ODCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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1	, FI OD	BEFORE THE IDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2	FLOA	
3		DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
4	In the Matter of:	
5	PETITION FOR RATE I	NCREASE BY TAMPA
	ELECTRIC COMPANY.	
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7		
8		VOLUME 1
9		Pages 1 through 71
10	A CON	C VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE VENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT ICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING,
11		ERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY.
12	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING
13	:	
14	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN
15		COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP
16	DATE:	Tuesday, January 20, 2009
17		<u>-</u>
18	TIME:	Commenced at 9:45 a.m.
19	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
20		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
21	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
22		(850) 413-6732
23		

APPEARANCES:

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JON MOYLE, ESQUIRE, and VICKI GORDON KAUFMAN,
ESQUIRE, Keefe, Anchors, Gordon & Moyle Law Firm, 118 North
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MCWHIRTER, JR., ESQUIRE, McWhirter, Reeves & Davidson, P.A.,
400 North Tampa Street, Suite 2450, Tampa, Florida 33601-3350,
appearing on behalf of Florida Industrial Power Users Group and
The Mosaic Company.

MICHAEL B. TWOMEY, ESQUIRE, AARP, Post Office Box 5256, Tallahassee, Florida 32314-5256, appearing on behalf of AARP.

R. SCHEFFEL WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, and JOHN T. LAVIA, III, ESQUIRE, Young Law Firm, 225 South Adams Street, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of the Florida Retail Federation.

CECELIA BRADLEY, ESQUIRE, Office of the Attorney General, The Capitol PL-01, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050, appearing on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida.

V D D E V F	DMCEC	CONTINUED.

J. R. KELLY, PUBLIC COUNSEL, PATRICIA CHRISTENSEN, ESQUIRE, and CHARLES REHWINKEL, ESQUIRE, Office of Public Counsel, c/o The Florida Legislature, 111 West Madison Street, Room 812, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, appearing on behalf of the Citizens of the State of Florida.

KEINO YOUNG, ESQUIRE, MARTHA CARTER BROWN, ESQUIRE, and JEAN HARTMAN, ESQUIRE, FPSC General Counsel's Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

MARY ANNE HELTON, ESQUIRE, FPSC General Counsel's Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, appearing as advisor to the Commission.

INDEX PAGE NO. PUBLIC TESTIMONY: MARYELLEN ELIA OPENING STATEMENTS: LEE L. WILLIS PATRICIA CHRISTENSEN CECELIA BRADLEY JON MOYLE R. SCHEFFEL WRIGHT MICHAEL B. TWOMEY CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

EXHIBITS

2	NUMBER: ID.			
3			ID.	ADMTD.
4	1	Comprehensive Exhibit List	23	23
5	2	Service Hearing Exhibit 2	24	24
6	3	Service Hearing Exhibit 3	24	24
7	4	Service Hearing Exhibit 4	24	24
8	5	Service Hearing Exhibit 5	24	24
9	7	Service Hearing Exhibit 7	24	24
10	8	Service Hearing Exhibit 8	24	24
11	9	Service Hearing Exhibit 9	24	24
12	10	Service Hearing Exhibit 10	24	24
13	11	Service Hearing Exhibit 11	24	24
14	12	Service Hearing Exhibit 12	24	24
15	13	Staff's Composite Exhibit 13 -stipulated	25	25
16	87	Tampa Electric Stipulated Comprehensive Exhibit List	26	26
17	00		0.7	0.7
18	88	OPC Stipulated Comprehensive Exhibit List	27	27
19	89	FIPUG Stipulated Comprehensive Exhibit List	27	27
20		LISC		
21				
22				
23		•		
24				
- 11	ľ			

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Good morning. I'd like to welcome
everyone here to this hearing this morning. I want to convene
the hearing. And with that, staff, would you please read the
notice.

MR. YOUNG: By notice issued December 22nd, 2008, in
Docket Number 080317. In Re: Tampa Electric Company, petition

MR. YOUNG: By notice issued December 22nd, 2008, in Docket Number 080317, In Re: Tampa Electric Company, petition for base rate increase by Tampa Electric Company, this time and place has been set for a hearing in Docket Number 080317 on January 20th, 2009, 9:30 a.m. with the following dates, January 21st, 22nd, 28th, 29th and 30th, 2009. The purpose of the, the purpose of the hearing is set out in the notice.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Now let's take the appearances of the parties.

MR. WILLIS: I am Lee L. Willis appearing together with James D. Beasley, Kenneth R. Hart and Jeffry J. Wahlen of the firm of Ausley & McMullen, P.O. Box 391, Tallahassee, Florida 32302 appearing on behalf of Tampa Electric Company.

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, good morning. I'm Mike Twomey appearing on behalf of AARP.

MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Mr. Chairman,

Commissioners, Robert Scheffel Wright. And I'd also like to

enter an appearance for my law partner John T. Lavia, III,

appearing on behalf of the Florida Retail Federation. Thank
you.

MR. MOYLE: Good morning. Jon Moyle, Vicki Kaufman 1 and John McWhirter are representing FIPUG. Vicki Kaufman and I 2 3 are with Keefe, Anchors, Gordon & Moyle, and Mr. McWhirter is in Tampa. 4 MS. BRADLEY: Cecilia Bradley, Office of the Attorney 5 General, on behalf of the citizens of Florida. 6 7 MS. CHRISTENSEN: Patty Christensen along with Charles Rehwinkel on behalf of the Office of Public Counsel, 8 along with J.R. Kelly, Public Counsel. 9 10 MR. YOUNG: Keino Young, Martha Carter Brown and Jean Hartman for Commission staff. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioners, now that 12 13 we've had, the hearing has been convened and we've had the notice read and we've had all of the parties -- have all of the 14 parties been identified? 15 16 MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. CHAIRMAN CARTER: With that, Commissioners, just kind 17 of a preliminary matter before we get there. For our staff, to 18 19 give staff an opportunity to participate in this historic day, our break today will be from 11:15 to 1:45 to give them an 20 opportunity to witness one of the most fascinating aspects of 21 American history and also an opportunity to have some lunch. 22 So with that, staff, you're recognized for 23

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. Before we proceed, I'd like to

preliminary matters.

