BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 DOCKET NO. 050078-EI 3 In the Matter of 4 PETITION FOR RATE INCREASE BY PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA, INC. 5 6 7 8 ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE 9 A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING, 10 THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY. 11 VOLUME 9 12 Page 1324 through 1384 13 PROCEEDINGS: TECHNICAL HEARING 14 CHAIRMAN BRAULIO L. BAEZ **BEFORE:** 15 COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH "RUDY" BRADLEY 16 COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR 17 Wednesday, September 7, 2005 DATE: 18 Commenced at 9:30 a.m. TIME: 19 Concluded at 11:40 a.m. 20 Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE: Room 148 21 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 22 JANE FAUROT, RPR REPORTED BY: 23 Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732 24 25 APPEARANCES: (As heretofore noted.) DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 08656 SEP 138

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(Transcript follows in sequence from Volume 8.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: While we're setting up, I will, much like a previous rate case settlement we entertained, I quess a week ago, or a couple of weeks ago at this point, I would just suggest the parties may have to be available, or there may be some questions that can only be answered by those that actually signed the thing. And if you can just remain available until we get -- you all can choose among yourselves who the best person to answer the question might be at any given time.

Mr. Devlin, I will hand it over to you. I think we can probably proceed the same way we did last time. If we want to -- Commissioners, unless there is any objection, or you have any special way you want to go about this, I would suggest we go through it paragraph-by-paragraph and we can ask our questions and you can go ahead and point out things that we need to be aware of.

MR. DEVLIN: Fair enough, Mr. Chairman. And I'm glad you made the point. There are a couple of provisions in here that we weren't able to get clarification, and it would be suitable, I think, for one of the parties to step forward and help in that regard.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well.

That's what I was going to suggest as MR. DEVLIN: well, is to follow the same format we did with FPL, and just

walk through provision-by-provision, use that as our conversation piece, and then we will point out areas where we think clarification could be useful to avoid maybe a future dispute, or maybe just a further explanation to get a better feel for the effect of the stipulation would be in order.

With that, we can turn to -- and I guess as we go through this we will try to contrast this stipulation with FPL's and also, to the extent we can, with the current stipulation that Progress Energy is operating under. So there are really two points of comparison.

Turning to Page 3, and I will be calling on various staff people to help me out in this regard. The first paragraph on Page 3, or we will call it the first provision, really deals with the implementation and termination dates of this plan, if you will. This contrasts with FPL in that it does not have the so-called evergreen provision. It will terminate in four years. It has got one proviso in there that Progress Energy at their discretion could ask for a six-month extension. We did ask the parties what was the relevance of that, and the answer was it would, perhaps, provide for staggering of rate cases come 2010 between FPL and Progress Energy.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Go ahead, Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The option for the six-month 1 2 extension, that is solely at Progress' discretion, is that correct? 3 MR. DEVLIN: That's my understanding; yes, sir. 4 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And they have to give notice of that intention, is that also correct? 6 7 MR. DEVLIN: It says, yes, upon written notice to the parties on or before March 1st of 2009. 8 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: What --9 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Bradley. 10 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes. 11 I want staff's 12 interpretation of this language. What is the significance of 13 written notice to the parties? MR. DEVLIN: I believe that's just to -- as a matter 14 of courtesy, just to let the parties know that Progress intends 15 16 to, you know, prolong the settlement for six months. I look at 17 it as more of just a common courtesy to the parties. 18 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Okay. You don't see it as a clause that would bind the Commission? 19 20 MR. DEVLIN: I guess that's a point we should 21 probably make right up front with respect to this whole 22 settlement, and I don't know if the Attorney General can jump

in, but the settlement does not bind the Commission in any way. The Commission is not a party to the settlement.

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MS. BRUBAKER: If I could just add to that. There are certain provisions here. And we may go ahead and reiterate the comments, but just as kind of a blanket overall statement, the Commission traditionally has given a great deal of deference to settlements. It promotes settlements and encourages negotiated settlement between parties, and certainly a great deal of weight and deference is given to negotiated settlements.

Nonetheless, the Commission has a legislative mandate to exercise its authority in the public interest. And in the public interest is an ongoing thing. While we certainly give a lot of weight to settlements, nevertheless circumstances do change, public interest may change, and we have an ongoing responsibility to both the utilities we regulate and the customers they serve to maintain that authority. And so, no, the Commission is not bound in the sense that the parties are bound to the settlement. We always have that underlying responsibility that we are mandated by the Legislature to exercise in the public interest.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I just have -- Commissioner Edgar, do you have a question? No. Just one quick clarification. The way the dates work out, March 1 would be around the date that MFRs would have to be filed in order to get a seamless transition. You know, in order to get a rate case processed within the statute and to get new rates in place by 1/1/2010, is that correct?

MR. DEVLIN: That's correct. Well, there is a eight-month file and suspend time clock, if you will.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry?

MR. DEVLIN: There is an eight-month file and suspend time clock, if you will, and it is --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And it roughly works, dovetails into that?

MR. DEVLIN: Right.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. Commissioners, if there are no questions, we can move on.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 2 and 3, Ms. Kummer is going to talk about. It regards rates and rate matters.

MS. KUMMER: Provisions 2 and 15 both deal with the changes to rates and tariffs, so we are just going to take the two of those together. There are numerous changes to the various rates and schedules, and Exhibit 1 to the settlement lays those out. There are just a couple that staff would like to bring to your attention.

The first of the increases is to the lighting services schedule. Lighting services includes all outdoor lighting, from the private security light outside your house to the street lights in the municipality. The settlement increases both the fixture and the maintenance charges for most of the fixture types as well as increases the charges for many of the poles. These increases will generate approximately

\$6.4 million in additional revenue for the utility.

The other change of note is the addition of a minimum late payment charge. Currently Progress charges one and a half percent per month times the overdue balance for late payment. The settlement adds to this a five-dollar minimum. So that late payments will now be subject to either the five-dollar minimum or the one and a half percent, whichever is greater. Staff estimates that this change will generate approximately an additional \$6 million in revenue per year.

As I said, Pages 1 and 2 of Exhibit 1 lists all of the changes, and I'll be happy to discuss any of those, if you have questions. But all told, staff estimates that the changes will generate an additional \$15 million in revenue for the company.

Now, based on the phone call last Friday with the parties, it is staff's understanding that this new revenue will be subject to the revenue sharing. It won't adjust the threshold, but it will adjust the determination of the amount of whether or not sharing occurs.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Wait. Can you say that again?

MS. KUMMER: There was the -- let me let Mr. Devlin.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: The additional revenues are not outside of whatever formula gets put in place in order to -- so it is subject to the revenue sharing?

MS. KUMMER: Yes, sir.

