BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO.

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In the Matter of:

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REVIEW OF TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S 2004-2008 WATERBORNE TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT WITH TECO TRANSPORT AND ASSOCIATED BENCHMARK.

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PROCEEDINGS:

AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NO. 23

BEFORE:

CHAIRMAN BRAULIO L. BAEZ
COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON
COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH "RUDY" BRADLEY
COMMISSIONER CHARLES M. DAVIDSON
COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR

DATE:

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

PLACE:

Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY:

JANE FAUROT, RPR
Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services
FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and
Administrative Services
(850) 413-6732

rative Services
6732

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	PARTICIPATING:	
2		LEE WILLIS, ESQUIRE, representing Tampa Electric
3	Company.	•
4		SCHEFFEL WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, representing CSX
5	Transport	cation.
6		JOHN W. MCWHIRTER, JR., ESQUIRE, representing Florida
7	Industria	al Power Users Group.
8		PATRICIA CHRISTENSEN, ESQUIRE, representing the
9	Office of	Public Counsel.
10		MICHAEL B. TWOMEY, ESQUIRE, representing Catherine L.
11	Claypool,	, Helen Fisher, William Page, Edward A. Wilson, Sue E.
12	Strohm, (Carlos Lissabet, Betty J. Wise, Lesly Diaz and Jane
13	Williamso	on.
14		COCHRAN KEATING, ESQUIRE, and JENNIFER RODAN,
15	ESQUIRE,	representing Commission Staff.
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, we are on Item 23, and I believe that is the last item of the day.

MR. KEATING: Again, for the record, I'm Cochran

Keating with the Commission legal staff. I'm not going to try

to follow up Mr. Mann's act.

Commissioners, Item 22 (sic) concerns several motions filed after the Commission's final order was issued in this docket. Issue 2 of the recommendation addresses a motion by Tampa Electric for reconsideration of the portion of your final order concerning the appropriate rate for cross-Gulf ocean barge coal transportation service. Issue 2 also addresses a

final order.

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Issue 3 addresses a motion by Tampa Electric to reopen the record to take official recognition of a final order in another docket approving a confidential settlement involving recoverable coal transportation rates for Progress Energy.

Issue 4 addresses a motion by CSX Transportation for clarification or, alternatively, reconsideration of your final.

Staff recommends that you deny Tampa Electric's motions for reconsideration and clarification, and its motion to reopen the record, and staff recommends that you grant CSX's motion for clarification. Tampa Electric has asked for oral argument on its motions. And as noted in Issue 1, staff

1	recommends that you grant oral argument. I believe the other	
2	parties to this docket are represented here and may also wish	
3	to add their comments if oral argument is granted.	
4	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: First, let's take up Issue 1, and	
5	then we will just if we approve it then we will take up	
6	the	
7	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman, I think staff has	
8	done a fine job with the motion. I personally don't need oral	
9	argument, but I'm going to move staff on 1 just so the parties	
10	all have an opportunity to sort of present their views on	
11	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well. There is a motion on	
12	Issue 1; is there a second?	
13	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.	
14	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: A motion and a second. All those in	
15	favor say aye.	
16	(Unanimous affirmative vote.)	
17	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There was no discussion of time. So	
18	with your approval, we can set it at five minutes of argument	
19	per side. Ten minutes. Okay, go ahead.	
20	MR. McWHIRTER: Per side or per person.	
21	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Per person, I'm sorry.	
22	COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Five minutes for you, ten for	
23	everybody else.	
24	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: McWhirter only gets five. No, ten	
25	minutes.	

MR. McWHIRTER: Call me Mr. Mann for this proceeding.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Ten minutes per, and I would urge you

to be very judicious with how close to that number you get.

Mr. Willis, it's your motion.

MR. WILLIS: We appreciate the opportunity to address you today, Commissioners. We are not here before you to challenge the rejection, your rejection of the benchmark methodology that you have used for the last 15 years to determine waterborne coal transportation costs.

Likewise, we are not here to reargue the method that you chose under the circumstances of this case to determine a market price. What we are here before you is to ask your reconsideration to appropriately apply the methodology that you selected and to clarify your rebid option that you described in your order.

With respect to reconsideration, you concluded that the best alternative to establish market rates is to rely on the actual rates paid by three other utilities. You then decided to use the highest of the three comparable rates. And what we seek here is a fair application of that methodology using this Commission's own best practices standard; that is, once you determined that prices paid by utilities would be the basis of your decision, that fundamental fairness requires that you rely on the most appropriate, relevant, and competent data available to you.

We believe that with respect to two of the data points that you overlooked very significant data. First with respect to JEA, staff's initial recommendation to you did not mention to you that the 2004 JEA rate is considerably higher than the rate that you used to calculate the adjustment. We believe that you overlooked that.

Secondly, with respect to Progress Energy, staff's alculation of the Progress Energy rate for ocean shipping is set out in Appendix 7 and was necessarily based, in part, on onrecord confidential information. And staff's calculation lso left out a portion of the cost that Progress Energy neurs.

Now, staff dismissed this omission by saying, well, ampa Electric's TECO Transport provider is more efficient than the carriers that Progress Energy uses, so therefore we will just make this -- it is about to wash, so we won't consider these additional costs. Well, Commissioners, we believe that is a circular Catch-22 and an injection, a random injection of a cost concept within a market pricing analysis. And under that analysis, Tampa Electric never could show that it was paying the appropriate price. Now, we urge that you consider these additional costs.

Now, the other parties and staff have said, well, it doesn't matter. You didn't use that. It wasn't the highest rate, so it doesn't really matter. Well, it matters a lot if

he proper calculation of the Progress Energy rate is higher han the JEA rate, because then you would not have used the highest rate under the methodology that you chose.

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with respect to the Progress Energy settlement that ou approved on July the 20th after the hearings in this docket, we have urged you, as a sanity check, to look at that settlement amount and look at the end result of what you found as reasonable in that proceeding and what you found reasonable n this proceeding. It was a contemporaneous determination, and we believe that your contemporaneous interpretation of what is fair for Progress Energy's ratepayers is well above the price that you reached here. We believe that it could be three or four dollars higher. Consequently, the end result that you reached in your Order 0999 was dramatically different than your contemporaneous findings.

Now, Commissioners, we are asking that in the name of fundamental fairness that you simply look at the Progress Energy decision as a sanity check on the fairness of what you have done. Now, they will also say that this was a settlement. That a settlement even had a term limit, that it was not to be considered as precedent.

Well, Commissioners, parties can make agreements and bring them to you, but only you can determine what is fair for a utility to charge its ratepayers. And I suggest you to that it is very relevant that if you came up with such a disparate

result in the two proceedings not to take another look at what you did. If you just used the more recent JEA rate, for example, it would make as much as \$6 million difference in the adjustment.

So, in summary, with respect to reconsideration, there is a convergence of information that would suggest to you that the adjustment that you made in your order was excessive. First of all, the rate you approved is below the 2004 JEA rate. It is below, well below the 2004 Progress Energy rate. We believe that it is below the properly calculated 2003 Progress Energy rate, and it is more than two dollars below the lowest rate that you have approved for the last 15 years. So all of those things suggest that a reconsideration is warranted, and we urge that you do that.

