS. DRAPER: Achieved revenues, so we can see whether the customer's revenues are going --18 19 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Achieved revenue? 20 MS. DRAPER: Yes. 21 COMMISSIONER JABER: Now, how are they 22 going to give you that? I had a question about 23 your correction. Unless I'm reading it wrong, they can't give you what their earned revenues

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are for a three-year period; right? That's not

1 what you mean. 2 MS. DRAPER: No. Once a year we'll get the 3 report. 4 COMMISSIONER JABER: For a period of three 5 years. 6 MS. DRAPER: Actually, we asked for 7 monitoring a minimum of two years, but we can 8 extend that. 9 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Are the parties 10 here to make a presentation or answer questions? 11 MR. LITCHFIELD: Answer questions. 12 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Very well. Questions, 13 Commissioners? 14 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I had some questions 15 of staff, and I guess under the category of when worlds collide. 16 17 I had a question as to, by our approval of 18 this tariff, how we can be seen to have impacted 19 or created a barrier under the Telecom Act --20 COMMISSIONER JABER: Right. 21 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: -- for competitors. 22 And am I off base, or is this not even a concern 23 for us? I'm being too general. Here's what my 24 concern is. 25 CHAIRMAN DEASON: We're on Item 29.

1 | COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Yes, I know.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER JABER: No, I hope you're not off base, because I had the same question, so two of us would be off base.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Here's what I'm concerned about. We approve a tariff that is somehow admittedly geared towards telecommunications service providers, or at least it's the communications providers that are giving rise to this need for the tariff. By us approving it, we are somehow blessing something that can be interpreted as creating a barrier to entry for these telecommunications service providers that would somehow be inconsistent with the Telecommunications Act. My question is: Did we consider it? I throw it to the Commissioners. Should we consider it before we approve something like this?

MS. STERN: I think we were thinking -that's one of the considerations when we put in
the monitoring in here, to make sure that there
were not companies that were being discriminated
against, so we could see how Florida Power &
Light was -- who it was offering the performance

guaranty to and who it was not offering the performance guaranty to.

There's a similar -- another thing that we considered is that there's a similar -- this sort of parallels the CIAC statute, costs in aid of construction, whereby if the utility has to build additional facilities or expand its facilities, customers have to contribute to that. And there's no sort of threshold or bright line test for -- well, the utility has the discretion to decide when it gets a contribution in aid of construction and when it doesn't, and its the same here. So on that basis, because it's similar to that statute, we felt that it was --

COMMISSIONER JABER: No, but, see, the discrimination -- if there's potential for discrimination, wouldn't it occur at the contract -- entering the contract? In other words, one of the questions I had, is this because of the NAP issue in South Florida? I know the utility is Florida Power & Light. Is this as a result of the requests you're getting for service in South Florida? Is this related to the network access point?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Yes. Wade Litchfield on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company.

Principally, the driver for this issue and this proposed guaranty agreement is the development of, among other things, the NAP in South Florida, and fiber condos and other infrastructure that will support an expanded telecommunications business.

But to address Commissioner Baez's point with respect to the '92 Telecommunications Act, the people that are approaching Florida Power & Light Company to build out this infrastructure, with very few exceptions, are developers who are speculating that if they build it, they will come. They are equipping fiber condos and things of that nature. So in a few instances, we are receiving requests directly from the internet service providers and telecom entities, but the vast majority of requests come from developers who are looking to build out the infrastructure and then seek and obtain the tenants for this infrastructure.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Right. And I guess that's a distinction I wasn't clear on as well.

I mean, are we requiring, or would the Company

be requiring contracts from the end user or contracts from the developer? And I see those as two different things. I think you're right.