24

put an appearance in for Ms. Mary Anne Helton. She's in the back.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Oh, okay. Thank you. You may proceed.

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. There are some housekeeping matters which staff recommends be taken up after the public testimony portion at the beginning, after the public testimony at the beginning of the technical portion of the hearing.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We'll do that.

Exhibits?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. Staff requests that the list of the exhibits be identified and marked for -- be marked. Staff would note that the list includes exhibits submitted at the Service Hearing in Tampa on February, on February -- on October 21st, 2008, and Winter Haven, Florida, on October 22nd, 2008. Staff suggests that any exhibits proffered during the public testimony be numbered sequentially following the exhibit list. Staff suggests waiting until the technical portion of the hearing before moving the exhibits into the record.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Before we proceed further, Commissioners, I know we're to do our technical portion. But from a public testimony standpoint it's come to my attention that I think we have the Superintendent for the Hillsborough County Schools System, MaryEllen Elia is here today. And she so graciously provided some good information to

us, you know, in our hearing, and I think it would be appropriate for us to hear from her today. So if there's any other members of the public that would like to testify today, would you please stand so I can swear you all in as a group other than, other than the Commissioner -- other than the Superintendent. And those of you that would like to, there's a sheet in the back. Raise your hand there, Bev. Okay.

Superintendent, would you just raise your right hand. Whereupon,

MARYELLEN ELIA

was called as a witness and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Please be seated and come over and take your seat to my right. You are recognized. It's good to see you again, and sorry about the weather up here. You gave us greater weather when we came to visit with you.

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Thank you. Well, thank you very much. I appreciate your time this morning. Actually we're very glad we got here. The wind was supposed to be real bad and we were in a small plane, but we're all set.

As you're aware, and I had the opportunity to speak to you earlier, I represent Hillsborough County schools. We are the eighth largest school district in the nation with approximately 191,000 students. And I am here to make a case

for school districts receiving special rates.

Let me tell you a little bit about how this will be affecting Hillsborough County. This proposed rate increase will impact Hillsborough County by approximately \$10 million if in fact both the granted fuel rate and the proposed base rate are imposed.

Last year our electricity bill was approximately \$39 million. This year even without increases we anticipate those costs will go above \$40 million due to the fact that we are opening five new schools and increasing our classroom space at 40 additional schools so that we can meet the class size amendment.

I think it's important for you to realize that schools are different than other customers. We don't have the means to directly pass along rate increases to customers. What we have to do is reduce services. We will impact more than 190,000 students and their families if we reduce services. Unfortunately this increase comes at a time when school districts are faced with a very difficult question of how to make it through the financial crises that are facing this nation and certainly Florida.

The cost of electricity is paid by homeowners and so they're property owners and in fact they will, for whatever rate that this Commission chooses to give to TECO or any other firm, they will have the opportunity to pay that. However,

when we have students from those families in our schools, we're really giving that rate a second time to all of those families in Hillsborough County.

I would say to you that the fact that we are billed as 240 separate customers instead of one customer does not allow us to get a better rate. The school district is unable to negotiate better rates with utilities even though we are one of their largest customers.

The operating schedules of our buildings relates to rates being not as good for us as they are for commercial customers. Schools are locked into operating during what are considered peak times. You can't take advantage of having school at night for elementary students, and therefore most of our consumption is during the favorable higher rate times for TECO. The load factor punishes school districts in that the load factor is the ratio of demand to consumption. And because of how we operate our schools, the rate we pay is very dependent on the demand charge, which is where TECO is proposing the most significant increases.

We have worked closely with the TECO staff and done analysis on our buildings to determine exactly how this rate will affect us. And what we are seeing is that it will be approximately, as I pointed out to you, a 25 percent increase for us from approximately \$40 million with an additional \$10 million if this is granted.

We respectfully ask the Public Service Commission to investigate the possibility of special rates for schools. From our school district's perspective, allowing this increase will impose a crushing additional burden, forcing us to decide between teachers, textbooks and paying our power bills. I appreciate your time. Thank you very much. I understand difficult decisions, we're making them every day, so I know you can identify with some of the things that we talked about.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Superintendent Elia.

And before, before you go, Commissioners, any comments to the Superintendent?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: To staff.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you. The question really is for staff.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: For staff.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: The school districts are facing incredible cuts to begin with and I think we've talked about some of them during the week, I know I discussed with staff. Can someone articulate in simple terms the problems of changing the rate for the school districts?

MS. BROWN: Commissioner, we have some cross questions for Mr. Ashburn that will tee that up for you, if that will be satisfactory.

1 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. We'll just go 2 through that and see. Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We'll go through that at the 4 appropriate time. 5 Commissioners, anything further for Commissioner 6 Elia or Superintendent Elia? Thank you for making the 7 sacrifice to come up. Again, as I said to you, we appreciate 8 the things that you had to say. You came to us not only with the problem, the problem, but you also recommended a solution, 9 10 innovative, creative, but also realizing the situation that the 11 school districts are in and particularly this school district. 12 And I'm glad that staff has a witness so we can, you know, go 13 through that line of questions. MR. MOYLE: Would the parties be able to ask her a 14 15 couple of questions? CHAIRMAN CARTER: Of course. Would you like to ask 16 her a question? You're recognized. 17 MR. MOYLE: Just a couple. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Sure. I'm Jon Moyle. I represent a group 20 MR. MOYLE: Hi. of large electric users in the Tampa Bay area and other areas. 21 You used the term "a crushing burden" on the, on the 22 school system. In the Tampa area you also have public 23

University of Tampa, that's a private university, but wouldn't

universities, the University of South Florida, I guess the

24

you similarly expect if this rate increase is approved for them also to suffer financial strain as a result of the rate increase?

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Well, yes, I would. And I guess, I think from the perspective that I'm coming from, right now the K12 environment is, at this point in time does not have an option. We don't charge a tuition. There are options for other entities, our community college system and our university system, to make those tough decisions and increase tuition so that they can cover some of the bills. I can't do that.

MR. MOYLE: Yeah. I understand. You're funded with ad valorem taxes primarily; correct?

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Yes

MR. MOYLE: And you also get state funding as well? SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Yes.