We also requested that you clarify your order. Your order states with respect to the rebid option, your order states that Tampa Electric at its own discretion may choose to rebid all or any portion of the existing coal transportation requirements in an attempt to mitigate the impact of the cost-recovery disallowance discussed above. By that statement, we hope and believe that you intended to give Tampa Electric a real opportunity to avoid the harsh results of your decision by conducting a rebid using the guidelines set out in your order.

We have asked you to clarify that if Tampa Electric presents to the Commission an RFP process which the Commission

market price for the period covered by the new RFP, regardless of how that process turns out.

Now, the statements that were made during the September 2nd agenda conference, and by the staff at that time, raise doubts in the company's mind of whether if we engaged in that rebid process that we would incur only downside risks.

And no rational person would go through that process only for that kind of result.

What we are asking you here is to simply tell us what you meant in your order. And tell us, hopefully, that after holding that an RFP is the best method to determine market price, that you clearly and unequivocally state that once you approve the RFP process on the front end that follow the guidelines of your order, then you will accept without reservations the results of that process. We urge you to make that determination and discuss that here.

I have some other points I know that I can make in response to the others with respect to official recognition.

We believe that you clearly had the opportunity and indeed the obligation to take official notice of your orders. You do that all the time. We believe that the case that staff cited as a bar to doing that is completely inapplicable to this situation. That particular case involved a situation where the

agency referred to DOAH a matter where DOAH made findings of fact. And under those circumstances DOAH's findings of fact must be accepted by the agency. In that case the agency took official recognition of a matter, and the court said that was a circumvention of the appropriate procedure and they should have remanded the case back to DOAH. Here you are both the trier of fact and the agency, and that case is completely inapplicable.

The other cases cited as a bar dealt with a change in policy years later. The People's case, for example, involved a change in policy four years after. Here, by definition, your order is not final yet, and you certainly can take that official recognition. Again, we appreciate the opportunity to present to you.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Mr. Willis.

Ms. Christensen, I call on you first.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Good morning, Commissioners.

Patricia Christensen on behalf of the Citizens of Florida,

Office of Public Counsel, and hopefully I will make this brief.

The Citizens support staff's recommendation. We agree that Tampa Electric Company has failed to identify a point of fact or law which the Commission overlooked or failed to consider in rendering its final order. As noted in our response, Tampa Electric is wrong in its assertion that the Commission relied on confidential information outside the record. The record clearly shows that the Commission relied on

public information that was made part of the record as Exhibit 66. Merely because Tampa Electric would like the Commission to meweigh the evidence is not sufficient legal grounds to support meconsideration.

We also agree with staff that the Progress
stipulation and settlement has not been made a part of this
record, and that was not a mistake of fact or law regarding the
stipulation. We also concur with staff that the record should
not be reopened for the purposes of considering the Progress
stipulation. It would be contrary to the stipulation and the
order approving the stipulation.

Finally, we agree with staff that Tampa Electric's request for clarification of the Commission's order regarding the RFP process is inappropriate and goes well beyond seeking clarification of what we believe is the clear meaning of the Commission's decision. The Citizens have no objection to the clarifying language proposed by CXR.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: Commissioners, there is a certain harmony in history. Three hundred and fifty years ago Shakespeare said it is a tangled web we weave when first we start to deceive. Now, I would never suggest to you that in any instance would Tampa Electric attempt to deceive you in its activities, but we have in this case which I would construe to indeed be a tangled web. And it is a tangled web of

inconsistent positions. And I would like to point out a few of them that are highlighted in the petition for reconsideration and the petition for clarification.

In 2003, each intervenor in this case suggested that it would be appropriate to combine the Florida Progress waterborne case with the Tampa Electric case because it would create an efficient process that we could handle more economically and expeditiously. At that time TECO fought against this procedure citing that combining the Progress waterborne case with its waterborne case would be difficult because the cases are so different. In 2005, Mr. Willis, just a moment ago, accuses you of basing your decision on that case and asked you to open this record to bring in confidential information from that case to change your decision. So he now wants to rely on the Progress case.

It asked you to use for a precedent a stipulation which you said in your order approving would not serve as precedent. Secondly, it does not dispute the fact that its 17-year-old -- or that its five-year contract was based upon an unfair bidding procedure. But it asks you in this case to clarify your order by accepting a future bid process without examination in an adversarial proceeding.

It says it was denied due process using the accusation that you relied on information outside of the record, but then it asks you to deny due process to the

ntervenors in this case by accepting the undisclosed fruits of n as yet unsubmitted bid process at the time it's formulated, and to have us all be bound by that without any opportunity to varticipate in the proceeding. It asks you to reverse your lecision in this case because the price per ton is less than rou approved using a process that has now been determined to be obsolete, but it ignores the fact that that procedure was lebunked because it is now undoubtedly out of date.

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Necessarily, the prices under an outdated procedure that has been debunked would be higher than the result that you lerived in this case. It says the cross-Gulf shipments by other utilities and by its own affiliate are not comparable, and it then criticizes the fact that you tried to make them comparable by comparing a shallow draft, the cost of operating a shallow draft vessel into a shallow harbor with maneuverable difficulty to Tampa Electric's situation where it has a deep draft vessel going into a deep draft harbor with great maneuverability. You tried to come with up with comparables. And when did, you Tampa Electric says that's wrong.

Your findings were not based upon a mistake of fact, and Tampa Electric has failed to show where any mistake of fact has come into play. It says the JEA short-term prices in 2003 that were given to JEA by Tampa Electric should not be used because short-term prices are lower than long-term prices. But says you should rely on the Progress short-term prices because

it suspects from confidential information it hasn't seen that those prices might be higher.

It formerly said that its estimates of prices railroads would charge would be a good proxy for a competitive market. But when it developed the competitive bid process in 2003, it refused to accept bids from the railroad. It says that there is no competition in the cross-Gulf component of the transportation, so it must develop a hypothetical model to emulate competition. But in the model, it leaves out a major portion of the revenue that would motivate a competitive carrier.

Now, I have listed A through H, I guess that is about seven ways that Tampa Electric has created a tangled web of inconsistent positions. And this tangled web results not by deceit or device to mislead by Tampa Electric, it arises because of the nature of a public utility holding company that owns unregulated companies and regulated companies. And the regulated company is used as a conduit to pass through costs from the unregulated company to Tampa Electric's captive customers.

I would suggest to you that the potential abuses in this type of setup, a public utility holding company setup was disclosed some 70 years ago. And public utility holding companies were broken up, by in large, and Tampa Electric and Progress Energy were two of the ones that were broken up. By

our Order 999, you have brought a ray of sunshine into the act that the public utility holding company has been reborn n Florida, and we still have a situation in which one company was a regulated company and an unregulated company, and there re potential problems.

You have cut through the labyrinth of the dark in this proceeding, and have brought an unusual ray of sunshine by our order. Your order is based upon 1,442 pages of testimony. It is based upon 110 exhibits. There is nothing in the order that indicates your decision was made by something -- by facts that lay outside of the record, and I would suggest to you that it would be totally inappropriate to now bring in confidential information from outside of the record that you didn't rely on to reverse a decision that is well founded on competent, substantial evidence. And I would urge you to deny the petition for reconsideration, deny the motion for

And with respect to the CXT motion, which I think is a valid one, it says one of the things that you didn't mention was that after this contract expires in 2009, let's go to a true fair open bid process where the utility is bound by the bid that it submits contemporaneously with other bidders. And I think that is a good idea, and I hope you will do it even if I may not be here to argue this case in 2010 when it comes up.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Such a pleasant note to end

your argument on.