MR. DEVLIN: That's correct. That was an issue two 1 or three years ago with the past revenue sharing, whether these 2 miscellaneous revenues should or should not be included, and we 3 clarified they should be. 4 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: It falls in the same bucket for --5 MR. DEVLIN: Correct. 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman. 7 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And the threshold is not being 9 increased as a result, is that correct? The threshold is as it 10 is stated? 11 MR. DEVLIN: That is my understanding. If one of the 12 parties could come forward if we are wrong on that, but my 13 understanding is that the threshold would not be affected --14 would not be adjusted. 15 MR. GLENN: That's correct. 16 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, other questions on 2 17 or 15? Commissioner Edgar. 18 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: The five-dollar late payment 19 minimum fee, is that comparable to what other utilities are 20 charging now for late payment? 21 MS. KUMMER: Currently Power and Light and Tampa 22 Electric just have the one and a half percent. Florida Public 23 adopted the five dollar minimum in its 2002 rate case. 24

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Quick math, of which I am unable, how

low does a bill have to be in order to get a five-dollar minimum? I guess I'm --

MS. KUMMER: The breakeven point is somewhere around \$300 to get a one and a half percent to equal a five-dollar minimum. So if your late payment is anything below \$300, you are generating less than five dollars right now in late fees.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well.

Commissioners, if there are no questions, we can move on. Paragraph 3.

MS. KUMMER: Okay. Provision 3 addresses the retention of certain interruptible and curtailable service rate schedules. IS and CS rates are essentially demand-side management programs where large customers receive credits for agreeing to be interrupted. The credits are subject to the standard conservation cost/benefit analysis and are set in the energy conservation cost-recovery clause proceedings.

The IS-1 and CS-1 rates addressed here were closed to new customers in 1996 because they were no longer cost-effective. However, existing customers were allowed to remain on those rates. In 2000 and in the current case, Progress proposed eliminating these rates and moving these customers to the IS-2 and CS-2 rate, which are cost-effective.

The credits paid under IS-1 exceed those that those customers would receive if they went to an IS-2 rate by approximately \$7.8 million. By allowing existing customers to

remain on the IS-1 and CS-1 rate schedules, the \$7.8 million in credits will continue to be recovered through the energy conservation cost-recovery clause.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: In essence, I guess the recoveries available -- what you're saying is that the recoveries available under the conservation clause are essentially \$7.8 million higher than if the actual migration of customers to the new tariff would have taken place.

MS. KUMMER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: But, in essence, that is not a change, it is almost -- maintaining the status quo.

MS. KUMMER: Those dollars are currently collected through the clause.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Right.

Commissioners, questions? Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I know that this was an item of settlement in a previous case, is that correct? Explain the history of this for me, if you could.

MS. KUMMER: The interruptible and curtailable rate schedules were set up as demand-side management type of programs in Progress' '91 rate case. As I recall, Progress proposed eliminating them in their 2002 earnings review, and as part of the settlement they were retained in that case just as they are being retained here.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So as far back as at least the

2002 case, and maybe prior to that, there was concern that these particular rate schedules were -- that the level of the credits were no longer cost-effective, is that correct?

MS. KUMMER: These rates were, in fact, closed to new customers in 1996 because it was determined that they were not cost-effective.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And you mentioned earlier about the Commission's on-going responsibility to determine fair, just, and reasonable rates and to protect the public. At what point when we do the annual conservation evaluations and energy conservation clause, at what point is the Commission going to have to further investigate the level of these credits?

MS. KUMMER: I believe under the terms of the stipulation those credits, and it's really the application of the credits that are different between the two rate schedules, but I believe that that is frozen under the stipulation for the term of the stipulation. That the Commission would not be allowed to look at those for the term of the stipulation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. Brubaker just said we have an on-going responsibility. I know that we also give great deference to negotiated settlements. And I understand that, and I think that is a principle that the Commission historically has followed, and I hope will continue to follow. But there is a little bit of friction here is what I'm hearing.

So is it staff's intent that this is something that

doesn't rise to the threshold such that we need to take a further review of it, that this is something that can continue during the time period of this stipulation, and that parties are put on notice that at the conclusion of this stipulation it may very well be something that the Commission will have to further investigate?

MR. DEVLIN: Yes, Commissioner Deason, I think that is a fair characterization of staff's view.

MS. KUMMER: And, again, it does not represent an increase in costs. These costs are currently being recovered through the clause.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, any other questions?
Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 4 is very similar to FPL. We tried to get some clarification because there was some discussion in the FPL agenda conference about the term or phrase unforeseen extraordinary costs imposed by government, down towards the end the page, what does that mean. And we really didn't get any clarification. The response was something like you'll know it when you see it. So we can't offer any help in that regard. Basically, it is unforeseen. That is what unforeseen means. We don't know.

Other than that, we don't have any points of clarification, since we couldn't clarify that one point.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is the same language that was contained in the FPL settlement, is that correct?

MR. DEVLIN: That is my understanding, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: No questions. And just for my clarification sake, because I kind of belabored the point the last time, and maybe it bears repeating here. My only concern with these types of terms is not so much the parties knowing what they meant, because I'm sure that that line moves with time as it probably should, but at least the Commission getting a level of comfort that we know what kind of universe, what kind of knowns are out there.

It is not really the unforeseen, the actual unforeseen circumstances. No one can predict that. But at least getting a sense of certainly what the company is predicting, what the company can foresee, and what the intervenors or the parties in total understood is foreseen. And maybe that is sort of a way of backing into it. But, anyway, I fear I have said too much already. And seeing no other questions, I think we can move on.

Mr. Devlin, I guess we are on 5.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 5 on Page 5 basically just speaks to the method of regulation that would be employed during the terms of the settlement, that being revenue sharing as opposed to traditional earnings type regulation.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Devlin, this is similar language

again?

2 MR. DEVLIN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, a

clarification.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But there is an obligation to continue, though, to file earnings surveillance reports, correct? And, in fact, there is a provision that is tied to the earnings surveillance report and there is a trigger point of a 10 percent ROE, correct?

MR. DEVLIN: That's correct, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And, here again, back to Ms.

Brubaker's statement, we will have those earnings surveillance reports and we will be able to review those and make judgments about that. And if necessary, here again, giving due deference to the settlement, but, if necessary, the Commission is free to take action based upon the earnings surveillance reports, is that correct?

MR. DEVLIN: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Other questions, Commissioners?

Item 6.

MR. DEVLIN: Item 6 is very similar to FPL. Very similar in concept to the sharing plan that Progress operates under now. We did have, I believe, three areas of

clarification, similar to the areas of clarification we have with FPL. One being that in the event Progress sells or transfers part of its system there would be an adjustment to the sharing thresholds downward, in that case. That was one clarification.

Number two, in the event new customers or part of a system is added to Progress, those revenues would be excluded from the sharing and the customers involved would be excluded from the sharing.

And then the third point of clarification is the growth rate, the ten-year growth rate that is embodied in this provision is based on Progress Energy information as opposed to statewide information.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The rolling ten-year average growth in kilowatt hour sales, has there been an adjustment for Winter Park, or is it not necessary to do that?

MR. DEVLIN: I believe the company would have to answer that. We don't think so, but I'm not 100 percent sure.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I'm sorry, Commissioner Deason, I wanted to understand your question.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I'm not sure that it would have a material effect, I'm just raising the question.

The Winter Park system is no longer -- those previously were

retail customers, they no longer are retail customers. I didn't know if it was going to have some affect upon the ten-year rolling average growth rate or not, and that was the basis for the question.

MR. GLENN: It's not clear that it will, but those will be based on actuals. So, to the extent that those retail customers have been removed, that will be reflected in the rolling ten-year average for sales.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And it is your contention that they match up, that the numbers match up accordingly? I mean, with the removal of a system such as it is your revenues are down.