MR. LITCHFIELD: From the applicant, who in most cases will be the developer.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: So just to be clear, the projected revenues that we're talking about is actual -- what the Company would be looking at is how quickly or how successfully the fiber condo that it's, you know --

MR. LITCHFIELD: How quickly, for example, a building would be leased out to full occupancy, how quickly the tenants who take occupancy bring in their equipment, how quickly their business comes up to their expectations. So a lot of factors go into it, which actually leads me to a point that I probably should have raised earlier with respect to the reporting obligation.

We're comfortable providing projected revenue, but to the extent that we have the information from the customer to make those computations. In some cases we may not -- for example, a developer is coming in in a new building and may not have a hard estimate as to

when his tenants are going to come on line. So the ramp-up period, so to speak, will not be very firm for us to make very good estimates, but I think we're willing to provide you whatever we can at that point as long as we have that understanding.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, in some cases the developer is also the telco provider or the ISP. And how do you -- BellSouth comes to mind. FP&L Group comes to mind. And how do -- what criteria will you use in asking for a performance agreement from one developer/ISP or provider versus another?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Because the projected load requirements are multiples of what we have in place now in the same type of commercial building, our expectation is that they would all be asked to provide a performance guaranty agreement. We're talking about five to eight to ten times what typically we would install for a building of a similar size in a similar location.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: But staff's recommendation indicates that it's for those customers that the projected revenues are

uncertain, and that's one of the questions I
have. How do you determine who -- their
revenues may be uncertain? Or are you just
going to put -- all customers who have high
demand on a square footage basis would fall into
that category?

MR. LITCHFIELD: That's correct. We really are not interested in getting into the business of assessing someone's revenue projections. We don't think we can, as I said, make a good analysis in that regard on the front end. So we're really just trying to protect the investment and ratepayers from bearing investments that are speculative to a certain extent and may not pan out.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So you're not going to be saying this developer has got a good credit rating, so we'll let that one go, and this developer doesn't, or whatever, or this developer has a bad history, so we're going to make him --

MR. LITCHFIELD: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: So you have -- so there are standards in place? I mean, whatever the multiples are, we can go above -- we can only go

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up to whatever the average was, six -- was it megawatts, or six kilowatts?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, to be honest, we don't have a firm standard in place, but the Company understands that it must apply this tariff in a nondiscriminatory fashion. Because all of the applicants to date have presented, in fact, multiples of what would be typically installed in a building, we know that it will be applied to all of them, and in that sense, we'll be nondiscriminatory.

The tariff does leave open the option to apply it to others outside of the telecom industry, and I think at that point, if we had people coming in with multiples of two or three, we would look at it a little differently, and maybe between two and three we would take into account other factors like that. But for this purpose in this application, we don't expect to do anything other than require it of all the applicants.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Let's say it's a new entrant that comes to you and requests service, and they're doing it through the idea of presenting a building, that they've decided to

enter the market by wiring a building and negotiating for the location of the NAP. And because it's a new entrant, sometimes the sources of capital are limited, and certainly their financial standing with a bank might be limited. Their refusal or inability to enter into a contract with you prevents them from entering into the telecommunications market, doesn't it?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, I suppose if you make those assumptions, that may lead you to that conclusion. I think our impression is, based on discussions with customers, that this will not be an impediment. Customers have been shown -- some customers have been shown an example of the tariff and have expressed no concern about it, in fact, are anxious for it to be approved so that they can sign it and have the infrastructure built out. I guess I would venture to say that if they can't get a performance guaranty of the magnitude we're talking about here, they probably aren't a viable business in the first instance.

COMMISSIONER JABER: But is that your decision to make or the marketplace's decision

to make?

Let me tell you my concern. We're supposed to be removing barriers for the purpose of allowing a thriving telecommunications market. My worry with this is that this is creating a barrier unintentionally. That's my only concern. I don't --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let me say this. We don't need to be putting up barriers, but we shouldn't be making it particularly easy either. I mean, if there were economic realities out there, if we've got to protect the general body of electric customers, that is a higher criteria to me than it is trying to roll out a red carpet and inviting people to start up telephone companies in the state. I mean, we've got to balance the two here. Certainly there should not be undue burdens or requirements put in place which have the effect of deterring viable candidates from coming to this state and opening of businesses, any business, regardless of whether it's telephone or anything else.