MR. MOYLE: And like, I was going to use an example of Tampa General. I mean, that's a public, public entity. They're funded largely with Medicare and Medicaid dollars, so they have separate funding sources. What I really wanted to get from you was the point, it's kind of like the rising tide floats all boats, the sinking tide works in converse. But that you would also expect entities like the Tampa General, if this rate increase is approved, to suffer considerable financial strain; correct?

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: I can only speak for school

systems. But I think I get back to the real issue; if you have the capability of charging higher rates, a higher cost for the services, then you're in a different pool, and we are in a different pool. The universities, Tampa General, all of them could be here representing their case. I'm here representing public schools who do not have the opportunity to increase any charges to anyone because we don't have that.

So I agree with you, yes, I think it will affect them. But I can only speak for the K12 environment, and from my perspective it is intolerable.

MR. MOYLE: Is your school system at its maximum permitted ad valorem levy?

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: We are close, and our school board is going right now to consider doing something about that. Because as, as we're all aware, you know, with homes that are now in foreclosure, no one is paying taxes.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning.

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I know that this issue came up extensively at the service hearings that we, our customer service hearings we had down in the Tampa area, and I appreciate you taking the time to come before the Commission

this morning.

I guess to Commissioner Argenziano's point, I guess that there had been some staff discussion, I look forward to the cross-examination questions that will occur, but it's my understanding and I hope that staff would be able to flesh this out based upon this discussion that I've heard that there was the ability to do something but now that's kind of been precluded. So hopefully staff can flesh that out in the discussion as we go through the proceeding. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I do have a question and it comes from another question. And I know this is asking you to presume, but how likely is it that the Commission and Hillsborough County or any other county, some counties, I should say, and probably more the northern counties would raise ad valorem taxes?

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Well, in the environment we're in right now, understand that if we were to do that, those are the parents that we're talking about who are sending their children to us every day and I can't say that that's something that's going to happen. It's a very, very difficult decision for anyone to make. I believe that a 25 percent increase for a school system without the financial constraints that we're under right now is very, very difficult, but certainly in this

environment it is. And that is what we believe that the rates that currently have been approved and the proposed rates will mean for Hillsborough County schools. So we're talking approximately \$10 million at least increase.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, Mr. Chair, the reason I bring that up is that it's really not very likely. And as a past legislator of 13 counties I can tell you those 13 counties pretty much wouldn't want to raise ad valorem taxes at this time.

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: And who do you help then? I mean, you know, you're taking it out of parents and those that are in the county to give it to the schools. We appreciate that and know that it has to, we have to be able to function.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Can I ask you one other question? Have you talked to the Legislature? I mean, I know that they've cut, but in this particular realm of asking for a different rate class.

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Well, yes, we have.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Additional money or something to cover it.

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: But the understanding is that that really is under the power of the, of you sitting as the Public Service Commission.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Oh, that old shuffle. Okay.

1 SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Oh, boy, I'm shocked. 2 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I am too. I am too. Thank 3 you. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 5 Ms. Bradley. 6 MS. BRADLEY: Thank you, sir. 7 I thought you -- we've been talking about some of the 8 cutbacks, and if you've already given this information, I 9 apologize. And I don't mean to put you on the spot, but what 10 kind of cutbacks are you all looking at for this next year? 11 SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Since July of 2007, so last 12 year's, our budget last year and our budget this year, we have, we have taken cuts of in excess of \$85 million. That will take 13 14 us through July 1st of this year. Our proposed cuts for next 15 year are somewhere between what we're, you know, worst-case 16 scenario probably close to \$100 million. If it in fact, if it 17 is 10 percent of our budget, it will be \$120 million. And 18 hopefully it will be less than that with any other changes that are made in other revenue sources and/or funds that come in 19 20 from Washington, but we believe that it's going to be again at 21 least \$60 to \$100 million coming up for next year. 22 MS. BRADLEY: And you mentioned you have five new 23 schools and additional space at 40 new schools? 24 SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Yes. And that is so that we 25 can meet the class size reduction amendment. And we are

opening the five new schools now so that in fact we can meet them. And although Tampa is really flat, we're catching up in terms of what needs to be done so we can accommodate all the students that we have, 190,000.

MS. BRADLEY: One thing we usually hear from the utilities is their customers need to be more careful in how they use electricity and be more conservative. And I think you said something about meeting with staff and looking at some of those issues?

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Well, we have put a whole new department in our facilities department. Kathy Valdez is our Chief Facilities Officer. She's here with me today. In that department the focus is that we are going to cut back in every one of our buildings. We have achieved approximately a 10 percent reduction and that's gotten us down to the \$39 million. And that is by having people whose job it is to work throughout the entire district at over 240 sites working specifically on energy saving tactics to make sure that we are all focused on that. We've increased those efforts. They actually have their jobs based on their success. So if we don't save money, then they don't have a job. And we're saving money, we're making sure that that's put into effect.

We also are wherever possible in all of our construction jobs doing everything that we can to be more energy efficient. And hopefully if there's funds that come

down from Washington, and we believe that there will be, related to energy efficiency, that we will take advantage of that and do anything that we possibly can.

Hillsborough County was in a growth spurt for about 12 years. We built over 70 schools. And at the time we also were a district that had virtually no impact, \$191 impact fee at our growth, our highest growth time. And so consequently we bonded a lot but we kept up with our construction. It wasn't until the class size amendment came in that we had to increase all of our facilities to be able to handle that and change boundaries and do all those things. We're doing them. This rate increase would be on top of that.

MS. BRADLEY: All right. Thank you very much.

No further questions, sir.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just a couple of questions.

Good morning, Ms. Elia.

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Good morning.

MR. WRIGHT: I just have a couple of questions for you. You mentioned that the combined fuel charge increase and the projected base rate increase would impose about a 25 percent increase on the Hillsborough County School Board; is that right?