MR. McWHIRTER: But if you will remember this argument, you will find it helpful even then.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Robert
Scheffel Wright appearing upon behalf of CSX Transportation.

First, I want to say that CSX Transportation supports the staff's recommendation in its entirety and that we agree with the comments that Ms. Christensen, on behalf of the Citizens, and with the comments of Mr. McWhirter on behalf of his clients. I will add that I don't think I'm as literary or literate as Mr. McWhirter, and I sure hope he is still here in 2010 when this comes back up.

I will be as brief and straightforward as I can. In its motion for reconsideration, Tampa Electric asserted, as grounds for reconsideration, several things: That the Commission should reconsider because the costs approved for recovery are less than those historically allowed. The Commission knew this, they decided -- you all decided that it was irrelevant. You made your decision based on competent substantial evidence of record. There is no mistake of fact or mistake of law in your decision on that point.

The Commission -- Tampa Electric asserts that you erred and you should reconsider because you approved rates in a stipulation for Progress that TECO suspects is less than that

sure you knew it. You had the settlement in front of you. You just decide differently based on the evidence in the 1,442 pages of testimony and 110 exhibits and the competent substantial evidence of record in this case, explained the difference between Progress's situation and Tampa Electric, although they had already previously done a pretty good job of doing that for you, and made your decision accordingly. You made no mistake of fact or law in that decision.

Tampa Electric asserts that you erred and denied them of due process by relying on information relative to Progress's waterborne transportation costs. This is just untrue. The value on its face, and the staff even highlighted this, I want to say at Page 8 of their recommendation, highlighted it with italics. Progress Energy's rate was not used as the basis for the specific adjustment to Tampa Electric's cost-recovery for ocean barge service. There is no mistake here.

Tampa Electric asserts that the Commission erred by failing to distinguish the character of the JEA spot coal transportation movements, and by failing to consider JEA 2004 transportation costs from the longer term coal transportation movements. We explained there is some differences. In fact, more likely than not the spot coal rates would be higher than lower, and so on. But the real point here for reconsideration purposes is that you understood this, you considered it, you

explained it, and you made no mistake. All Tampa Electric is eally doing on this one is trying to get you to nappropriately reweigh evidence.

with regard to the 2004 JEA rate, that is just flat receivant. What is relevant here, and the staff pointed this nut very well in their recommendation at Page 12, what is relevant is what TECO knew and reasonably should have known in 2002 and 2003 when it made the decisions that were at issue in this docket. As the staff stated at Page 12, the Commission's luty in this case, however, was to determine whether Tampa electric's contract rates were prudent based on what Tampa electric knew or reasonably should have known at the time it tested the market. Tampa Electric's RFP process took place in the summer of 2003, well before the PEF stipulation was signed. That was in 2004, just as the JEA spot rate that TECO was asking you to consider today. There is no mistake here.

Finally, Tampa Electric in its reconsideration motion asserts that you overlooked evidence that market prices for coal transportation services have increased. This is also irrelevant. And, in fact, not only did you apply the law correctly, it is Tampa Electric here that is attempting to invite you to make a mistake of law. The standard for review of utility prudency decisions -- and I know I'm preaching to the choir here -- is you make the decision, your evaluation of the prudency of their decisions on the basis of what they knew

and the circumstances that they faced at the time. There are numerous cases. There is an 1988 fuel case cited in our recommendation, Gulf Power versus PSC, 487 So.2d 1036; Florida Power Corporation versus Cresse, 413 So.2d 1187; and there is another Power Corp case versus the Commission, I think it is in 456. I'm not sure, I don't have that cite with me, but that is standard established regulatory law.

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It would be a mistake of law to go back and evaluate the prices they are paying in light of current market conditions. You have to evaluate them as you have always done on the basis of what they knew and what they had in front of them at the time.

With regard to clarification, as the Commission staff pointed out, TECO would like you to tie your own hands, ask you to approve a pig in a poke. An unknown process, undefined, unimplemented with unknown outcomes. This is frankly -- I think we use this word in our response -- this is absurd. This is wrong. It is absurd. It would violate the APA by denying all affected persons, including the parties to this, the intervenor parties to this docket their point of entry.

Finally, I would like to make two more points. In his comments, Mr. Willis tried to assert that the Commission staff did this and the Commission staff did that. In fact, you all did, you all made the decisions. The Commissioners made the decisions that TECO complains of. You made them, you

articulated them in your order, and you explained them in your order.

With regard to the big picture, and I think that is really important, what really happened here is we had three days of very intense sometimes frustrating and hair-pulling hearings with a lot of evidence and a lot of testimony. As we pointed out in our response, and as the Commission staff pointed out in their recommendation, you had tons of competent, substantial evidence to support a wide range of outcomes in this case.

You awarded Tampa Electric's cost-recovery that was significantly less than what Tampa Electric wanted. You awarded Tampa Electric cost-recovery that was significantly more than all the intervenors argued was appropriate.

Sometimes I think you all say when you make all the parties unhappy you have done a good job. We support the recommendation and urge you to grant the recommendation in its entirety, denying TECO's motion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Mr. Wright.

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Is this on?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: It is.

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, good afternoon. Mike Twomey on behalf of the nine named residential customers of TECO I represented in this case. I will attempt

to be briefest of all. First by adopting all the comments made by the preceding consumer representatives, then I would like to point your attention to, I believe it is Page 8 of the staff recommendation, but I may have printed this out differently.

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In your staff's big picture analysis they point out that the Commission heard extensive evidence on the issues, three days of testimony and over 100 exhibits. From that evidence staff gave you at your original agenda consideration to this case a number of alternatives. They ranged from no reduction in the cost that Tampa Electric would incur from numeric options ranging from \$13.8 million per year to 20.3. As staff goes on and points out, you, based upon your consideration of the evidence in this case, chose the \$15.3 million reduction.

I wanted to point out that mathematically, whereas there was a \$6.5 million spread between the high and low recommendations from your staff which they claim to you and which we support were all supported by substantial competent evidence, that you went up 1.5 million from the bottom or 23 percent. And that was fair we believe, and we believe it is supported by the evidence.

The staff in the recommendation on Issue 2 says that you should not grant the reconsideration or the company's clarification because it has not identified a point of fact or law that the Commission overlooked or failed to consider in

First of all, it was pointed out by Mr. McWhirter

paying are comparable. So what we are asking you to do is to follow your own, your own decision regardless of what the positions were taken prior to that time.

With respect to his comments about deep draft vessels and shallow vessels, all of that has to do with cost. It doesn't have anything to do with prices. And what you did here was you left out part of the price that Progress Energy paid in 2003. Again, there was a discussion that we want you to consider confidential information. The exhibit that staff used to make its computation of Progress Energy is replete with redactions, and we believe that the computations that they made cannot be made without the use of the figure that is blacked out right here. So, there is no inconsistency with what we

asked you to do; that is, to have an even hand with this.

With respect to the rebid opportunity and the statement that there is no point of entry or opportunity to participate, I suggest to you that that is just plain wrong.