But if there is a concern that there may be investment made that will be included in the Company's rate base that we would ask the

general body of ratepayers to pay for if some of these folks do not follow through with their commitments, I think that is a higher concern than making sure that there are not undue burdens. I mean, I don't think it is an undue burden to expect a company, regardless of if it's a telecommunications company or whatever, if they're going to put undue demands on the system beyond the normal average customer, for them to be able to demonstrate that they're going to be able to support the investment that is being made to provide them service.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes, and I don't disagree with you. I guess -- reading staff's recommendation, though, I didn't get from staff that they understood there were criteria. As a matter of fact, I think staff even questioned what customers would be asked for an agreement and what customers wouldn't. We do have to keep in mind the big picture, that's absolutely right. But I also don't feel like we have enough information to say that this is about preserving capacity and the viability of an electric utility.

Have any customers shown you that you they

won't fulfill the commitments?

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MR. LITCHFIELD: I don't think that we've had any customers yet for whom we've done the build-out. It's such a new industry, and it's presenting a host of new issues for the electric industry around the country, frankly.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I agree, and I think that's what's giving me pause. And I guess another question I had is this criteria, the word "criteria" that keeps floating around. And we also have words like "projected revenues." Whose projected revenues? Who's projecting I mean, is there somehow an incentive for an applicant to low-ball their expectations, and then under what -- you know, what obligation do you have to take those projections at face I mean, I'm seeing a whole bunch of value? possibilities of gaming the system that would allow or create a situation where, yeah, you don't get it, but you do.

And I think I agree with what the Chairman said. I think when you hold them on balance, I don't think there's an argument that protecting the ratepayers and that the goals that you're trying to achieve with the tariff are -- I guess

are more valid than our responsibilities to the Telecommunications Act.

But I'm seeing -- I'm not comfortable with the thoroughness or certainly the checks on the discretion that's going to get exercised by the Company. And maybe it's something that's not coming through in the recommendation, but I don't -- I'm still not clear on what kind of criteria. Yes, we've established a technical criteria. Certainly it would apply to anyone that has a multiple of -- that is requiring a multiple of facilities than you would normally require.

But how about on the back end when they're contractually obligated to come up with this money or they forfeit their security? What projected revenues are we talking about? Is it something that's submitted by the applicant? Is it something that's determined by the Company to be adequate? What --

MR. LITCHFIELD: Actually, projected revenues are not really -- on the front end, they're not really relevant for purposes of this agreement. We're willing to provide the information, but really, the basis of the

agreement is the incremental cost of the capacity that would be different or higher than what typically would be installed in that type of a premises. So projected revenues on the front end really aren't relevant.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: So then explain to me how does it work, in as simple English as you can.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Sure, sure. An applicant would come to the Company and would say, "I would like to build a fiber condo at this address in this building, and it's an existing building." The Company would go out there and look and determine that it has X capacity in that building. But based on the customer's projections of expected load and occupancy for that building, the customer tells you, "I'm going to need 70 watts per square foot," and that's seven times — let's say that's ten times what is already installed.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: That's fine. Stop right there. Now, that is irrespective of how quickly the tenant -- how quickly the developer expects to reach full occupancy, how quickly -- how many tenants they've got on the hook

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already. You know, that's irrespective of that. Those are straight technical requirements; correct?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Correct. Exactly.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. LITCHFIELD: And so the Company would take the customer's projections and would say, "Fine. If you want 10x capacity installed there, then we'll do it, and we'll pay for it, but we're asking that you post a performance guaranty in the amount representing the difference in the cost of the infrastructure that's already there and the amount of infrastructure that we're going to put in. You're not going to pay us anything. You're just going to post a quaranty, and then we're going to give you three years to produce revenue from this building, and if that revenue is greater than the performance quaranty, then we release the guaranty or we refund your deposit, whichever way you choose to post the guaranty."