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Yes. 1 MR. WRIGHT: Now we, unfortunately we really can't do 2 anything about the fuel costs in this docket. 3 SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: We understand. 4 MR. WRIGHT: You do recognize this is only about the 5 6 base rates. 7 SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Yes. MR. WRIGHT: The company has asked for a \$228 million 8 rate increase. Is that your understanding? 9 10 SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Yes. MR. WRIGHT: And that represents about a 10 percent 11 increase in its total revenues. 12 My question for you is this, the consumers in this 13 case, myself representing the Retail Federation, Mr. Moyle, 14 Ms. Bradley, Ms. Christensen and Mr. Twomey, are advocating 15 16 positions that would hold the company's increase to no more than \$39 million. That would represent an increase of maybe 17 1.5 percent to 1.6 percent on the company's total rates. 18 question for you is would you find that at least more 19 manageable and easier to deal with than what the company has 20 asked for? 21 SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Well, absolutely. I mean, I'm 22 here taking a position that any increases are going to be 23 difficult. But clearly the more controls that are placed on 24

the increase, the better any of the school systems and any of

22 1 the other firms, the other entities that you mentioned would 2 be, the least they'd be impacted. And clearly I think you have 3 to say that schools and our public systems, both the university 4 and the community college, are going to be in the same position 5 that I am. That's where right now we are taking the greatest 6 hits in Florida's economy, and that is projected for the next 7 two to three to four years. 8 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you very much. 9 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. From any of the other 11 rest of the parties, any other questions? 12

Madam Superintendent, let me just take an opportunity on behalf of my colleagues and I again to express our profound appreciation for you not only participating at the public hearings when we were down in the area, but also making the extraordinary effort to come again here in Tallahassee to reiterate. And as I said, you didn't just come with the problems, you came with some recommended solutions, which we sincerely appreciate that.

> Commissioners, anything further for this witness? Thank you so kindly.

SUPERINTENDENT ELIA: Thank you very much. appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am.

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Do we have any other, any other persons that have

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1 signed up from the public to speak? I'm looking in the back. 2 Cindy, do we have anyone that's signed? 3 Is there anyone that wanted to speak on behalf of the 4 public that did not get an opportunity to speak? Okay. 5 Hearing none, Commissioners, we'll now move into the technical 6 portion of our program. Our technical -- program. I feel like 7 the, what is that with the skaters, is that the technical 8 portion, then they do the creative portion? We just won't be 9 doing any flying flips or somersaults or anything like that. 10 Let's go into our technical hearing. With that, 11 staff, you're recognized for preliminary matters. MR. YOUNG: Thank you, sir. At this time staff 12 13 recommends that the Comprehensive Exhibit List be marked as 14 Exhibit Number 1 and moved into the record. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. The Comprehensive Exhibit 16 List will be marked. Have you got your copy? 17 MR. YOUNG: It's underneath the green sheet. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Underneath the green sheet. Okay. 19 Without objection, show it down. (Exhibit 1 marked for identification and admitted 20 21 into the record.) 22 You may proceed. 23 MR. YOUNG: Thank you. Also, staff recommends that 24 the Service Hearings exhibits be marked at Exhibits Numbers

2 through 5 and 7 through 12 and moved into the record.

1 Staff -- the Service Hearing exhibit, the Service 2 Hearing exhibit previously marked as Exhibit 6 was never received because it was a late-filed exhibit and never 3 received. 4 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Without objection, show it done. 6 (Exhibits 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 marked 7 for identification and admitted into the record.) 8 You may proceed. 9 MR. YOUNG: Thank you. Staff also recommends that 10 staff's Composite Exhibit List be marked as Exhibit 13 and 11 moved into the record, and which staff has, has a separate 12 sheet in terms of what the staff composite exhibit was and 13 handed it out to the parties. 14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Does, do any of the parties have 15 any questions about the exhibit list that staff has just 16 presented? 17 MR. WILLIS: We have no questions about it or any 18 objections, but several of the parties had submitted 19 supplements and I think that's next up on staff's list. 20 MR. YOUNG: Yes. 21 MR. WILLIS: Okay. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think it's like riding to Disney 23 World with the kids. I don't think we're there yet, are we? 24 Are we there yet? 25 MR. YOUNG: I think Mr. Wright was looking for his.

1 MR. WRIGHT: We don't have any problems with the exhibits, Mr. Chairman. I was just trying to locate a copy of 2 the exhibit list so I could follow along. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Without objection, show it done. 4 (Exhibit 13 marked for identification and admitted 5 6 into the record.) 7 You may proceed. Thank you. Staff also recommends 8 MR. YOUNG: Yes. 9 that TECO, Tampa Electric, OPC and the other parties' composite 10 exhibit, FIPUG and the other parties' composite exhibits, discovery, discovery exhibits be marked and moved into the 11 record, and I think each party will go in turn. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is there any objection? 13 14 Mr. Willis? 15 MR. WILLIS: Mr. Chairman, we had a document that is up there on the desk. It's titled Tampa Electric's Stipulated 16 Composite Exhibit Supplementing Staff's Stipulated Composite 17 Exhibit 13, which we'd request be marked for identification and 18 19 moved into the record. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That would give us number -- let me get my numbers straight here. Is that Number 14, staff, or 21 22 what number would this be in sequence? 23 MR. YOUNG: No, sir. If you turn to the end, we'll 24 do it at the end starting --25 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

Τ	MR. YOUNG: starting with Number 87. That would
2	be Number 87.
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Number 87. Commissioners, this is
4	this document here, this lovely document. Oh, wait a minute.
5	Let's make sure we've got the right one here. 87.
6	MR. WILLIS: I'd request that it be moved into the
7	record.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any objections? Without objection,
9	show it done.
10	(Exhibit 87 marked for identification and admitted
11	into the record.)
12	You may proceed.
13	MR. YOUNG: OPC.
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Christensen.
15	MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yes, Commissioner. OPC has a
16	composite exhibit to enter into the record. It consists of
17	I think there were several different packets. There's a packet
18	consisting of OPC or Tampa Electric's responses to OPC
19	interrogatories and there's a packet consisting of production
20	of document request number 35 and another one for production of
21	document number 111.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: That will be Number 88. That's
23	this?
24	MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah. If we can combine them as
25	Number 88, that would be

1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We'll number it as Number
2	88. Any objections? Without objection, show it done.
3	(Exhibit 88 marked for identification and admitted
4	into the record.)
5	MR. YOUNG: Next is FIPUG.
6	MS. KAUFMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. FIPUG also
7	distributed a stipulated composite exhibit list consisting of
8	five items that we'd ask be marked as 89 and entered into the
9	record.
10	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Wait. Hang on a second.
11	MS. KAUFMAN: Right. It has a CD at the back.
12	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That would be Number 89.
13	Any objections? Without objection, show it done.
14	(Exhibit 89 marked for identification and admitted
15	into the record.)
16	You may proceed.
17	MR. YOUNG: Yes. Any stipulated prefiled, any
18	stipulated prefiled testimony and exhibits can be taken up in
19	turn as the witnesses are called at the hearing.
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.
21	MR. YOUNG: Also, staff recommends that any exhibits
22	proffered during the technical hearing that are not identified
23	on the exhibit list be numbered sequentially following those
24	exhibits, those in the exhibit list.
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Show it done.