What we have said is that we would come to you, present our proposed process following the guidelines that you have stated here, and then after you determine that the process is correct, and then later if you determine we followed that process, that you have the courage of your own convictions in accepting the outcome of the process.

There was a reference to 15 years of findings. Those findings were made by you after a hearing and after a thorough review, and there was nothing in this order which goes back and says that anything that you had done previously was wrong.

What your finding was for the future, that you would move to a different methodology. And, again, if you look at the prices that you found were reasonable over those 15 years, the result that you have here is more than two dollars different.

There was a discussion that the JEA price in 2004 is a short-term price. Well, so is the rate that you actually used. So there is kind of a mixing and matching of principles when it comes to which rate to apply. CSX says that Progress Energy was not used in the calculation. Well, that's right, because the Progress Energy rate wasn't calculated correctly. We believe that if it is calculated correctly and you follow

your principle of using the highest rate, then that rate would be used in the calculation.

There was a statement that 2004 is irrelevant. I suggest to you that what you are trying to determine is what is the appropriate market rate in 2004. That is what you did previously by the use of the benchmark, and I think that once you reject the bid process, that you are back to determining what is the appropriate market rate in each of those succeeding years.

And also, again, the idea that you would be embarking on a determination of an unknown process, a pig in the poke, is just wrong. You would be using your own -- we would be using the procedures that you set out for us, and, again, would just be accepting the result of those procedures. So, again, we urge you to both reconsider and to clarify the order.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, questions? I have a question just so I can clarify in my mind exactly, Mr. Willis, what is your understanding. Can you restate for me what kind of clarification you need in terms of the rebidding? You have heard some statements that what you are asking is to approve a bid process beforehand, before you ever see results from it. And I would like for you to address that.

MR. WILLIS: Well, Commissioner, I think the process would be very similar, if not identical, to what you are stating that we should do in the future; that is, that we

should have an open, fair, and competitive bid process. And you set out in your order the elements of that.

what we would do is that we would come back to you and show you how we would implement those guidelines, and that then there would be simply a statement that if we follow those guidelines and reach a result, you are not going to then come back and say, well, you should have done this in 2003, so that was a nice exercise, but since the price came back -- is higher or something that you might not want to accept, then we are going to say that you should have done this previously. So, you said we had an opportunity to mitigate and we believe that you meant that to be a real and not an illusory opportunity.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: A follow-up question on something you said. I understand that the order that this Commission issued included what I will now, for purposes of discussion, call examples of what a fair and open and certainly by way of critiquing the process that you employed originally.

Do you see the requirements in the order as an exhaustive list?

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, we see that we would come back to you with a process, and that you would determine that process would be fair. And I think that we certainly necessarily would have to include those matters, but I think there would be a discussion.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You recognize that the burden is on

you to -- if necessary, and if it were ever possible for it to become an issue, that the burden is on you to go above and beyond that order, what is in that order. Do you recognize that?

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MR. WILLIS: Yes. If you determine at the outset before we did this that we had certain things that we needed to do with respect to the bid process, the fact is that it would be decided, you know, in advance, and then we would then implement what that process is.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Can someone refresh my memory, and I read the transcripts of the discussion at agenda conference that day, but I don't recall a mechanism for rebidding, or the notion that a bid process would be, quote, unquote, blessed ahead of time, and that that would seal the -- that would somehow lead to a result. I mean, did we discuss that? Was there any, or is there anything in the order, because I can't recall?

MR. KEATING: I don't believe that the order specifies that if there -- I can't remember exactly.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: If I'm not mistaken, what I hear Mr.

Willis referring to is what I would term some kind of

procedure. It is a procedural or a concept of process probably

a lot like the bid rule procedures where you have some level of

approval of an RFP process ahead of time. Now, I don't think

right now is a great time to argue what that approval means on

the back end, but it sounds like you are suggesting something like that.

MR. WILLIS: Well, Commissioner, in this particular instance, right after we submitted the bid staff asked for meetings with us, and meetings were attended by other interested parties and suggested that we make certain changes in the way that was done. The company didn't do it in that instance, and this case ensued after that.

What we thought that your order meant, and what you meant for this process to be in the future is that we would set out a procedure, and then we would go through perhaps some meetings of the interested parties and then proceed on. I think that is even one the requirements that you have in your order. And then we would get a determination by the Commission that that was an appropriate process and we would go on. I don't think you need a rule to do that.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, that is not what I was implying.

But I think the process that you are referring to, and correct

me if I'm wrong, but the notion, the notion of the company

laying out how they intend to issue and administer the RFP

process so that we can look at it on paper and say, yes, it is

a good one; no, it is a bad one; change it here or change it

there, and then be forever foreclosed from discussing that the

implementation of the RFP process was somehow flawed as well to

me seems a little disingenuous in this.

I mean, you can write it up anyway you want. What we are interested in is was it administered properly. Although, I will say this -- and, Commissioners, I'm probably getting ahead of the rest of you and probably of myself. I remember as part of our conversation, you know, agreeing, at least with the notion, of there is a risk obviously to the company rebidding this, because the question of recovery is going to have to be answered at the end of the day. There is a risk that you are undertaking by going through the process at all.

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But for me personally, our decision was more than anything else, in my mind, to try and clarify that what we needed was an open, competitive, and honest process. I'm not trying to cast aspersions, that is really not what I mean by honest, but that it is open and transparent in short.

Something that everyone can see and participate in and not have any doubts about. And if that is the goal, then I'm willing to discuss living with the necessary results of that process.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Can I ask a question about the scope of your question?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Yes, sure. Please.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Are we talking about sort of after this issue going forward? Because my understanding was that if they ever sort of went through an RFP on this that what we said as sort of the rates, that was it. They could come in better, but we wouldn't come in in a worse situation via our

RFP process.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, I remember you saying it. I don't remember me saying it. And that is a question, I guess, that we are going to discuss, the four of us, as to what exactly we were voting on, because I know what I was voting on, and I'm certain that everybody else here knows what they were voting on. I'm just curious to see if we were all voting on the same thing, if it coincides.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I didn't know if you were talking about going forward or about this case.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, there is a question, there is a request for clarification, and I think, without getting into the specifics of a clarification, I think it is incumbent upon us, it is our responsibility to be as clear as possible.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That is part of the job. So whenever someone asks for clarification on something, I, for one, feel compelled to try. I mean, I'm not one to say, you know what, I have said enough, you go figure it out. It wouldn't be right. It doesn't mean that the clarification is something that anybody is going to be happy with.

So my question is as part of the clarification is there some process involved where -- because I have heard it characterized by Mr. Wright, in particular, as a pig in a poke.

I mean, you are basically approving something when you don't

know what the result of that something is going to be at the end of the day. And that is what causes me concern. If as part of our clarification we are going to start considering how this process is going to work and whether we are going to be blessing an RFP process or the concept in advance, and then tying our hands in order to consider what all the mitigating or aggravating factors are when we discuss cost-recovery, I, for one, am very uncomfortable leaving ourselves open to the argument of, well, you know, you approved the process, therefore you have to approve the result.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, I don't want to leave myself open to that, either.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I think in a perfect world both of those cases get made together.