All of a sudden the revenues generated by that once part of the system are no longer reflected. On a net basis that reflects a decrease in revenues.

MR. GLENN: Yes. And I don't know that we have looked at that and have determined what kind of impact that will have.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I think that goes to the question of --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, it goes to the question, and maybe I am misinterpreting, but if we are going to use actuals and we take out some retail revenues, that is going to end up with a lower growth rate, which means it's going to be a lower threshold than it otherwise would be. So, if anything, it is protective of customers. I think this is to the benefit

of customers, if there is not going to be some adjustment for the Winter Park sale.

MR. PORTUONDO: Correct, Commissioner, it will have a benefit to the customers. It will show lower growth because the sales for Winter Park are no longer there contributing to the average.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I thought that was the case. I wanted to confirm it. And with you confirming that, I appreciate it, because you are aware of that and the potential effect of that would result in a lower threshold which is beneficial to customers.

MR. PORTUONDO: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, any other questions?

Thank you.

Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: Mr. Chairman, like FPL, I thought it might be relevant to point out the possibility of sharing based on what we know, the likelihood of sharing and the numbers that are relevant in the stipulation, the 2006 sharing threshold is \$1.499 billion compared to their forecasted revenue of \$1.482 billion. So their forecasted revenues are below their threshold, so that does reduce the probability of sharing.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But what about -- we mentioned that there were some changes to late payment charge, and there

were some changes to street lighting tariffs which are revenue enhancement changes. How do those revenues relate to the forecasted amount of revenue versus what is being used as the sharing point?

MR. DEVLIN: A fair question. I just asked Mr. Slemkewicz that question. And our understanding is that that revenue increase was not part of the forecasted revenue that I just presented to you. The forecasted revenue would be before rate changes. But if I'm wrong, the company can come forward and correct me.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So, in other words, a more accurate forecast is plus these numbers, that you plus whatever was identified by Ms. Kummer in terms of revenue, additional revenues generated, that may be generated?

MR. DEVLIN: I believe so. I believe you are correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: The effect being that the forecast starts getting a little closer to the threshold.

MR. DEVLIN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. Commissioners, any other questions?

Item 7.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 7 is very similar to Florida

Power and Light's. It is sort of a safety net for the utility.

It is pretty self-explanatory. The utility needs to basically

just report earnings below 10 percent on equity.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason, I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is language -- as I recall, and I have not made a word-for-word comparison, but this language seems to be the same as the language for the FPL settlement, is that correct?

MR. DEVLIN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And there we had the discussion that the earnings surveillance, that it is on an as-filed basis, and that is the trigger point as filed. And I suppose that is the same intent here. Is that your understanding?

MR. DEVLIN: That's correct, sir.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Other questions, Commissioners? Item 8, Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: Item 8, again, is consistent with ...

Florida Power and Light's stipulation, and also our rule on the calculation of interest. Basically, it is the commercial paper rate. I don't believe there is anything to be clarified there.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Number 9.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 9 is very similar to Florida

Power and Light. It basically provides the option of a

separate clause in the event there is an RTO or similar

structure to an RTO.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Questions, Commissioners? None.

Item 10.

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MR. DEVLIN: Item 10. We will probably have to spend some time trying to get some clarification, because there is at least one provision in here that we are not sure how it operates. And I would turn your attention to -- first of all, I would like to point out that unlike FPL, in this stipulation Progress Energy is extending their storm damage accrual of \$6 million a year where FPL eliminated accrual. But in their rate case they asked for a \$50 million accrual, so the difference was taken off the table. It went from 50 million back to their existing \$6 million accrual.

We were having some problems in provision 10B understanding the significance of noncatastrophic storms. And I personally don't understand it to this moment. I think the purpose of 10B is to give the company the option of using the securitization legislation to provide for the funding of the amounts that are now in the order or in the surcharge that was ordered recently, or 10B(a)(2) uses the security legislation to set up a reserve for noncatastrophic storms pursuant to the legislation. Again, I'm not sure what the significance of noncatastrophic versus catastrophic.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, I would throw that initial question out to the parties. I mean, is there an answer? Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Well, as we are answering the

question that you have thrown out, if there is a significance between using the terms catastrophic and noncatastrophic versus the terms named storms, which is the way we have addressed it in other instances.

MR. GLENN: The intent of this provision was to protect the company in the event of any storm that would be above the depletion of your storm reserve, whether it be a catastrophic or a noncatastrophic storm. It was also the intent of this section that we could have the option to seek securitization or to seek a surcharge recovery, as we did in the previous storm cost proceeding.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And remind me, are there any limitations as part of the securitization legislation as to what kind of recoveries you can seek?

MR. GLENN: I don't believe there are.

MR. DEVLIN: I believe, Mr. Chair, it is restricted to named storms. Ms. Brubaker has the legislation.

MS. BRUBAKER: It specifies, "Storm means a named tropical storm or hurricane that occurred during calendar year 2004 or thereafter."

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Glenn, I may be misunderstanding what you are talking about, but it sounds from at least this brief plain reading of the statute that somehow there may be some conflict between what --

MR. GLENN: Well, to the extent that there isn't the

ability to securitize, for example, and there is a noncatastrophic storm that is not a named storm but that does significant damage, for example, next year, we have \$6 million in the reserve. Nothing would preclude the company under this settlement from coming back to the Commission to seek recovery for any of those noncatastrophic storms.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Is it your understanding -- and,

Commissioners, I'm sorry if I'm monopolizing the questions.

Please jump in. Commissioner Edgar did have a pretty good

basic question as to what the definitions mean to you. Are any

of the terms of this agreement changing what is recoverable

under our rules? I mean, do you see --

MR. GLENN: No.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So there is an acknowledgment at least implied within the agreement that whether you ever go into the reserve at all is still subject to the existing rules of the Commission?

MR. GLENN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And that whatever opportunities you may have to truly have a choice as laid out in this paragraph also depends on the limitations set forth in the securitization statute, as well.

MR. GLENN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. And I don't think Commissioner Edgar got an answer to the noncatastrophic definition. Can you

clear that up for us?

MR. GLENN: Well, we didn't specifically have in mind specific types of storms, other than there could be instances in which it is not a named storm, clearly not a Katrina type catastrophic storm, but that would fall in a level that would require us to seek recovery that were somehow not recovered through the base rate recovery on the 6 million.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I seem to recall, in fact, as late as this past year where there were a couple of dockets, and I don't recall if it was Progress Energy in particular, but certainly some of the IOUs had cause to seek recourse from the Commission to actually go into the storm reserve for events that didn't quite match up. Does anybody remember, or am I making this up?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I believe that you may be referring to some exceptions or waivers that have been filed for the reporting of reliability standards. I don't think it is storm recovery.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So it didn't deal with the storm recovery. Okay. And I guess my question would be to staff, do our rules allow those kinds of waivers from the limitations of the storm fund, of access to the storm fund, to your knowledge?