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: So then -- it sounds like you're imposing a three -- you know, you better succeed in three years, or you better show me something in three years, or else.

MR. LITCHFIELD: Right. We did settle upon three years. But actually, some of the customers that we've talked to have said, "That's not going to be a problem. We can do it in two."

But we understand that some of these fiber condos are not going to take off immediately. And, of course, the three-year term is going to be running the from the date that the agreement is signed. So we thought that three years was more reasonable. By the time three years runs, we'll know whether these people are viable or not, and they'll know whether they're viable or not. So we thought it was a pretty good compromise.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You know, if you compare it to the CIAC policy, there is some merit in allowing the cost causer to pay for the cost of construction, and that in turn has a positive effect on the retail ratepayer, in that, you know, the retail ratepayer doesn't have to cover that added cost.

But this is a new area. And if this is so good, I think what I'm interested in looking at is, well, maybe all electric providers should

offer this, because if all the initiatives that come out of IT Florida and certainly out of the Telecommunications Act are going to come to fruition, then there will be an impact from telecommunications on every electric provider.

So I don't want to send a signal to you that this isn't a good idea. What I'm saying is I don't know enough about it being a good idea. And staff reinforced what I was thinking by saying they don't know how you're applying the criteria. And, of course, they've even added that we need to monitor it after a year.

where I am -- let me throw this out for purposes of discussion. I would like staff to go back and relook at this with the idea of understanding what is happening in the telecommunications industry and the effect it has on all of the electric companies, and getting with the Company and understanding fully how the criteria will be applied and to whom, because if this is a good idea, I would be interested in allowing this kind of filing for every company.

I don't know if the Commissioners want to do that. It's just a suggestion.

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MR. LITCHFIELD: The only issue that I would raise with respect to that proposal — and under ordinary circumstances, I don't think we would have any objection, and I'm not saying we do have an objection. But one thing to point out for the benefit of the Commission is that we have 40 or 50 outstanding requests currently. These people are very eager to get started, and they've been waiting for us to get the tariff crafted and approved. So if we could discuss maybe putting it in place with a sunset provision or otherwise getting it started, we would like to start building it.

We're anxious to accommodate these requests, but at the same time, we want to make sure that we're not just throwing a lot of money out there. And we think that this agreement will provide some security to customers, and it will also provide some discipline to the market, and somebody who would like to have infrastructure put in place would probably have to give us more realistic proposals in terms of the build-out.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: How would you suggest
-- let's say -- and I don't know all the terms

here, but let's say there's some -- I assume for those customers who expressed an interest, they're aware of what you are proposing in terms of provisions in this guaranty?

MR. LITCHFIELD: It has been shared with several customers. I don't know how many. I can't say that it has been shared with all, but it has been shared with several customers.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. And do I understand you to say those provisions will be applied uniformly across all applicants?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: How would any one party come in and suggest perhaps to us or to you that those arrangements are excessive, that the guaranty arrangements are excessive?

MR. LITCHFIELD: Well, we're hoping that you will rely upon staff's recommendation that the guaranty requirements and the contract otherwise is reasonable, the terms of the contract are reasonable.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: So by our approval, then your customers would basically by entering into this guaranty be precluded from having any opportunity to address any concerns that they

1 have under the guaranty?

MR. LITCHFIELD: I don't think that they're ever precluded from doing so. I think they could raise the issue at any time. But I think the important point is that they -- by our understanding anyway, they're interested in signing this document and moving forward.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Well, I think it would be reasonable to say that, yes, they are very interested. But I think that's because of their rush to market for the condos, and this is seen as a necessary element of getting into the market.