So that there is, I think, Mr. Willis, an opportunity for you all to mitigate, but also the risk that you are doing everything that you have to do to mitigate. And that should be your risk, that is not anyone else's.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me a question on your comment.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Please.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You know, I think obviously nobody want to buy a pig in a poke.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I don't even know what a pig in a poke is.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I don't either.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't either, but I know it is a bad thing and I don't want to do it.

But, Mr. Chairman, you indicated that you don't want to be bound by the result, and maybe I don't either. But, if we agree to a process going in that we believe is fair, objective, transparent, whatever other good adjectives you want to put on that that you would think yield the correct result, if at the end of that if we, absent a finding that the implementation was flawed, we probably are going to be bound by that. I mean, I would not be in a position to say, oh, yes, we approved this process and you followed it and you implemented it exactly, but we don't like the end number, therefore we are going to scrap it.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, no. And that is by no means my -- you know, it may be unpopular at the end of the day, it may sound one way or the other, but certainly that is not my implication. What my concern is is that we don't have any further -- any further review of how the process -- you know, and that is why I want to understand what kind of process is implied by your request for -- by the company's request for clarification. Because if it is one in which, you know, and just speaking in theory, you know, they say, all right, Commissioners, this is what we propose to do. This is the RFP that we propose to issue, and what the rules are going to be,

.nd what the criteria is going be, and all of that great stuff.

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And you are going to take it and say, you know what, t looks good. But you haven't test drove this RFP process ret. And, I mean, I hate to see it, and I don't want to sound synical, but issues inevitably arise. And I can't say that some of those issues may not have merit or not. I think that is something to consider at the time that they arise.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Maybe we are in the same spot. I think we heard the same thing and interpreted it differently. What I had heard was they didn't want to, sort of, necessarily be bound not so much by the results, but by the process. For me, I don't want to be bound, I guess, by the results of an RFP on this docket that would come in higher than the market rates we have already set.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Then we are not on the same page, I can tell you that. I respect your comments at the agenda conference that day, but I don't agree with them, because as I said --

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, that's fine. It's good to sort of articulate where --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Where I'm coming from in particular is I want to be able to see at the end. You know, I believe that the company needs to make their case at the end that the process was implemented correctly as they had suggested or presented ahead of time to staff, or to the Commission, or

nowever it works out. But I think that the question of whether that process was a valid one was an open and transparent one. That determination cannot come ahead of time without seeing the results of it. And if that is one of questions that comes out or that is answered as part of the cost-recovery proceeding, whatever it may be, then the number is what it is. You know, the number is what it is. But I think on that way, there is a risk on the part of the company should they go forward at all, if they really can't make this work.

is a risk on the part of someone else, and I don't know exactly who that might be. What I'm hearing is that -- I'm hearing the assertion that the utility is paying more for coal than what they are allowed to recover right now. And that the next time the bid goes out, the bid is going to reflect that assertion. And I guess what I'm hearing is that the utility company is asking us for clarification of the fact that if the bid reflects that assertion, and they can prove that assertion, are we going to have a problem with the numbers that are in the bid. Now, that is what I'm hearing, and maybe I'm hearing something --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I think that is a fair, you know -COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And at some point I would be
interested in staff's, sort of, understanding of what they
thought we did, as well.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And for the sake of certainty and transparency, I think I hear the company asking us for clarification as to how we are going to react if the assertion is proven.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me just say
something. I think we need to put the entire proceeding in
some context, or at least the way I perceive it. And if I'm
wrong, tell me. But in a simplified review of what happened is
we said that the process that TECO followed was inadequate,
because they made that decision that the RFP was inadequate and
we had to rely on other information, other tools. Good
evidence, good information, but it was not our desire. We went
in saying that we wanted a fair, open, objective --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Fill the blank.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- RFP that we feel like that gives the best result. That is the best tool that we could use to come up with the right number. We didn't have that, so we relied on the next best tool that we felt gave us a good number. And I'm comfortable with the number that we came up with based upon what we had before us. But I think we need to -- if clarification is needed, I'm willing to give it, being that we still believe that the best tool is an adequately structured and implemented RFP. And if that process is followed, and, sure, there is going to be debate as to what is the correct process, but there needs to be -- there needs to be

a process to ordain that process. And we can hear the various parties' positions as to what needs to be in that RFP, or what needs to be eliminated. But once an RFP is decided upon, I think it is only fair to let that RFP go forward. And if it is implemented correctly, and there may be some debate as to whether what was set out as the RFP was implemented correctly, but if we get beyond that and give people a reasonable opportunity to come in and debate as to whether the implementation was done correctly, once you give everybody that opportunity and you reach a decision as to whether the RFP was structured correctly and whether it was implemented correctly, if you bless that at some point, the number is the number. And it doesn't matter whether it is higher or lower, it is still the best tool that we feel is going to reach the best number.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Which is why I had analogized it to sort of what we go through with the bid rule to add capacity. There is a protest season, if you will, as to the terms and, you know, the nonimplementation aspects of the RFP. If the criteria are clear, if the -- you know, all these situations. There is some preliminary discussion and some preliminary input and some preliminary determination as to the reasonableness of the terms of the RFP, but there are still certain circumstances that can come into play on the need determination basis.

Now, I'm not trying to suggest to you all Commissioners that that is the process that we need to follow,

nut it sounds a lot like what you are describing such that really the only questions on the cost-recovery side are whether it was implemented properly in a nondiscriminatory manner and in appropriate manner because the criteria and all the other terms of the RFP have somehow been agreed to by the stakeholders and all the parties.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But let me clarify one other thing that I said, though, is that given all the caveats that are put forward, if at some point the Commission reaches a lecision that the number is the number, I think that is the number on a going-forward basis. We don't take that number and retroactively use it and say, well, if we had known the results of this RFP a year ago we would have had this number, therefore -- I mean, we have the best number, and this is the number that we are going -- assuming we deny the reconsideration, the number is the number. And we are going to use that number until there is some reason that we feel justifies a change on a going-forward basis.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I agree with that, that it is a going-forward.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Oh, yes, that it is a going-forward. Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And I agree that RFP is always a good process, too. I guess my only question is the time frame, I guess, is what I'm talking about. It is sort of

in the context of this.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Just for argument sake, maybe it can clear it up for me what you all are saying on this particular aspect of it. If we ruled 16 or 15 was the magic number once upon a time, all right, until the rebid comes in and gets set, even if it comes in at 17, and if that is part of a transparent process as Commissioner Deason suggests, that is a number that we have to be willing to live with, that 17 is not going to get applied retroactively. Is that what you are referring to?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I can agree with that.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, the more we discuss this whole issue of clarification --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: The less clear it becomes.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, I think it is becoming clear in my mind. I think it is probably fair to everyone.

Because, I mean, as Commissioner Deason just implied, it could go either way. The number could be less, the number could be more. And for the sake of creating certainty, I think we need to give some strong consideration to clarifying or making it crystal clear as to what we actually are saying in our order. It could be a crap shoot.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And, I'm sorry, I just didn't catch the retroactivity in all of that.

MR. WILLIS: We didn't intend any retroactivity.

What I said was for the period covered by the RFP process, which would be a future period.