Okay. Anything further?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. There are several preliminary matters, continuing on preliminary matters.

Mr. Chairman, staff has prepared a separate document outlining a list of proposed stipulations entitled Proposed Stipulated Issues for the Commission to vote on as an alternative -- to vote on it at, to vote on at its convenience. Staff would note that the parties have taken no position on most of the issues, and the stipulated issues are 1, 25, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 81, 82, 85, 89, 90, 92, 96, 106, 108, 111 and 113. And it's, it's given to you in a separate attached document, separate document.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, that's this.

MR. YOUNG: And I would note that on the separate attached document Issue Number 3, the reason I didn't call Issue 3 is because FIPUG, excuse me, FRF took no, took the position of no and it's not stipulated.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: So we'll just, with the exception of Issue 3, Commissioners. Motion? Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, at this time, seeing no objections from the parties, I can offer the motion that we adopt the document and what it includes titled Proposed Stipulated Issues, TECO Rate Case, with the removal of Issue 3.

1 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Second. 2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Moved and properly seconded. 3 Commissioners, any further questions, discussion, debate? A11 4 in favor, let it be known by the sign of aye. (Unanimous affirmative vote.) 5 6 All those opposed, like sign. Show it done. 7 MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman? 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright. 9 MR. WRIGHT: May I just ask for, to make sure that 10 I'm clear on the adoption of the stipulations? These are what 11 we typically call a Type 1 or Type A stipulations where they're 12 stipulations as between the company and the staff with the 13 other parties not having agreed to but not opposing the 14 stipulations. That is our position. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's the way I understood it. 16 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, sir. I just wanted to make 17 sure. Appreciate it. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: There you go. See? See how easy 19 that was? 20 You may proceed, staff. MR. YOUNG: Thank you. The following witness has 21 22 been excused from the hearing, Ms. Lori L. Cifuentes. 23 Also, Mr. Chairman, TECO has requested that its 24 witnesses, that its witnesses except for Dr. Donald A. Murry to 25 present their direct and rebuttal testimony at the same time.

T	If there are no objections from the Chairman or the Commission,
2	staff recommends that TECO's request be granted.
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any objections?
4	Without objection, show it done.
5	MR. YOUNG: Per Commissioner Skop's ruling at the
6	prehearing, FIPUG's witness Jeffry Pollock shall be, shall be,
7	shall present his direct, the direct testimony out of order,
8	and said testimony shall be presented before January 29th,
9	2009 should not be presented before January 29th, 2009.
10	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any objection?
11	Without objection, show it done.
12	MR. YOUNG: OPC's request OPC requests that its
13	witness Dr. J. Randall Woolridge be taken out of order and
L4	present his direct testimony on January 28th, 2009.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any objections?
16	MR. WILLIS: We don't object to it, although on the
17	28th we would like to try to finish the company's case prior to
18	his testimony.
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Well, as much as possible
20	we'll try and accommodate the parties. So let's
21	MS. CHRISTENSEN: Commissioner, I think we can
22	probably
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Christensen, you're recognized.
24	MS. CHRISTENSEN: Thank you. I think we can
25	accommodate that. So long as Dr. Woolridge testifies before

5:00 on the 29th I think we'll be okay. He has to be at
another venue on the 30th. So if we can -- I think it'll
happen through the natural course of the witnesses, but we just
wanted to make the Commission aware that he needs to testify
before 5:00 on the 29th.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We'll try, we'll try as much

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We'll try, we'll try as much as possible to accommodate you and take them out of order.

Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, I'd like to make sure that he has ample time too because I have questions and I don't want to cut him off short.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's -- with that in mind, with that in mind, we will do that. Okay.

Staff.

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Chairman, on the previous testimony that has been, where cross-examination has been waived of Lorraine Cifuentes, can we have that testimony inserted into the record and her Exhibit 21 accepted into evidence, please?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Here's what I like to do is that when we get to that witness, we do it at that point in time.

MR. WILLIS: All right. That's fine.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We'll read it into the record, and if there's any exhibits, we'll do that. It'll be without objection but we'll do it in the sequence of that order. I prefer to do it that way.

1	MR. WILLIS: That's fine.
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any, any further preliminary
3	matters from the parties?
4	MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. Finally staff would note that
5	there was an error in the Prehearing Order on position 102 of
6	TECO's position.
7	MR. WILLIS: Mr. Chairman, if you look at Page 76 of
8	the Prehearing Order, there are positions stated for an
9	SBF-1 and then on Page 77 for SBF-1 and SBF-2. There's no such
LO	thing as SBF-1 or 2, and the position is just that first
L1	paragraph stated "plus the rates stated for the SBF rate," and
L2	we'd just ask that Tampa Electric's position be altered
L3	accordingly.
L4	CHAIRMAN CARTER: This is just merely a correction of
L5	language, is that
L6	MR. WILLIS: Yes. It's just eliminating the last set
L7	of numbers at the bottom of Page 76 and the numbers and
L8	designations at the top of Page 77.
L9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Any objections? Okay.
20	Without objection, show it done.
21	Okay. Staff, anything further, preliminary matters?
22	MR. YOUNG: No, sir, not that staff is aware of. The
23	parties might have some. I don't know.
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me, let me do this before we go
25	into opening statements and that whole process. One is that

the parties are permitted to opening statements each, and just as a general reminder, if you're on similar sides, if something has already been said and that issue has already been identified, just for the sake of efficiency we can, we can proceed further.