I know that -- and we may -- I don't know if staff has already -- I don't know that there are many things we want to talk to people in California about with regard to electricity these days, but I do know that in Silicon Valley that this has been a very active issue, and a lot of discussion has occurred over this. And so I don't know -- if you have not done that already, I would like to understand just if there's any guidance we can gain from what has happened in that area in terms of serving this particular need. And that may give us some

understanding as to whether or not the terms and provisions of the guaranty here are adequate for our marketplace. We can't look exactly, but we can get some parallels.

MR. LITCHFIELD: May I suggest something that might get us through an interim phase here? If we could offer this on a voluntary basis and allow -- I haven't pitched this to my client. I might get slapped. But if we could offer this on a voluntary basis, then those who wanted to move forward could move forward, and those who did not want to sign this performance guaranty would be free to petition the Commission for some other arrangements.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I just wanted to say something. You know, my concerns are real, but I had no -- it's not my intention for everyone to walk away with nothing today. And because I think the fact that you mentioned that there's 50 providers or somewhere in that area that are willing or are interested and are rushing to market, as Commissioner Jacobs characterized it, you know, that too raises an issue. I mean, for want of making it fair for everybody, we're standing in everybody's way, so maybe we do need

to get out of our way on this.

And I guess my question would be, and probably along the lines of your suggestion, because we've realized that there are questions that we need to answer, and perhaps staff may have questions that they want to look into, is there any way that we can have this in place or allow them, you know, properly to offer it so that we can let the providers start operating or get the ball rolling on this subject to our, you know, further review, or whatever issues there may be, that they get, you know, addressed.

MR. ELIAS: I believe so. Section 366.071, Interim Rates Procedure, "The Commission may, during any proceeding for a change in rates, upon its own motion, or upon petition from any party, or by a tariff filing of a public utility, authorize the collection of interim rates until the effective date of the final order."

I don't see any distinction between a tariff filed pursuant to the file-and-suspend statute, which this is, and a general rate proceeding with respect to the application of the interim statute, given that language. I

think you can put this in place on an interim basis pending a final decision, with the understanding that we're going to address the question of how the tariff is going to be applied, and with the expectation that the standards under which it's going to be applied are going to be determined, and the effect on the telecommunications market further considered and addressed to your satisfaction.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: That sounds fine. I think that helps me. I don't know how the Company feels about that.

MR. LITCHFIELD: I think that meets our short-term needs.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let me ask a question at this point. Why is it that the CIAC policy that we have in place is not sufficient to meet the requirements here?

COMMISSIONER JABER: The CIAC policy that we have --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Is it normally just directed towards residential customers, or is there a CIAC policy for these type customers as well?

MS. DRAPER: Well, CIAC only covers

extension of distribution facilities, and it only covers the cost for new poles and conductors. So, for example, any upgrades to a substation or transmission lines or transformers would not be covered.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And that's the primary bulk of the investment for these customers, is going to be at that level as opposed to distribution and poles?

MS. DRAPER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: It's going to be at a substation type --

MS. DRAPER: It might be substation, might be transmission upgrades.

And the second reason is that CIAC requires a projection of revenues, which FP&L tells us is kind of hard to do in this case.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: All right, Commissioners. What's your pleasure?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, I would offer it up. With the Company's agreement, you know, on an interim basis, we can approve it. Now, I don't know how formally we would do that. We can wait for counsel to put words in my mouth.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Bob?

MR. LITCHFIELD: May I ask a question with respect to how the interim rate would be applied? We would potentially on the basis of these performance guaranty agreements that might be executed by prospective customers be expending a great deal of money over the next six to 12 months, in the tens of millions of dollars over the next 12 months, we expect.

And the question I have is, if the Commission were -- I don't think you will, but if the Commission were at the end of the day to decide that we didn't want to have any such performance guaranty agreement, then where would that leave the dollars that we had spent?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, I don't know to what extent you get some comfort from me. My questions were probably more of a legal nature than anything else, and I had no trouble -- if it were suggested to approve the tariff as is, you would get my support.