MR. DEVLIN: I may have to confer on that.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. And the reason for my question is this. I want to understand how this language either expands

or creates greater access for the company. And I'm not making a value judgment on whether that is good or bad, I just want to understand exactly what the terms of the settlement, how they affect your ability -- because you have thrown out this word noncatastrophic terms, to me that immediately puts into play what kind of limitations you have in order to draw from the fund. Whether we are expanding it, contracting it, or we are keeping it the same, you know, what --

MR. PORTUONDO: Commissioners, the provisions here really don't change the company's current practice or change the Commission's current policy on what constitutes an appropriate charge to the reserve. The reserve to which we are contributing 6 million is designed to address major storms. The term named storm was dropped, I think, in '94 and it was recategorized to just major storms. Because there were events that took place that really were just as bad as a tropical storm or a named event, and the Commission and the staff recast the reserve to address those events, like tornados, or a term called microburst which caused just as much damage. So this provision really doesn't change any of the Commission's current standing practice on how the reserve is to be utilized.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: When management makes the

decision that a weather-related event results in damage which qualifies to have a charge against the reserve, is there some notice requirement that you have to give staff that you are doing that, or is that just part of surveillance reporting?

How does that work?

MR. PORTUONDO: Actually there currently is no notice requirement for the use of the reserve.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Staff, maybe that is something -- not in relation to this company specifically or even to this settlement specifically, but just on a going-forward basis it may be something that we should at least have a requirement to notify when a charge is made against the reserve and what was the event that triggered that.

MR. DEVLIN: Yes, sir. This conversation reinforces the notion that we need to go to rulemaking and clarify probably a lot of things of what should and shouldn't be charged to the reserve, you know, different types of information provision, et cetera. After we get through these cases, we are planning on going to rulemaking.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I would just like to echo the concern expressed by Commissioner Deason, and I'm glad to hear that we are moving forward on that. I do realize one thing at a time, but the notice requirements, what qualifies, what does

not, I do think some additional clarity here in the future would be helpful.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I think, you know, it is probably -- there couldn't have been a better time. I mean, obviously this is all Monday morning quarterbacking. But the bright side, if there is one to all of this, is that we actually have two major storm fund cases that we have actually established some kind of precedent that gives us a platform to move to rulemaking with. I'm not sure we would have gotten as much value out of that kind of review even two years ago as we will now, I hope. Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And this may be going a little further afield than the issue that is before us right now, but what mechanisms are there, or how will it be determined what is the appropriate amount necessary to replenish the reserve under -- and I think I'm looking at 10B. Yes. 10B(2), I think.

MR. DEVLIN: Yes, Commissioner Edgar. In the past, again, this would be subject to rulemaking, maybe we can get better clarification, but in the past the Commission has required studies. And actually a lot of the companies have brought in outside consultants to provide a study of the outside potential liability of different types of storms, worst-case scenarios, et cetera.

I recall, and Jim Breman can come up and probably add

more to it, but I recall every time we have had a case where we set the accrual level, usually there has been a study behind it that would provide a target that this particular company should be shooting for and help guide the Commission in establishing the accrual. Actually, I think that would be the case in the future, as well. They would come in here and petition the Commission for a particular target level based on a study.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Glenn, do you have anything to add to that?

MR. GLENN: As a practical matter, this will likely come before the Commission soon, either through a petition for a financing order for securitization or some other surcharge petition going forward to replenish the fund. So at a practical matter that is likely to happen.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Do you want to ask the question or shall I?

MR. GLENN: Define soon?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Yes. And just as a formality, do you have any --

MR. GLENN: Certainly the outside date for our company at this point would be no later than the end of the year. I can't anticipate us going beyond that. And in all likelihood it would be sooner than that.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I don't know if I'm stepping into something that may not need to be public knowledge or not, but

the question was or some discussion was had in Power and
Light's case as to some IRS rulings and so forth. Are you in a
similar posture?

MR. GLENN: We may not be in a similar posture as FPL. However, just recently within the last two weeks the IRS has issued what is called a revenue procedure to clarify that this type of securitization legislation is a nontaxable event for purposes of obtaining the funds, the bonds when they are issued, and it would be taxable when you seek recovery and collection. So that really clarifies the landscape, and we hope --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: As a general matter.

MR. GLENN: -- as a general matter, and hope will help expedite the process.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Very well. Thank you.

Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, I agree that there is a need to move on this, but I would note one difference here with Power and Light. At least Progress is maintaining their annual contribution to the reserve, their annual accrual to the reserve, which was not the case for Power and Light, which I think even gave greater concern over Power and Light to move forward as quickly as possible. Not to say that Progress should not move forward, but I think that there is a little bit of a difference here between the two.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There is. Any other questions, Commissioners?

to do that for us.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I think we have spent most of our time the past few minutes focusing on 10A and B, which has been helpful. But, Mr. Devlin, could you explain 10C to me?

MR. DEVLIN: Well, actually Ms. Kummer was prepared

MS. KUMMER: This paragraph did cause a fair amount of head scratching among staff. Based on Friday's discussion, this is staff's understanding of this paragraph. If the utility chooses to recover storm-related costs through securitization, the total cost subject to recovery under that securitization would be allocated to customer classes pursuant to the statute. The statute lays out the method by which this is done.

Under this provision, the utility may request approval of a tariff to allow certain customer classes to pay their share of those costs over a period not to exceed two years. The language in the settlement appears to limit this shortened recovery period to only those costs that were identified in the storm cost recovery docket, the 041272 docket.

Based on Friday's conference call, it is now staff's understanding that this alternative recovery schedule would apply to the total pot of securitization dollars allocated to

that class, whatever costs were included in that securitization offering. The tariff would be processed in accordance with all existing rules and procedures, and the Commission retains the right to deny the tariff if they deem that the terms or conditions are inappropriate.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I may have misunderstood your explanation, but are you saying or suggesting that the terms of the agreement actually offer a certain class of customers the ability to opt out of a securitization type recovery?

MS. KUMMER: Staff's interpretation is that it would shorten the recovery period and not the total costs that they would be required to contribute toward the total pot.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. So that means that the computation of the pro rata share identified in the agreement, again, assuming -- and I forget now how long the securitizations typically are, if they were even set forth. But, just for arguments sake, that if it was a ten-year recovery period on a securitization type of activity, the pro rata share to a particular customer class would be computed based on a ten-year recovery period, and then that number taken over two years?

MS. KUMMER: That is staff's understanding of this language.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Can anyone clarify?

MR. PORTUONDO: Commissioners, that is not exactly

what we are intending to work out with the intervenors. The pot of dollars, as staff has indicated, would be first calculated amongst the classes. The portion that was allocated to the demand class customers, we would work with the representatives for those customers to establish some mechanism to recover that portion, let's say it's 50 million, over just a two-year period outside of securitization.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So then it is an opt out of sorts.

MR. PORTUONDO: It is an opt-out provision. And then the balance of the funds that were allocated to all other classes of customers would be sought through a bond issuance to securitize and recover over, let's say, your ten-year period.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And, not to get far afield -- and,
Mr. Shreve, I see you coming up, but I will ask the question
and get it out there in order for maybe you to have the benefit
of it, as well. When you, as part of a petition -theoretically speaking, as part of a petition for a financing
order, included in that process there has to be some evaluation
or some fixing of what that pot of dollars is, correct? I
mean, is that part of the same proceeding?