Secondly is that on friendly cross, just a brief comment. I feel I need to make this because it, we, we -- it's obvious that we have numerous parties and numerous witnesses. I want to give everyone, every party an opportunity and every witness the time they need to get the job done, and, but we ask for your cooperation. To that end I'd like to ask the parties to make an effort to limit friendly cross because -- just let's limit friendly cross. I also would like to note that I anticipate there to be a long hearing, so I'd ask parties not to conduct discovery during the proceedings.

Secondly or thirdly or whatever number I'm up to now is that when you present your witness, we've told the attorneys that practice before us before and we'll continue to tell you again is that when your witness goes to make their summary of their statement, let's limit that to five minutes. And I think that that's, that's, that just kind of -- that's a reminder, a friendly reminder that we do that. All right?

Okay.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar, you're

recognized. 1 2 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Just for my -- thank you. For 3 my own records before we move into the next stage, the exhibits that we marked at the very end, the composite exhibits from 4 5 some of the parties we marked 87, 88 and 89. Have we entered those in the record? 6 7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We didn't give them any -- I think we did. Do you need a title or what? 8 9 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: No. I just wanted to know if we 10 did enter them. CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think we did. We entered them. 11 Yes, we did. 12 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Thank you. 13 14 MR. MOYLE: So those, those are all in evidence? 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes. Yes, they are. 16 MR. MOYLE: Okay. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, they are. 17 18 MR. MOYLE: I had --19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Moyle. 20 MR. MOYLE: On a preliminary matter I had one just 21 kind of question for planning purposes. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. You're recognized. 23 MR. MOYLE: We haven't had a rate case in a while. This is the first one that I've had the pleasure of 24

25

experiencing.

Is it the Chair's intent -- I know you're going to have to sort of see how the, how the proceedings go, but for this week to try to wrap up by, by 5:00 during the hearing or at least as close to that hour with the witness schedule or -- I just was trying to get a sense of kind of your thoughts on that.

then so be it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, I thought you guys would all stipulate by 2:00 and we'd be home for dinner.

MR. MOYLE: I've got an ROE proposed stipulation I can float by TECO.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: So it won't be 2:00 then.

(Laughter.)

What we'll try and do is that today, today our plan is to go five-ish. Because, as I said, initially with our preliminary statement is that because of the nature of what we're trying to do, allow staff an opportunity to witness history and also the opportunity to have lunch, we were going to break from 11:15 to 1:45 and return. But today, today being the first day, we want to see as much, get done as much as we can done. So today we probably won't go beyond 5:00, Commissioners. We probably won't go beyond 5:00 today. And that, if that helps the parties with your planning purposes,

Okay. Any other preliminary from any of the parties, any preliminary matters before we go further?

Okay. All right then. Let's do this, let's see how far can we get going with our opening statements. And I'm not going to reiterate my statements initially about opening statements, witnesses and friendly cross. Just, just remember. You're recognized.

MR. WILLIS: Good morning, Commissioners. We are appearing before you today at the end of a long and arduous process which began with a voluminous filing of testimony, exhibits and minimum filing requirements on August the 11th. Since that time your staff and the Intervenors have been very busy aggressively reviewing that filing through a protracted and thorough staff audit that was conducted by staff in Tampa. Through asking 460 interrogatory questions, 276 requests for admission, taking nine depositions with numerous late-filed exhibits, Tampa Electric has produced over 650,000 pages of materials for review. Tampa Electric's preparation for this filing and making the complete and timely responses to discovery has taken several hundred employees almost a year to complete.

Tampa Electric greatly appreciates the professionalism by which this process has taken place. It has taken place all around with the people that are before you. And one point upon which all of us agree is that your staff has done an outstanding and remarkable job of presenting this case to you today for hearing. And it's a tremendous administrative

burden and technical burden on them to review it and they've done a great job.

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Now let's look at the reasons for this filing. Tampa Electric filed this case after an extensive and careful analysis that unquestionably shows that Tampa Electric needs a significant base rate increase to continue reliable and effective service in its service area. While various parties are suggesting a number of adjustments to the company's \$228 million rate increase request, it is clear that after all the dust settles here that Tampa Electric needs a substantial base rate increase.

Over the past 16 years since the company's last rate case Tampa Electric has continuously and successfully controlled its costs and avoided seeking a base rate increase. But now the company has simply run out of options without impacting service quality and without failing to comply with this Commission's mandates with respect to the generating reserves, service quality standards, storm hardening activities and other matters over the past 16 years since Tampa Electric's customer base has grown some 42 percent. And the company has invested \$1.7 billion in additional generating facilities, including a significant environmental commitment plan. They've also invested \$1.5 billion in transmission and distribution facilities.

Since the last rate case, Tampa Electric has

successfully succeeded in maintaining its total O&M expenses below this Commission's benchmark which tracks inflation together with the company's growth to test the company's spending levels. This is clear evidence of the company's strong focus on controlling operating and maintenance expenses, and its projected expenses remain below the benchmark for 2009.

But Tampa Electric is at a point in time where further efficiency cannot be achieved without -- while maintaining adequate service, and without rate relief Tampa Electric's return on equity will drop to near 4 percent in 2009. While we may quibble over what is the appropriate earned return on equity, none of the parties before you contend that the result should be that low.

Return on equity is one of the central issues in the case and Tampa Electric proposes a return on equity of 12 percent. The company will also present evidence on the appropriateness of an equity ratio of 55.3 percent, which is similar to the equity ratios of the other major electric utilities in Florida.

Now much has been said and will be said about current market conditions and how these conditions should be considered here. We will present evidence that the current market conditions have restricted the availability of capital and have increased the cost of capital to electric utilities. We cannot overemphasize the importance of maintaining the financial

integrity of Tampa Electric in the face of enormous capital requirements driven by the company's construction program necessary to serve its customers. Financial integrity is critically important to maintain vital access to markets at reasonable cost. A reasonable rate of return on equity and appropriate capital structure are critical in maintaining the company's financial integrity. The return on equity and the capital structure advocated by your Intervenors will not meet this objective.