So as far as I'm concerned, I don't believe that you have a concern in that, that you should have a concern, and I wouldn't expect that the determinations or any decisions that the Commissioners make, or at least from my

perspective, would involve whether or not you're going to get an adequate security for the work that you need to do. I don't believe that that's an issue. That's certainly not an issue that I want to discuss, whether the propriety of doing it all is --

MR. ELIAS: And I think the first thing is that I don't think that we're envisioning a process that would take 12 months to come to a final conclusion. I mean, I see this as probably something that we can bring back to you at --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I'm sorry, Bob. I can't hear you.

MR. ELIAS: I'm sorry. I don't see this as a process that's going to take us 12 months to come to conclusion on. I think the time frame for bringing this back to you will be considerably shorter than that.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Much, much shorter?
MR. ELIAS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: But again, you know, I would like to make it clear, certainly none of my concerns gravitate towards that area. I think a tariff is appropriate, and certainly I

1 don't have a concern over what the numbers may 2 tend to be. I'm more concerned over what kind 3 of possible applications it can take. 4 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Commissioners, I 5 have no --COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I don't know if the 6 7 Commissioners -- excuse me. I'm sorry. COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I really have no 8 9 problem with the tariff in its present form except for one thing. I would like to see some 10 11 recourse to an aggrieved customer. customer wanted to come before the Commission, I 12 13 think the customer should have that avenue, and I think it should be clearly stated in the 14 15 tariff. If it was, I would have no reluctance to pass this tariff in its present form. 16 17 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And I guess that's really what we're trying to -- my understanding 18 is that you can either vote a tariff up or down. 19 MR. ELIAS: Or they can agree to 20 21 modifications. 22 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Can they agree to modifications? 23 24 MR. ELIAS: Yes, here and now. COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And I don't know that 25

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we've given them enough direction on what kind of modifications. Certainly Commissioner Palecki has offered one up that sounds interesting, but I --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Which is better? Is it better to do something on an interim basis or let you come back at the next agenda? My only questions were, if this is really, really good, then why not apply it statewide; and what criteria, having the criteria in the application of this articulated some place or memorialized some place that you all can review it thoroughly and perhaps run it through Walter's group, not because, you know, I think that the only thing we should be looking at is the effect on the telecommunications industry, but the unintended consequences.

And really, all I had in mind was a very quick review by staff, getting together with the parties. And how many agendas do you need for that?

MR. ELIAS: Well, to answer your first question first, I think suspending the tariff and bringing it back to you based on responses to the questions that were posed is cleaner. It

doesn't speak to -- you know, it doesn't plow any new ground as far as interpretations of the interim statute or doing something differently than we've done before or, you know, putting the Company at risk for investment that might not be realized.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: But how does that affect at least a perceived need to move on?

MR. ELIAS: Well. and again --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I mean, we're really not interested in holding people up.

MR. ELIAS: To the second question, I would think that, without having to talk to any of the CMP folks, that we could probably bring something back for the January 16th agenda.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: But the Company has indicated that there are customers out there who want to get on with their projects, and this may be an impediment during the interim period. That's the problem that I have. If there are customers out there who are ready, willing, and able to sign and they want to get their projects going, and here we are sitting in Tallahassee, and we're portrayed as, you know, the Tallahassee bureaucrats that are preventing

economic development, and I don't want that to be portrayed.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, and as one of those people, I don't want to be portrayed as a Tallahassee bureaucrat.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Hear, hear.

COMMISSIONER JABER: No. I think, Chairman Deason, it's quite the contrary. I think this whole Commission is very much pro-economic development. But that's precisely our point.

So, no, I certainly don't want to be portrayed as a bureaucrat. It's quite the opposite. I want to do this right. And if you've presented to us a great idea, then why shouldn't it apply to everyone? I mean, you're to be commended because you're the first that has brought this to our attention. But are you really going to sign those people up during the next two weeks? What is January 16th to you, number one?