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MR. KEATING: Commissioner, I think the real issue is if the company goes out and issues an RFP for service to take effect prior to the end of their existing agreement with TECO Transport, and this is where the staff recommendation references Commissioner Davidson's comments from the prior agenda, where it was clear to us that, at least in Commissioner Davidson's opinion, that was not a process that -- at least at that time from his understanding, that if the number came in higher midstream that the ratepayers shouldn't pay more, from that point on for that five-year contract period than they would have paid if the process had been done correctly up And I did want to point out that the order --COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Wait a minute. But if the

numbers come in lower, what is the outcome?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You get the lower.

MR. KEATING: I suppose you get the lower number. And the reason it is not -- Commissioner Davidson's comment was really the only one that directly hit on that issue that I could see in the transcript and in writing the order. So the order does not speak to what happens if you come in higher or It didn't seem to be something that there was a meeting of the minds on when we rendered that order. But the only indication we had from the transcript was Commissioner

Davidson's comments, and there weren't any --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I mean, why would anybody rebid if they were only subject to downside risk? I mean, why would TECO even go to -- let's face it, an RFP is not a pleasant thing to go through; not for them, or the parties, or for us. But, I mean, it is not inconceivable to me, and you even used the term mitigate, attempt to mitigate the impact of the cost-recovery. To me the order is clear. Now, maybe there was some language that makes it unclear, I don't know, but to me the order was clear. So, to that extent, I don't think that it

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is the exact process you are going to use, but I think it does give a lot of guidance.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Let me ask this question, and this whole process of bidding is generating a lot of thought.

Companies that bid, sometimes their figures are off, and they ask for a change of order or change of circumstances in order to make adjustments, but what is there that is going to make a bid by an outside company binding if they overlooked some irrelevant numbers, and all of it sudden discover that, you know, I can't perform at this price and make a profit?

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, usually there is some type of a performance bond required, and that is part of the RFP itself. And I guess if that is not sufficient, I guess, you know, it is like any other default on a contract, there is, you know, the court remedy. And that is another reason you may have -- some qualified bidders may have to have a certain standing, a financial standing, a bond rating, or balance -- I don't know, but that goes into the structure of the RFP, which are things that can be debated and determined as to what -- you don't want -- when you structure the RFP, you don't want to structure it so that you inappropriately diminish the number of potential bidders so that you don't have a fair and representative bid. At the same time you don't want to open it up to everybody so that somebody that could win a bid and there is no way in the world that they could actually meet the requirements of the contract. And that is part, to me, of trying to determine up front what is the correct RFP process.

MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman, there is kind of a problem in that Tampa Electric entered into a five-year

contract with TECO Transport, and that five-year contract has take-or-pay provisions in it. And TECO Transport may say we are entitled, if you rebid this process, we have got this contract, and we are entitled to damages, and we are going to be damaged \$50 million.

And so TECO says in its fair RFP process that whoever bids on this has to be responsible for paying the penalty to TECO Transport. I would suggest to you that I would feel very uncomfortable if that happened. You might have a very fair bid process and people given the opportunity to bid, but this \$50 million penalty that they would face would certainly result in higher prices.

So, I would think that before any process started,

TECO Transport ought to say it would be willing to give up all

the profits that it had projected and had put in its financial

statements and so forth under the five-year contract that was

previously awarded that you said you couldn't set aside.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, wouldn't a term like that come out in the discussion? Wouldn't you know that a term like that tied to the RFP, wouldn't you know that ahead of time?

Certainly you would have to know it ahead of time.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, your suggested minimum requirements which Mr. Keating referred to in Item 5 says it has to provide to the parties to the fuel clause docket, the Commission staff a copy of the RFP at least six weeks prior to

its release to potential respondents to provide an opportunity or review and comment.

I think the process that you set out here as a sinimum was the process that we are suggesting that we follow, that details like that are discussed. And I certainly don't think that you ought to add more and more burden on this process as Mr. McWhirter suggests.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I think we are kind of metting beyond --

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: The scope.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- the scope of what we are nere today to decide. I mean, we are almost getting to the point where we are litigating what should be in the RFP, and even if there is going to be an RFP.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And I think to the benefit of the parties, we did in our order delineate what we thought were deficiencies in the original RFP and perhaps remedies to those deficiencies, but I don't think that was an exhaustive list.

And we certainly didn't make any finding that if all of those deficiencies were met that you would have an adequate RFP. But I think a lot of what we are talking about today probably needs to wait until if and when we do have an RFP in front of us as to what would constitute an appropriate RFP, and give all parties an opportunity to have input in that, as well. But we

are not here to litigate that today.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, I agree. I'm just wondering if there hasn't been enough clarification at this point, what we are willing to clarify to.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I like the existing language in the order.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: I'm fine with that, as well.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I mean, having gone through the whole back and forth and trying to figure out where everybody was, I think, you know --

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And I tell you what my quandary is, and I know we are just on one issue, but the second issue that we are going to deal with also is seeking clarification.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Issue 3 you mean?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. Issue 4.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry, Issue 4.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And, you know, that was my problem when I started to read this. I just knew that once the discussion began that we were going to get into a discussion similar to what we are having here today and open up or expand our discussion possibly past where we might need to be.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Well, I will tell you, for the same reason that was sort of my understanding of what we specifically voted out. I mean, I'm not moving that, but I was

prepared to just move staff in its entirety, because I recall that specifically sort of being discussed and laid out.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: As it relates to --

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: On Issue 4, and that is consistent with what everyone said here that there should be a fair, open RFP process.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And my thinking, and I'm still up to be convinced, was that we deny staff on both issues. I

already done.

MR. KEATING: Commissioners, I can point out with respect to Issue 4, staff felt like that the clarification that CSX sought was implied by the language that is in the order. I can read that portion of the order. It simply says, "Thus, whether Tampa Electric chooses to rebid all or any portion of its existing coal transportation requirements prior to or in connection with the termination of its current contract with TECO Transport, we believe that Tampa Electric must conduct any such rebid through an open competitive RFP process."

By that language "prior to or in connection with" we intended that that portion of the order applied not just to a rebid during the term of the current contract, but the rebid that would take place if the current contract were to remain in effect through the end of 2008 and be renewed for 2009.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: But the bottom line is that this whole case became about because an RFP went south, according to our determination, and that is --

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I don't think it is beyond -- I don't think it is beyond anyone's logical interpretation of the whole discussion to think that, oh, what a surprise that they are requiring a fair, open, and reasonable RFP process for at least the for sure next time around, whether it be 2009, if this -- you know, if the current contract stays in place and there is no prior rebid.

So I will tell you, Commissioner Bradley, I don't have a problem with making that particular clarification.

Because if it wasn't in the order, if the notion of it wasn't in the order already, and I believe Mr. Keating has tried to give us comfort that it already was, it should be. I didn't see that one as giving me so much trouble.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And I'm not disagreeing with that, but I guess my concern is that by changing or dealing with anything, basically what we have done is to reopen this whole matter, and basically we have had a major discussion here about what --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, let's do this.

Mr. Willis, I guess you could be most easily identified as a counter-party to CSX's motion for

clarification. Do you have any objection on Issue 4?

MR. WILLIS: We had not stated an objection to Issue

1. We don't believe that it is required. I think your order
is clear, and the discussion from the bench makes that clear.

And if no change was made in the order, I think we understand

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay.

what you meant to do.