MR. PORTUONDO: That would be part of the financing hearing process, the application, yes.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. And only then do you actually have a basis for whichever of the intervenors can avail themselves of this option to then begin the negotiation.

MR. PORTUONDO: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. I understand. I think I understand. Now, Mr. Shreve, you were going to say something?

MR. SHREVE: Mr. Chairman, I think you are correct.

All this really was designed to do was to give certain parties or certain intervenors the option to go ahead and pay their share, their portion earlier rather than spreading it over ten years. To go ahead and pay it earlier for whatever reason.

MS. BRUBAKER: Mr. Chairman, if I may. I will confess I'm not ultra-familiar with the securitization legislation. I don't know off the top of my head a provision that would prevent this kind of mechanism. What I can offer by way of reassuring the Commissioners, however, is that any securitization that would come to us for approval, at that time if we make a determination that this can't be done under the statute, then we retain our authority to decline to accept that proposal. And the settlement itself specifically says that in that event that the parties would, in good faith, negotiate further. So, I'm not aware, again, off the top of my head of anything that prevents it. But to the extent there would be, the Commission has that degree of security.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I want to say here I don't have any -- the notion of it doesn't offend me necessarily, so long as there has been discussion or there is some comfort level that the act of a certain customer class actually including

itself out of what is, in essence, for everyone else's sake a general process and applicable to everyone else isn't creating undue hardships on those that remain and don't have that --

MR. SHREVE: Absolutely. I think all the parties felt that way, too. If a certain group felt that it was beneficial to their business or industry to pay their portion of it at an earlier date, that was all that was intended, and certainly not to the detriment of any other parties.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I guess that -- I hate to start pealing the onion now, but when you say a certain group, I think, you know, that there are -- it says here demand-metered customers. That is the group that is identified, so it is anyone in that class.

MR. SHREVE: Right.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So I guess arguably it extends much farther than those demand-metered customers that were actually involved in the settlement.

MR. SHREVE: And not necessarily all of them on an individual basis.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Oh, so it goes -- even within the demand-metered class, it is an opt in or opt out on an individual basis?

MR. PORTUONDO: No, not on an individual customer, it is the class. It is the whole class that could opt out or opt in. It is not individual customers.

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CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Then who makes that determination for the -- and, forgive me, I guess I'm trying to picture what the procedural issues are with all of it. I mean, obviously it is up to the company, in essence, to determine that everyone in the class is in or out. I mean, by sheer numbers the whole class is not represented here.

MR. PORTUONDO: Right. And I don't disagree that that is a true statement. I think in the context in which this particular provision was negotiated, it would be up to the intervenors that represent those types of customers to interject their position.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason's suggestion is well taken. If there is some discussion that needs to take place in order to clarify this for me, we can take five minutes and let you all get together. That's all right. We will recess for five minutes.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: We'll go back on the record.

Commissioners, I don't know whether I actually posed a question, but it may have raised some discussion among the parties to it, and I wonder if we made any headway or can offer any, any way, anything by way of clarification of how this, how this particular option is going to get handled.

Mr. Kise.

MR. KISE: I think, Mr. Chairman, we're still waiting

on one point of clarification.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay.

MR. KISE: And we haven't quite resolved this issue.

I'm sure it'll get resolved, but we don't --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Then why don't we -- I think that one can stand alone because really what I have is, and I want you to understand, what I have is a procedural concern. I was, I was mentioning to, to Commissioner Deason, you know, settlements by and large are supposed to avoid litigation and simplify the process, one would hope obviously. But what we have to avoid -- one of our interests is in avoiding unintended consequences. And, you know, if we can kind of clarify so that we don't have issues into the future, all the better. That's why we reserved eight days, ladies and gentlemen, and we're willing to use every single one of them to get this cleared up.

MR. SHREVE: Mr. Chairman, I don't think in this particular case we really have a disagreement as much as we had a misunderstanding on this.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: That's fine.

MR. SHREVE: And, as Mr. Kise pointed out, he wanted me to answer the question since the explanation I gave was totally wrong.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Shreve, I think you've earned your chance at redemption.

MR. SHREVE: Thank you very much. Mr. Perry is

making a call to Mr. McWhirter, who raised this point in the first place. I don't think there will be any problems with it in the long run.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I don't have -- Commissioners, if we can indulge for the moment just going over, and we can go ahead and move along with the rest of the agreement. And that would be -- I guess it's 11.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 11. Yes, sir. Provision 11 deals with the suspension of the accruals for both nuclear decommissioning and fossil fuel dismantlement, and also the implementation of new depreciation rates.

And just to give an idea of the effects of those three things: The depreciation result, the change in depreciation resulted in a decrease in depreciation expense on a jurisdictional level of \$81.1 million; and the decommissioning accrual before it was suspended in the last stipulation was \$7.7 million; and the dismantlement accrual before it was suspended in the last stipulation, which we're going back three years now, was \$9.9 million.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So if you can translate that a little bit, Mr. Devlin, there's, there's a continuation of about \$16 million.

MR. DEVLIN: There's a continuation on decommissioning and dismantlement of \$16, \$17 million. It's zeroed out per the stipulation. And then with respect to

1	depreciation the expenses go down \$81 million.
2	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, questions on that
3	portion? Commissioner Deason.
4	COMMISSIONER DEASON: The decommissioning accrual,
5	that has been suspended for some time prior to now; is that
6	correct or not?
7	MR. DEVLIN: That's, that's true.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: When did how long ago did we
9	cease accruing for the decommissioning? The last settlement?
10	MR. DEVLIN: I believe it was 2002, I've been
11	told.
12	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. You know, Progress has a
13	funding, a funded nuclear decommissioning it's a funded
14	reserve, is it not, or not?
15	MR. DEVLIN: I believe so, yes.
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And whatever already
17	exists in the fund continues there and continues to earn it
18	earns a rate of return, those funds are invested, and so that
19	principal, if you will, continues to grow, does it not?
20	MR. DEVLIN: That's correct.
21	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Slemkewicz.
22	COMMISSIONER DEASON: What was the dismantlement,
23	was there there was a dismantlement study filed in
24	conjunction with the depreciation; is that correct?
2.5	MP DEVIIN. I boliogo Mr Slemkewicz hag joined

us -- but I believe it was the decommissioning study that was filed.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. There was not a separate dismantlement study?

MR. DEVLIN: Both.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: They both were filed. What was the -- as a result of the dismantlement study, what was the, what was the -- what did the study indicate?

MS. GARDNER: Okay. Based on the filed dismantlement study, it showed a 9.9 annual accrual. On the previous fossil dismantlement study it was like \$8.8 million annual accrual. But basically when we're dealing with the \$9.9 million fossil dismantlement accrual currently, it was also what was filed in the MFR; whereas, we put it as one of the changes to bring it back to that level that it was before.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I guess my question is is there going to be an adverse consequence as a result of the, the, the ceasing of the \$9.9 million accrual or is that reserve in sufficient shape to take that without significant adverse consequences in the future? And maybe that's a judgment call. And has staff looked at that?

MS. GARDNER: Staff did look at that and it's appropriate.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, any other questions?

Paragraph 12.