Number two, my guess is if those are customers that are willing to sign that agreement, those are probably big customers, and you want to go ahead and provide service to them.

1 I don't know. I don't see it as us sitting 2 here in Tallahassee being bureaucratic. 3 CHAIRMAN DEASON: I didn't say we were. I 4 said it could be portrayed as such. And there 5 is a tendency for people to look at Tallahassee 6 and say that's all that lives in Tallahassee. 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: And those news people 8 that just left. 9 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I would very much 10 like to see some sort of mechanism in place so 11 that the Company could start signing those 12 customers as soon as possible. 13 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Does that fit into the 14 suspension? 15 MR. ELIAS: No. If the tariff is 16 suspended, it's not operative. 17 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I understand. And then 18 it can change; right? It can get --19 MR. ELIAS: Well, the idea would be that we 20 would bring it back. 21 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Can't we approve a 22 tariff, and if we see there are problems with 23 it, we can show-cause the Company to come in and 24 show why their tariff should not be canceled? 25 MR. ELIAS: Well, it wouldn't be in the

nature of a show cause. It would be -- the standard of proof is not quite as onerous as it is in that circumstance. We could approve this, and if we determined that it was not just, fair, and reasonable, on our own motion determine that the tariff should be withdrawn, issue a determination to that effect subject to protest, and then in the event that someone did choose to protest, conduct a hearing on it. So I mean, we can have it become effective today and then take action to eliminate the tariff offering at any future point.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And let me ask you this. Even if we approve it in its present form, is there a recourse for a customer out there who can always file a complaint --

MR. ELIAS: That was my next -- that was going to be my next point.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: -- saying that in my circumstances, I'm being unduly discriminated against, or this is --

MR. ELIAS: Not just, fair, and reasonable. At any time, a customer can do that.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, being the one

1 that started this whole thing, I'm comfortable 2 with that, and I'm comfortable with what the 3 Chairman is suggesting, with the understanding 4 that, you know, staff can go back and review 5 this a little closer for the issues that we've 6 brought up and having that avenue open to us. 7 CHAIRMAN DEASON: We are requiring periodic 8 reports to be filed anyway; correct? 9 MR. ELIAS: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Those reports are 11 yearly? 12 MR. ELIAS: Yearly. 13 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Maybe we want to see 14 those every six months. Is that a problem, or 15 do you think we can get any -- is that --16 MR. LITCHFIELD: That's not a problem. 17 could give you the first report six months from 18 the effective date of the tariff and then go to 19 annually thereafter. 20 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: That's fine with me. 21 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Is staff 22 comfortable with that? 23 MS. DRAPER: Yes. 24 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Is there a motion? 25 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Moved as discussed.

1	with reports with the recommendation
2	requiring the first report in six months.
3	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I
4	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That said, I'll
5	second it. I'm sorry.
6	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I was going to
7	second it.
8	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Go right ahead.
9	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I would second it.
10	And as far as Commissioner Jaber's concern that
11	it might be something that we want to see
12	applicable on a statewide basis, I suspect that
13	the other electric utilities that are in this
14	room will probably see this as something that
1 5	they want to file on their own. So I wouldn't
16	be surprised if we see something being filed by
17	each of the investor-owned electrics.
18	CHAIRMAN DEASON: We have a motion and a
19	second. All in favor say "aye."
20	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye.
23	CHAIRMAN DEASON: Show that it's unanimous.
24	COMMISSIONER JABER: No, nay.
25	CHAIRMAN DEASON: Oh, I'm sorry. I was

jumping to a conclusion there. It is approved on a four-to-one vote. Commissioner Jaber dissents. (Conclusion of consideration of Item 29.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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4 STATE OF FLORIDA)

5 COUNTY OF LEON)

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I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 38 are a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 28th day of December, 2000.

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100 Salém Court

Tallahassee, Florida 32301

(850) 878-2221