Tampa Electric has also included in its rate base in this case five, the cost and expenses of five combustion turbine generating service units that will go into service in May and September of this year to provide additional reserves and critically needed operating flexibility. It's also included a new rail facility that will begin receiving coal in December at Big Bend Station and will provide lower fuel costs for customers.

Now Intervenors have complained that these facilities were not in service on the first day of this year and should be completely ignored. That would be shortsighted. Two of the five CTs are going into service in May, about the same time as the new rates will go into effect. The others will go into September and will be providing customer benefits in this test year, as well as the rail facility will begin shipping coal or receiving coal at Big Bend Station.

Failure to recognize these investments will, will cause an immediate and severe drop in the company's earned return, which essentially would build in a need for a rate proceeding in 2010. Such a severe consequence should be avoided by meaningfully recognizing these facilities in this case.

Intervenors also propose Tampa Electric's \$16 million proposed increase in its storm damage accrual and its proposed target of \$20 million -- \$120 million in the Storm Damage Reserve. The current accrual of \$4 million and the target of \$55 million was established shortly after Hurricane Andrew, and the company's transmission and distribution facilities for which they cannot obtain insurance are about three times what they were when this \$4 million accrual was established. It won't take much of a storm to wipe out this reserve, and it's a far better policy to have an appropriate accrual every year.

Now you're going to hear a lot about securitization. And securitization can be an effective tool to deal with this, but not for the higher probability events and not for damage of less than \$150 to \$200 million because of the high issuance costs and the administrative costs of securitization which makes it practically impractical for Tampa Electric.

Now your Intervenors have also presented a garden variety of proposed adjustments to rate base and expenses based on such things as historical average, actual results in some

Categories being below budget at times and accounting theory.

Many of these recommended adjustments are fundamentally flawed with erroneous calculations and many are shortsighted and do not consider overall revenue requirements. If the proposed Intervenor adjustments are made in total, it will also cause an immediate shortfall and a need for further rate relief of Tampa Electric.

Now in conclusion, Tampa Electric and each of its employees are acutely aware of the economic circumstances in which we find ourselves. Tampa Electric has demonstrated a concerted effort to avoid seeking rate relief for 16 years. However, it's the company's duty to meet customers' needs, expectations, and indeed statutory right to continue to receive safe, reliable and cost-effective electric service, and that makes this increase necessary. This decision was difficult but it cannot be shelved or otherwise ignored. We urge you to recognize the company's proposed rates are necessary to enable it to continue meeting its commitment and its obligation to serve its customers with the quality of service that they deserve and expect. Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Mr. Twomey, you're recognized, sir.

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chair, if it's agreeable to you --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You want to do a different order?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. The customer parties have

agreed amongst ourselves that Public Counsel should go first,

AARP last, which will help us say "me too" more often and

reduce the total time expended.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I love it when a plan comes together.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Christensen, good morning. You're recognized.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Good morning, Commissioners.

Again, my name is Patty Christensen, and I represent the citizens of the State of Florida. As you heard and undoubtedly will hear numerous times during this hearing, in these economic times where families, businesses, the State of Florida and local governments are tightening their belts this Commission needs to make sure that the company only get the dollars it needs to provide reliable service, not a wish list of dollars for projects and items it can make do without.

Tampa Electric has asked for an increase of \$228 million to its base rates and a 12 percent return on its investment. Tampa Electric's request is grossly overstated and excessive in today's economy.

As you heard Mr. Willis say and we readily acknowledge, we have conducted thorough discovery through Dr. Woolridge, Hugh Larkin, Bill Schultz, Ms. Merchant of our office and others, and we have reviewed this discovery and the

company's minimum filing requirements. And based on our close review of the company's proposal, we believe that it shows that the company has supported at most only \$38 million of its \$228 million request and that is all that is needed for Tampa Electric to earn a fair rate of return and to meet its operating and maintenance expenses.

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Moreover, the 12 percent return on equity requested by the company is extremely inflated and unsupported by current market conditions. The correct return on equity which is supported by today's market and recognizing the uncertainties which, which have persisted in the market is 9.75 percent return on equity. And using that 9.75 percent return on equity, the reasonable and supported overall fair rate of return is 7.33 percent. Along with applying the correct return on equity of 9.75 percent, the Commission should apply the numerous adjustments suggested by the citizens to the company's projected 2009 test year rate base and operating expenses. These adjustments are warranted since Tampa Electric has significantly overstated certain amounts, which if left uncorrected would result in customers paying rates in excess of rates that would be reasonable and necessary to provide safe and reliable service. To not make the adjustments to remove the excess in Tampa Electric's request, especially in today's economy, is unthinkable.

Several adjustments deserve special discussion. As

1 you heard Mr. Willis bring up, first Tampa Electric is 2 scheduled to bring on new plant during the 2009 year and it is 3 seeking to annualize these costs. But as Mr. Willis pointed 4 out, two of these new simple cycle combustion turbines will not 5 come online for public service until May 2009 and three of the 6 CTs will not come online until September 2009. And as for the 7 Big Bend rail facility, that will not be put into service until 8 2009, December 2009. It is the Intervenors' position and 9 Office of Public Counsel's position that these should come into 10 rate base when they come into public service, the dates that 11 they actually become used and useful for the public service. 12 But Tampa Electric wants to treat these as if they became 13 useful for public service on January 1st, 2009. We believe 14 that Tampa Electric's request to annualize these plants 15 violates ratemaking principles and the requirement in Florida 16 Statute that only property used and useful for the public 17 service be used for ratemaking purposes. So we disagree with 18 Tampa Electric's contention that we're ignoring this plant. We 19 just want it treated appropriately.

Next, Tampa Electric is requesting that the

Commission approve the creation of a transmission base rate

adjustment mechanism. Tampa Electric's request is unreasonable

and should be denied. And while the Commission and the

Legislature have created several clauses which lessen the

utility's exposure to underrecoveries of certain costs such as

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fuel and environmental costs, citizens are not aware of this Commission or any other commission authorizing an automatic or any other type of adjustment clause for the recovery of transmission facilities.