MR. DEVLIN: Paragraph 12 relates to power plants going into base rates. And to distinguish this stipulation from FPL, FPL had what they called the GBRA, the Generation Base Rate Adjustment. We don't have that situation in this stipulation. The difference I see is FPL's was ongoing even after the four-year period, where this provision only applies to the four-year period. In fact, it really only applies to Hines 4 and at Hines 2. Okay?

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Devlin, let me stop you right there. Just to, just to make sure I understand the distinction that you're drawing, the reason there was a, there was a generation adjustment worked into the FP&L plan is mainly because it is an open-ended agreement?

MR. DEVLIN: That's my understanding, that it was open-ended.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And it had to contemplate, it had to contemplate some generation additions that weren't in the, in the pipeline, so to speak.

MR. DEVLIN: Perhaps. As I recall in FPL's case, there were two generating plants planned for, within the four-year period. And if the plant is extended, there could be others that would be affected by that provision.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Right. And that's why, that's why the adjustment --

(Simultaneous conversation.)

MR. DEVLIN: That's why I believe it's called an adjustment concept. Correct, sir.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay.

MR. DEVLIN: To give an indication -- Hines 4 is scheduled to be in service in December 2007, and the estimated effect at this point is \$49 million.

We did clarify in the conference call Friday that the calculation of the costs that would be included in base rates would be based on the first 12 months of revenue requirements and would include depreciation, half a year of depreciation similar to FPL. That wasn't clear from the stipulation that it would be calculated in that manner.

Also, unlike FPL though, there's no provision for true-up. In the event the actual costs come in below estimated costs -- if you might recall in FPL, there would be a one-time adjustment through the capacity clause. This -- that provision is not in this stipulation.

We tried to get a clarification on the ability, if you will, or retention of the Commission's authority to review these costs for reasonableness, and I believe the parties believe that the Commission still when there's a filing sometime in the future to recover these costs for Hines 4, that the Commission still retains its ability to review these costs for reasonableness and prudency, it's my understanding.

With respect to cost of capital, which is a very

important part of calculating these costs, my understanding, in the FPL case it was an incremental cost of capital; whereas, in this case it's more of an overall cost of capital which would include components like deferred taxes. So in that respect, all other things being equal, the cost of capital would be lower for Progress and FPL even with the, even though the return on equity is the same, 11.75. That part of it would lower it.

There's another component though that distinguishes this settlement from FPL and it's pretty significant. This settlement is based on a hypothetical equity component, whereas FPL's was based on their actual equity, and it was the equity that they projected or they were proffering in the rate case. And I believe it involved a \$757 million adjustment above and beyond what they have in their books to equity. That's what they were proffering in the rate case and that's what was agreed to in the settlement. That would have a certain effect on the cost of capital component. That would increase the cost of capital that would be applied to Hines 4.

There's another element that maybe Connie can help me with with regard to the allocation with Hines 4.

MS. KUMMER: The difference -- one difference between this and Power & Light's settlement is that the percentage increase in rates will only apply to the energy and demand charges, not to the customer charges. Power & Light applied it

across the board. This applies only to energy and demand, not customer.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioners, questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that's, that's beneficial for residential customers because residential customers pay a higher customer charge, everything else being equal.

MS. KUMMER: The customer charge is a higher proportion of residential customers' bills.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Devlin, I understood you to say a moment ago that it is your understanding that the Commission will, with the future filing, have the opportunity to review the installed cost for Hines Unit 4. And I was looking this way, so did we get a nod from Progress on that interpretation?

MR. GLENN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Any other questions?

MR. DEVLIN: I was just going to mention also coincident with this Hines 4, this Hines 2, the -- as I understand what would happen is Hines 2 is now being recovered through the fuel adjustment clause to the extent the fuel savings are in excess of the revenue requirements. Well, that test that fuel savings be in excess of revenue requirements is no longer valid here. And what would happen is that the

1 Hines 2 revenue requirements, which are predicted to be about 2 \$39 million, would roll into base rates coincident with 3 Hines 4. CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason, you had a 4 5 question. 6 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yeah, I did. And this --7 Mr. Devlin's last comment raises another question. 8 So at the time of the commercial in-service date of Hines 4, at that point then the, the revenue requirements 9 associated with Hines 2 would be rolled into base rates as 10 11 well? 12 MR. DEVLIN: Yes, sir. COMMISSIONER DEASON: And the current cost recovery 13 mechanism for Hines 2 would cease at that point? 14 15 MR. DEVLIN: Yes, sir. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that mechanism now, it has, 17 there is an offset of fuel savings associated with that? 18 MR. DEVLIN: It's my understanding it's sort of a 19 test that the revenue requirements, the fuel savings had to be 20 in excess of the revenue requirements for us to include the 21 costs into the fuel clause. And somebody could speak to that issue, but I believe they've passed that test, if you will, for 22 23 the last couple or three years. 24 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. McNulty, you --

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MR. McNULTY: Commissioner Deason, that test is a

result of that, of the earlier settlement, and that test exists through 2005. So for the years 2006 and 2007 the recovery of that would continue through the, through the fuel clause but would not have that same fuel savings test applied to it.

That's our understanding.

another question concerning the billing determinants that are going to be utilized to actually set the rate impact of -- set the rates as a result of the inclusion of these units. Those billing determinants are the 2006 billing determinants; is that correct?

MS. KUMMER: That is staff's understanding, yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that's as contained in the

MS. KUMMER: Yes, sir.

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MFRs?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. And that's being used even though the plant will come online at the end of 2007 and there would be -- one would think there would be even more customers online at that point, but we're still going to use the 2006 billing determinants.

MS. KUMMER: That's my understanding. I don't believe there's any discussion of increasing those or adjusting those numbers.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, I'm sorry. One other question, Mr. Chairman.

When these revenues associated with the Hines units, how do they affect the earnings sharing threshold?

MR. WILLIS: It raises the earnings sharing

threshold.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So it would be adding revenue but would also be adding the threshold?

MR. WILLIS: Yes. It actually raises the revenue caps also.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Any other questions, Commissioners?

Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: We're on Provision 13.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: 13.

MR. DEVLIN: I believe this is similar to -- not FPL, I don't believe FPL had a provision like this -- but similar to a provision Progress had in their last settlement, and basically it has no effect on rates per se. It allows Progress to accelerate the write-off of certain regulatory assets.

There's been past Commission policy that's encouraged that, to write off regulatory assets as soon as economically practicable. So I think it's consistent with Commission policy. It doesn't affect rates, it can't affect the company's earnings.

There's another part to this provision regarding the equity ratio of 57.83. We did inquire a little bit about that

in our meeting Friday. It was just a negotiated number. It was the same equity ratio that was embodied in their primary case that they filed, something they were asking the Commission to accept in their case, and so it's consistent with our MFRs. And I guess it would be used for calculating return on equity for surveillance purposes.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Questions, Commissioners? No questions?

14.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 14 reiterates that revenue sharing is the exclusive method of regulating earnings, and I think it was mentioned in a previous provision as well. It also speaks to AFUDC, and we have a couple of comments with regard to that.

There's some variation between the amount that was negotiated and, you know, the calculation, a calculation that we based on our rule. So we have some variance with our AFUDC rule, but all parties agree with that.