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MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Wright. And I don't want to get into oral argument on this motion. I thought it was relatively noncontroversial, but --

MR. WRIGHT: So did I, for the simple reason that all we are asking you to do is to state in the black and white of a final order what your vote sheet stated in black and white and that you voted on. You know, I don't know what is going to happen in 2007, or 2008, or who is going to be around when this comes up again. We would just like it in an order so that if it comes up it is a motion to enforce a clear order rather than now with it having been on the vote sheet and not reflected in the order, a potential argument from the utility saying, well, obviously the Commission meant to delete it. We voted on it, we litigated it, we think we are entitled to have it in the order and that is our request. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well.

Commissioners, any more questions or a motion?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I kind of hesitate to do 1 this, but I'm going to ask a couple of guestions. 2 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: By all means. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Willis, what is ambiguous 4 or unclear, what needs to be clarified in the language that 5 appears on Page 9 of staff's recommendation wherein it states, 6 "Tampa Electric at its own discretion may choose to rebid all 7 8 or any portion of its existing coal transportation requirements in an attempt to mitigate the impact of the cost-recovery 9 disallowance discussed above." 10 MR. WILLIS: The uncertainty comes from the 11 contemporaneous statements made from the bench and from staff 12 13 that if we went through that process, and the results came out higher, then the process was that you were not able to, in 14 fact, mitigate. So it is the contemporaneous statements that 15 gives us the discomfort and which we seek your discussion here 16 17 today about what you meant. And for the same reasons Mr. 18 Wright suggests, we think that it is only fair for you to state 19 what you -- clearly state what you meant. 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes. 21 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Well, let me ask this question. Can we ask for reactions from FIPUG and --22 MS. CHRISTENSEN: Public Counsel. 23

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it?

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Right. Do you all object to

position that we don't believe that it is necessary on the Commission's order. We believe that it is fair and clear as to what the Commission expects on any rebid process. We would just go a step further that if the company were to engage in a rebid process that was fair, open, and competitive, but the results ended up higher than what they currently have contract for, the electric company in the best interest of its customers would not choose to elect to pay a higher rate. But that may be an argument for a rebid process, if they choose to do that during the current period of the five-year contract.

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COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: And I will tell you my intent there, Chairman, in sort of making that comment was that, just hypothetically, had TECO at time zero engaged in a perfect bid process, what we would consider a reasonable bid process, and at time ten engaged in a bid process, if market conditions had changed such that for whatever reason a number of the input factors would result in a higher price, the customer shouldn't bear that.

Meaning if at time zero the market was just much better from a customer standpoint, and had they gone through what we considered a reasonable bid process, great, we would sign off on that. But if the market conditions change because of this -- my thought was the customer shouldn't pay the price for what we deem to be an unreasonable bid process coupled with

a worsening market for coal transport, and all of a sudden through a reasonable bid process the price is, in fact, higher.

get to do it, because we just don't like -- you know, so customers didn't bear the burden of a declining market between the time of the unreasonable process and what might be a reasonable one.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I need some clarification at this point.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Sure. We have got to stop using that word. It just gets us in trouble. (Laughter.)

amount that was in the contract, just call that X, that amount was litigated, we determined there should be an adjustment downward from that contract, and we made the adjustment. That was the decision that the Commission did based upon the evidence that we had. Not an RFP, but based upon other evidence in the record, which is substantial and competent evidence, and certainly I think was a good basis to make the adjustment. So that is something less than X. We'll call that Y. Now --

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: This is going to be algebraic.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, it is going to be algebraic. There is a difference between those two amounts.

And, you know, what is it, \$15.3 million is the adjustment.

So, if there is a rebid -- and I guess this is directed to TECO -- if there is a rebid, are you concerned that you do a rebid and that if it falls between Y and X the Commission is

that and have something, X plus something? What do you want?

MR. WILLIS: Certainly in the first instance we would
think that the process would follow, if it was between X and Y.
Secondly, necessarily to have a rebid, you wouldn't have a
contract then. You would be bidding whatever was for the

bound, based upon some statements, to grant you some relief in

that? Or are you also looking go beyond X; that is, if we do a

rebid and it is higher than the contract you have signed for

the five-year period, that you want to be able to go beyond

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So are you saying then that your affiliate would be willing to walk away from that contract and just become a bidder and not look for some damages or whatever?

future period and the result would be whatever it is.

MR. WILLIS: We certainly have got to deal with TECO
Transport just like you would deal with any other carrier. And
you have full control over the accounting for that. Whether
you recognize any amounts that we had to pay to get out of that
or whatever, you would certainly have the control over how that

would be done. But necessarily, to have a rebid, you would have to basically wipe the slate clean.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: I thought that was what you were saying with respect to a rebid and mitigation.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Chairman, I've got two questions, if I may, while you are thinking. I didn't want to interrupt you.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Two questions, and let me just sort of ask them both and am interested in a response. First one, why would TECO Transport, which was sort of an arm's-length sort of company that you are doing business with, walk away from a contract that is really good for it? That is question one.

Question two: In the differential between X and Y that Commissioner Deason pointed out, if a rebid process was ultimately gone through for some future time, which presumably would include part of the term of the contract that TECO Transport would have to say, all right, we will get rid of the contract and go through a new RFP.

In that X versus Y differential, would TECO be willing to adhere to some factor which would sort of look at the actual sort of market for coal transport between when the RFP was first done, assuming it would have been done

narket has somehow deteriorated, would TECO be willing to sort of have brought into the RFP process that factor so that at least the customers aren't incurring the downside of a market change between an unreasonable RFP and a reasonable RFP?

MR. WILLIS: Well, first of all, we don't know whether TECO Transport will relinquish that contract. That is something we will have to deal with. But we didn't want to go deal with that if we knew that once we did that all that could happen would be for us to be hurt worse than we are already hurt.

Secondly, the process that you suggest I can't really respond to right off the bat. But I would think that, first of all, you recognize that our position throughout the case was that market -- that the contract price was at or below market. So there is a real question about whether we are looking at a difference through time, but I would think that what you suggest is fairly problematic, but it is not something that I could definitely say right here today.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: It may be completely unworkable, I just was sort of thinking about it as we were talking here. But you understand my concern.

MR. WILLIS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I only heard from OPC as to

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what their reaction is to TECO's request for clarification. I would like to hear from Mr. McWhirter, from CSX, and Mr. Twomey.

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MR. WRIGHT: CSX opposes Tampa Electric's request for clarification. I think the order is clear as to what TECO may do. And, frankly, I don't think they need clarification to conduct a rebid. They can conduct a rebid anytime. It's part of the ongoing management responsibilities of every regulated utility to continue to manage their construction projects and their contracts in the best interest of their ratepayers.

The real problem we have is that they are trying to get you to bless today, in this case, cost-recovery based on something in the future. If they want to file a petition for a rebid, they can file a petition for a rebid, and we can litigate, everybody. Tampa Electric, CSX, the residential customers, and so on can all litigate what is appropriate for inclusion in the RFP, or whether there should be one, and what the effects on cost-recovery should be from the outcome -- based on the outcome of any such rebid. But that is an issue for another day.

I think your order is clear as to what TECO may do, and I don't think any clarification is required. The real beef we have is that they are asking you to approve cost-recovery in advance, and that staff addressed that very clearly and articulately in their recommendation.

that, you know, the Commission has found ourselves in the position where we have -- we have made an adjustment to a contract. We cannot determine the contract to be null and void or to cancel it, that is not within our jurisdiction or our prerogative. We can make a downward adjustment as to what we allow to go through to customers, and that is what we have done based upon competent, substantial evidence.