Basically it involves our rule requires actual amounts to be used in the calculation of the AFUDC rates; whereas, the calculation underpinning the negotiated number were projected amounts. I think we just found out this morning the difference in the AFUDC rate. Maybe Marshall has it. I can't seem to put my hands on it.

MR. WILLIS: 7.81. The current AFUDC rate is 7.81,

which was established back in 1993, compared to the 8.848 percent contained in the settlement.

MR. DEVLIN: These numbers would be relevant for the power plants coming online, both Hines 4 -- well, not Hines 2, but Hines 4.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is there a conflict with the rule that needs to be resolved or do we have the discretion to utilize the AFUDC rate that's in the negotiated settlement?

MS. BRUBAKER: Commissioner Deason, the rule is designed to protect both the utility and the customers' interest to provide a certain degree of certainty when it comes to the establishment of AFUDC.

What we have here is a situation where all the affected parties, almost every customer group you could look at has a representative available who has negotiated this rate with Progress. And I believe that we have the discretion to accept that negotiated rate in this context.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: So there's not -- there is no, there is no weakness in the manner in which we've, in the manner in which the AFUDC rate would have been set, that we didn't, you know, that there wasn't, that there wasn't a petition for, for a variance or for a different, you know, for some kind of --

MS. BRUBAKER: No. I believe it's within our discretion to accept it under these circumstances.

1	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. Commissioner Deason.
2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yeah. In the earlier Provision
3	12, I think Mr. Devlin indicated that the anticipated cost of
4	Hines 4 is \$49 million. Did that reflect the old or the new
5	AFUDC rate, or would it still just get caught up in the
6	rounding on that number?
7	MR. DEVLIN: I'm not sure, Commissioner Deason.
8	Maybe the company can enlighten us.
9	MR. PORTUONDO: Commissioner, that calculation was
10	based on the cap that's authorized, that was authorized in the
11	need determination. So it was a kind of do not exceed unless
12	you can justify that the increase above the cap was prudently
13	incurred. So what we did is for the staff's benefit is just
14	utilize that cap so they could gauge the impact.
15	COMMISSIONER DEASON: And so when it comes time to
16	include Hines 4 and you're using the higher AFUDC rate, that
17	would just be part of your case at that point demonstrating the
18	reasonableness of the number; is that correct?
19	MR. PORTUONDO: Yes, sir.
20	CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Any other questions, Commissioners?
21	Mr. Devlin.
22	MR. DEVLIN: I think, Mr. Chairman, we've already
23	addressed Provision 15; Ms. Kummer did.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 16 Bill McNulty is going to

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: 15. Right.

24

discuss.

MR. McNULTY: Okay. Commissioners, Provision 16 discussed security cost recovery through the capacity cost recovery clause. We just wanted to clarify that in relation to Provision 16, Provision 17, Provision 17 indicates that Commission approval will constitute approval of MFRs; that within the MFRs there is a certain amount of incremental security cost that's reflected in that; and the company did clarify that that amount, \$3.28 million, that's reflected in that amount in the MFRs for recovering base rates is actually going to be recovered through the capacity cost recovery clause on a going-forward basis. So that's the first point of clarification.

The second point of clarification is we did inquire as to what types of fuel procurement O&M costs would be recoverable through the fuel cost recovery clause, given the second sentence in Provision 16, and it was clarified by the parties that it was only O&M costs, fuel procurement O&M costs associated with coal procurement and not the other types of fuels.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Questions, Commissioners?

Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes. Well, the second, the second sentence of Provision 16, is that changing what currently is being done for these costs in the sense of the

manner of the recovery of these costs?

MR. McNULTY: Commissioner, I don't believe so in the sense that the coal procurement in the past was, was handled basically through their affiliate, Progress Fuels Corporation, and at this -- and so that was something that was always contemplated in the past as being recovered through the fuel clause.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Any other questions, Commissioners?
Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 17, the only, the only area that we inquired about was the second line in Provision 17 regarding Commission approval of MFRs. We weren't sure what the parties had in mind with that. And the parties, based on our phone conversation, didn't believe that meant that the Commission was approving the MFRs or at least wasn't approving the accuracy of the MFRs.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Questions, Commissioners? No? Go ahead, Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 18 is very similar to the FPL regarding the environmental expenditures. Ms. Kummer might chime in. But basically it changes the allocation from what was -- from an energy base to the current cost service methodology, which includes demand, and that in turn would shift some dollars from commercial/industrial to residential. But that was, I think, exactly the same wording that was in the

1 || FPL stipulation.

MS. KUMMER: Yes, it is the same as was approved in FPL.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Questions?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, yes.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: There's the adjective "new" capital costs. How do we define that in terms of new versus old?

MS. KUMMER: Okay. Based on our conversation Friday, it's staff's understanding that new costs are those costs for which the Commission has not yet issued an order. This, again, is similar to what we did in FP&L.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And is there any effect on the old costs as far as their cost allocation?

MS. KUMMER: No. The intent is only for new costs.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: Provision 19, I don't believe there's a lot of substance to that provision, although we'd want to note that heretofore there was, in the current settlement there was a performance measure for reliability, the company had to meet a certain standard or it was subject to making a refund, and that has been removed in this stipulation. Other than that, I don't think there's a lot of substance to that provision.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Just to restate the obvious, that Provision 19 in no way limits the Commission's ability to look at or address any reliability issues that we may wish to in the future.

MS. BRUBAKER: That's correct.

MR. DEVLIN: Mr. McNulty whispered in my ear -- the performance measure that I was speaking to still is in effect for 2005. The parties have agreed here to take it off the table for 2004 and it won't be there 2006 forward, but it's still applicable in 2005.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. That's the balance of the, of the terms of the agreement. Commissioners, any, any questions in particular? And I know that we've got, we've got one hanging out that some of the parties were trying to come to some kind of agreement on.

MR. GLENN: I think we -- sorry, Chairman. I was just talking to Mr. Perry. I think we've come to a resolution on, on Section 10(c) in the language.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay.

MR. GLENN: We, I think, all believe that the language is clear, but we wanted to clarify it that the intent is to apply to a class of customers. However, in the fullness of time as we go forward hopefully with securitization or another petition for a surcharge that we would look at reasonable alternatives. And we're going to work with

individual customers within that context to help them, if, if possible, to address their needs.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And I, and I started reading it again in all of the time that's, that's passed, and a lot of it obviously is, is -- you know, ultimately the burden of a decision falls on, because it's a tariff filing it does fall on the Commission and, you know, it does create a process. And I'm assuming there may be -- everyone -- all affected parties will have a chance to decide what's in their best interest. I mean, you know, don't, wouldn't want to get Wal-Mart versus Publix, but if that's the way, if that's the way it winds up happening, I think everybody is free to decide. And I guess once again the Commission would probably decide whether to bind all, all members of a class or not. And that can be -- but we agree that that can be --

MR. GLENN: Certainly the Commission would be the ultimate --

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: -- a standard or some grounds for, some grounds for deciding or some grounds for discussion or our consideration on.

Mr. Perry, I'm sorry.

MR. PERRY: Yeah. And we'd also like to make clear that I think that our understanding is that it would also, it would give the option for the whole class and then the option for the possibility that the company could work with individual

1 customers to the extent possible.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: And that would be -- would that -- and I guess again that's where my sticking point is. Does that -- can you write that into a tariff? I mean, is that -- I don't -- I guess I'm not seeing it. I'm sorry.

MR. GLENN: I think we have a number of creative lawyers here who could probably work on that. I think we'll be doing that.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: I have no doubt that you are.

MR. PERRY: And I think that all parties agree that the Commission is the ultimate arbiter of, of whether or not -- of what is approved.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Sure.

MR. PERRY: And so each party has to make their case.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Well, you can't do it all on your own. You need us for something; right?

MR. PERRY: That's true. We always do.

MR. SHREVE: Commissioner, I think all the parties are in agreement now on that interpretation of it. And I did want to set the record straight on one thing. I was not incorrect for our side of it. We -- so we just get the record straight on that, please.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: You thought you were wrong once, Mr. Shreve, but you were mistaken.

MR. SHREVE: I know. And it was a shame -- I wish I

had not made that mistake thinking I was wrong. 1 (Laughter.) 2 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Ms. Kummer. 3 4 MS. KUMMER: One more qualifying or one more clarification question. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Absolutely. Please. 7 MS. KUMMER: And this is more in terms of procedure and the order of which things happen. 8 9 If I understand, understood what has been discussed today, the tariff, if they choose this option, the tariff would 10 11 need to be approved before they file for a financing order because that would determine what they would seek a financing 12 13 order for. And I'm checking to see if that's correct. 14 MR. GLENN: Yeah. That would be correct. 15 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Okay. That makes sense to me. 16 Commissioners, any other, any other questions? 17 We are at the end. We've gone through all the substantive portions of the, of the proposed stipulation and 18 19 settlement and we are at a point where we can entertain comments or motions or both. And as usual I will be following 20 no set order; pretty much first-come first-serve. 21 22 Commissioner Edgar. 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman. 24 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Looking to my left, Commissioner 25 Edgar.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. I will be brief. I had thought as recently as a couple of weeks ago that in my first year at the Commission I was going to go through two full-blown electric rate case hearings, and here we are with a second settlement. So I want to thank, as I did before, but thank the parties here. Thank you to the company and thank you to the Intervenors for being at the table and negotiating in good faith to bring forward a document that does, you know, seem to be in the best interest of the state of Florida, of the customers, that gives rate stability both in the short-term and the long-term, which I do believe is in the best interest of all consumer groups and the utility as well. So thank you.

And I would also like to be the first to say thank you to our staff who I know have spent so much time on this issue in the months before but also in the past few days, and thank you for the time that you spent with me going through it line by line. I appreciate that as well.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Commissioner Bradley.

COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Yes, Mr. Chairman. As I've said on numerous occasions, and I said this two weeks ago when we accepted a similar agreement involving Florida Power & Light, good public policy occurs when all stakeholders get what they need both today and in the future. And as in the FPL docket, I think that this stipulation agreement, in this stipulation agreement, that is, that all of

the stakeholders have been well-served.

one of the things that I noticed is that there are even more parties represented by this agreement than in the FPL agreement, which indicates to me that we have had a tremendous amount of participation. And I'd like to take this opportunity to again thank the parties for, for working out this agreement and for their hard work and their tenacity. And it, I think, makes our job as Commissioners a little less difficult when, when the parties get together and do as they've done in this instance also. So, again, thank you, and I look forward to us accepting this agreement.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Deason.

know, I think we all probably in this room know that the Commission has a long history of encouraging negotiated settlements. In some cases it's possible, in some cases it's not. In this case it has resulted in a, a good settlement and I certainly intend to support it. As in all negotiations there are, there's give and take, and I'm sure that given the, the parties involved in this negotiation they probably were long, heated, intense negotiations with a lot of give and take. And certainly it's not our job to try to go behind those and try to second guess, you know, what's good or what is bad, we take it as a whole, and we need to review the end product based upon

that and whether it's in the public interest. I believe that it is. I congratulate all of those who participated in those negotiations and that they were fruitful.

I also think it bears stating that for there to be fruitful negotiations there has to be a forum in place where parties feel like they have an opportunity to be treated fairly. And if one side or the other felt like they had an advantage, there would be no reason to negotiate. And so everyone negotiated in good faith and there was a fair give and take, and I certainly can endorse this end product and I will look forward to, to casting a vote in support of it.

CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Thank you, Commissioner.

It's funny what Commissioner Edgar said, funny to me anyway, that her fear was that her first year was going to include two, two full-blown rate cases. I had the exact opposite fear myself, that that was going to be my going-away present. And as much as I would have accepted it had it happened, it does, it does make me very pleased that, that all of the hard work of all the parties involved has come to fruition and presented this before us.

I, too, in due course will be supporting any motion in favor of the stipulation and agreement, and I, too, want to go on the record thanking our staff for all the hard work that they do.

I said it before, rate cases, as everybody knows, are

long, you know. They give you nine months for a reason; it's because it's probably two months less than you actually need. So this, this process started a while back and our staff at the Commission has, has been on top of it ever since and in terms of the last-minute, very heartily worked agreements that, that happened to show up on hearing day. Suffice it to say that they've been on top of those too as soon as they've been made aware of them. So I do thank you for all the, the hard last-minute work that you've, that you've done in order to let us try and consider this today.

Commissioner Deason, thank you for at least your recognizing that all the parties need a forum where they feel that they can get a reasonable resolution, a fair resolution, perhaps not always the resolution one would like 100 percent, but I think that that creates a backdrop for all of you to do the good work that you do. And for me personally, I think I get, I get the finest going-away gift any Commissioner could have; the, the good, the good fortune, I guess, of not having had -- it'll be five years now that I've been a Commissioner and I've never had a full-blown rate case with any of these IOUs. I mean, we did go through one with Gulf, and Gulf and the parties did a lot of good work to make that one go smoothly as well. So while I -- I was only bit in a, in a small way. It could have been much worse. So for that, for that I am personally appreciative. But it wouldn't have been honest

appreciation if it hadn't represented such good results. With that said, Commissioners, we can entertain a 2 motion from either my left or my right. I don't care. 3 Well, with all that has been 4 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: 5 said and done, again, I'm happy to support the approval of this stipulation and agreement in its entirety, and, therefore, I 6 move the stipulation and agreement in its entirety. 7 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: There's a motion. Is there a second? 8 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 9 10 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Motion and a second. All those in 11 favor, say aye. (Unanimous affirmative vote.) 12 CHAIRMAN BAEZ: Show the stipulation and settlement 13 14 agreement approved unanimously. 15 Thank you all. We are adjourned. (Proceeding adjourned at 11:40 a.m.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 STATE OF FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS COUNTY OF LEON) 2 3 WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, 4 Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein 5 stated. 6 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically 7 reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of our notes of 8 said proceedings. 9 WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, 10 employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or 11 counsel connected with the action, nor are we financially interested in the action. 12 13 DATED THIS 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2005. 14 15 JANE FAUROT, RPR LÍNDA BOLES, RPR, FPSC Official Commission FPSC Official Commission 16 Reporter Reporter (850) 413-6732 17 (850) 413-6734 18 19 2.0 21 22 23 24