While making that decision we have basically said that we do not think that the existing contract is in the customer's best interest. So, if TECO chooses to try to get out of that contract or to rebid that contract, I think that we have lost -- me, personally, I think we have lost any basis to say then that becomes the threshold, or that becomes the benchmark that we measure anything against, because we have already determined it is unreasonable.

So, in essence, if there is a rebid, and if it is done fairly with an open process and everybody having due process and input and the number comes out higher, you know, I just think that that becomes the number. And, while I would like to be able to say, oh, if it is higher than the existing contract, well, then on its face that is imprudent, how can we -- we can't have our cake and eat it, too. Either that is a good contract or it is not a good contract. We have made a downward adjustment saying that it is not a good contract. Now

the ball is back in TECO's court. They either live with that, they continue to pay that contract amount and only recover .5.3 million less, or else they try to get out of that contract and rebid it. And if they rebid it correctly, that becomes then the correct benchmark to go forward it seems to me. That is just my opinion.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: But there is a fine point to be made that I don't -- which is why my face kind of twisted a little while ago. You know, although I agree with you, and as I said before, you know, certainly what my vote meant to me was an effort to put to rest all of these, you know, all the claims and all the allegations and all the circumstances that may well have happened in one form or another that made the bid process less than optimum, all right, for those involved. So, for me it was about process. And I can make a concession to having the prices be what they will be whether they are high or they are low. I mean, everybody has to agree that that is the case and take that risk. So that is my decision.

What concerns me, Commissioner Deason, is that the decision to rebid has to be a risk to the company. And by that I mean this: Yes, you can try and cut into the \$15 million deficit on the contract price, that is your risk. But in particular, to the extent that TECO Transport were to exact some kind of liquidated damages for terminating the contract, then all of a sudden that starts becoming a back door to get

all the shortfall off. Do you see what I'm driving at? And I don't -- and I can't say that I could agree with that. So I don't know if by my words I'm imposing some kind of 3 disqualification ahead of time, and that is really not my intent, but I'm trying, I'm trying to at least transmit the 5 uncertainty or the discomfort that I have with the idea that 6 the cost of getting -- the cost of getting out of that 7 contract, so that you can rebid it and cut into that \$15 8 million penalty, if you will, that has been imposed through 9 cost-recovery shouldn't be your risk to take. Do you follow 10 what I'm saying? 11

MR. WILLIS: I follow your position; yes, sir.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I don't know how we clarify that.

I don't know how you feel about that, or if it even makes any sense.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: I think what you just said is very clear.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You know, you cannot allow inappropriate cost-recovery by another name, i.e., liquidated damages.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Exactly. And I just want to make that clear so that it doesn't get into it. Perhaps it is a consideration as to what doesn't get into an RFP.

MR. WILLIS: I think that that is certainly consistent with the statement that Commissioner Deason made

just a moment ago.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: All right. Sometimes you understand him better than I do. Commissioners, I don't have any other questions.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Mr. Twomey.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry, Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, just briefly.

To answer your questions directly, Commissioner Bradley, my clients support your staff's recommendation in its entirety, which would be with respect to TECO's request for clarification not to give it to them. With respect to the railroads, to give it to them.

And if I may just very briefly say this, I think, to give perhaps some analogous situation that might more clearly demonstrate what I understand Commissioner Davidson's concerns to be. Let's say this company, or let's say a hypothetical company had a contract for the purchase of oil to burn in one of its generating units, and it expired a year ago or whatever time the coal transportation contract expired here. And that at that time had there been a fair and open transparent bidding process, it would be conceded that the price of oil would be \$30 a barrel, let's say, hypothetically. And that by choosing to use the methodology that was later determined by this Commission not to be fair, open, transparent, and one likely to result in a fair competitive bid process, you disallowed the

\$40 or whatever they were requesting, and you chose \$30.

And then they came in 18 months later or 24 months later and they had if not a perfect bid process, an acceptable one to the Commission and to the other parties. But because of changed circumstances which we have seen in our markets in the last couple of years, the price of oil has risen to \$50 a barrel. That's a fair price at the time of the rebid, but had they taken advantage of the circumstances and had a fair bid process 24 months earlier they could have captured oil for the benefit of their customers at \$30 a barrel, let's say hypothetically, for the next five years.

And I think that perhaps more clearly illustrates the concern I think Commissioner Davidson has. Because if they go out and come up with an acceptable bid process in the next 12 months and they go ahead and do it, it's likely even from a general reading of the media, the press, that the expansion of the economies of China, India, and others will have heated up the markets for transportation with the result that a competitive, fair competitive price next year might be substantially more than what you found it to be based upon using the methods you had to.

So, I think Commissioner Davidson has a legitimate concern, and it is one that we share. That if they go ahead and have an open process, it may result in prices that are necessarily higher for all the customers. And that would lead

he to conclude that since they made the bed that they are 1 :leeping in now, that I would argue, continue to argue that 2 they should probably have to live with the consequences of 3 their five-year contract without worrying about liquidated lamages and that kind of stuff, and who is going to pay for it, 5 and get the bidding process right between now and the next 6 7 cenewal. MR. WILLIS: Mr. Chairman, I think you can see the 8 reason we need clarification. The positions taken by --9 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Be careful what you wish for, Mr. 10

MR. WILLIS: -- CSX and Mr. Twomey, reading your language in the order, comes to directly opposite conclusion of what Commissioner Deason stated. So that is why we need clarification.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, Commissioners.

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COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Mr. McWhirter.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No one else making a move?

MR. McWHIRTER: I have no further comment.

COMMISSIONER DAVIDSON: Because I think it will move the ball along and will help Commissioner Deason articulate his motion, I'm going to move staff in its entirety. Well, we have moved Issue 1, so Issue 2, 3 and 4, move staff.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I can second the motion. And the reason is that I think that the order speaks for itself.

To me the language is clear. I know what it means. I know what I voted for, and I will be willing to articulate that when and if it becomes an issue. And I think that some of the ambiguity came about by comments that were made legitimately so, and there is a basis for those comments that were made during the agenda conference discussion.

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We have had the agenda conference discussion here, and all the parties have gotten benefits of what everybody has said, and you can just take it for what it is worth. But I don't see any need to add any language to the order or take away any language from the order. But I am in agreement that the language, the clarification requested by CSX should be granted, and so I can support that.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: And I concur with what

Commissioner Deason just said, and I think that all parties

have had the benefit of hearing this discussion that we have

had today, so with that I am ready to vote also.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Sometimes clarification is had without actually giving clarification.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, I hope all the parties can take that to heart.

There is a motion and a second to approve staff on all issues. All those in favor say aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

1	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you air.	
2	MR. TWOMEY: Thank you.	
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1 STATE OF FLORIDA 2. CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 3 COUNTY OF LEON 4 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and 6 Administrative Services, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated. 7 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically 8 reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this 9 transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, 11 attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel 12 connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. 13 DATED THIS 9th day of March, 2005. 14 15 16 Chief, Office of Hearing Reporter Services 17 FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative Services 18 (850) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23

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