In fact, base rates are designed to recoup this type of cost, and to remove this cost from base rates would in effect reduce the company's risk to plan and to properly build transmission. Moreover, given the long time frame required to build transmission, the utility has ample time to request a base rate change, if needed. The company presently recovers almost 60 percent of its revenues through existing clauses. Shifting new transmission costs to clauses would shift additional risk for which the company is compensated in base rates by the ratepayers and it would unnecessarily add additional administrative cost. This request should flat out be denied.

In addition to the adjustments I've discussed, Tampa Electric has included what I call wish list dollars. Some examples of this are Tampa Electric's request to increase its employees and its incentive compensation program for its executive employees. Tampa Electric has asked for 151 new employees above the 2007 levels, even though the company has decreased its employee levels 11 of the last 15 years, as you will hear through testimony.

Also, Tampa Electric has included an incentive

compensation program which does not appear to be necessary to retain or motivate its employees, especially its executives, nor do the dollars associated with this program appear to be at-risk pay.

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But -- last but not least you've heard from Tampa Electric's customers that this would create a hardship for them. You specifically heard from the Superintendent today, you heard during the Customer Service Hearings, and that was prior to the economic downturn, that this was going to create economic hardship, and more so today.

The customers need and deserve all of the fat and excess to be trimmed from Tampa Electric's request, especially since the customers will not only feel the increase in their own residential bills, but the increases that get passed along through everyday items through the increases that Retail Federation's customers will have to pass on or FIPUG's customers will have to pass on to theirs. It will be a trickle-down effect, so we must trim the excess fat.

Based on Citizens' recommended reductions to Tampa

Electric's request to remove this excess that I discussed today

and that are discussed in Dr. Woolridge's, Mr. Larkin and

Mr. Schultz's prefiled testimonies, an overall reduction to

Tampa Electric's request of at least \$189 million is warranted.

We are convinced that after hearing all the evidence the

Commission will agree that these adjustments are not only

warranted but appropriate given today's economic circumstances.
Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Ms. Christensen.

Now, Ms. Bradley, are you next?

MS. BRADLEY: Yes, sir, I believe so.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Ms. Bradley, you're

recognized.

MS. BRADLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. I want to first thank Mr. Beasley and Mr. Willis for their professionalism in getting us material and information. We had less professionalism in a recent case, so I particularly appreciated their efforts, even though they've worked hard for their company and obviously we disagree on the issues.

Ms. Christensen mentioned the public hearing. That was a very interesting hearing. We had people coming in and saying that they were having to make decisions about do we eat today or do we have electricity or do we pay our medical bills? These are things some of our citizens are facing. And one of the ladies who worked in a nursing home talked about how concerned the seniors she works with are. She was very disturbed about it and concerned about how this was going to affect them. We also heard from the Superintendent of Schools about efforts they're doing, you know, to care for the children, to provide an education and trying to conserve. They've opened a new office, she said, to deal with this

specific issue. In their, in their new buildings they are doing things to conserve energy. So citizens are trying to conserve energy. They shouldn't have to do without it though. And your duty is to provide affordable rates for customers. That has to be balanced against the companies trying to make a profit. We understand they're trying to make a profit, we understand they want to be profitable and we're not saying they shouldn't be, but there's a limit to how far and how much the company can make when our citizens are being affected this greatly.

The economy is something that has to be considered. There's only so much some people can pay, and unfortunately a lot of them are already at that limit when we're talking about this kind of increase, over \$228 million and a 12 percent return on equity. We heard at the public hearing from one of the representatives, a couple of representatives from Publix who said, you know, we'd love this kind of return on equity for our company. And a lot of the companies are facing real problems because they're not anywhere near this, and we'd like those companies to be here next year too. So it's somewhat of a balancing test. We'd like all of the companies to be here. And if you give one so much, then the others are going to be hurt too. And unfortunately there's a trickle down to the customers who have to have food, who have to have consumer goods, who have to have electricity and medical services and

all the other things they're looking at.

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So when you start looking at all these things -- it was also an impact of one of the ladies who came forward at the public hearing and she said, well, I'm trying to pay my bills, but she said they've closed the places, so now I have to pay somebody to pay my bill. And we seem to be making it harder and harder for folks that are just trying to get by.

There was the father who came and testified about his, his child had been seriously ill and they had huge medical expenses and all of the sudden he lost his job because his company was having problems, and they told him that he would have to pay something like a month and a half deposit. And if he was a day late again, they would hit that, they would take that money. This is a person already having trouble and now he's faced with a huge extra bill that they're looking at him to pay. And this is the kind of thing our customers or citizens are having to deal with. So we have to look for some solution that keeps their companies profitable but not overly so and at the same time allows our citizens to be able to afford services, be able to afford to, the electricity they need for living in their homes. And we would ask you to look at this and, and find something a little bit more reasonable for the citizens.

Obviously the utilities are in a nice position because they, we have to have those services. We're going to

keep going to those utilities as long as we can, as long as people can afford to. But maybe they'd make a little bit more if they didn't raise their rates. Maybe people would use a little bit more electricity or a little bit more of their services, although we're all trying to conserve now. But I would ask that you look at something a lot less because while we'd like them to be profitable, we'd like everybody to be profitable. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Ms. Bradley.

Mr. Moyle.

MR. MOYLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, for the record, Jon Moyle on behalf of FIPUG.

And I'm going to spend a little time previewing what some of FIPUG's witnesses will tell you about. But before I do, I wanted to echo the comments that you've already heard about the cooperation amongst the parties. This is -- it's a privilege for me to be on the consumer side of the table along with the Public Counsel and the Attorney General's Office, the Florida Retail Federation and AARP on behalf of FIPUG. Tampa Electric has handled themselves very professionally, and I've enjoyed working, working with staff as well. Some of the staff have been around a little longer than others, but Mr. Young and I have enjoyed, I think, getting to know each other; at least I've enjoyed getting to know him.

And I was kind of joking with him before we started.

He used to have a career in the criminal defense system. And I said, well, we're not, we're not dealing with life and liberty today but we are dealing with a significant right, which is a property right. And the property rights of the consumers are potentially going to be adversely affected if this rate increase as requested by Tampa Electric is approved. \$228 million, that's a heck of a lot of money that's being sought. And I think you'll hear testimony and evidence that that is not the right number, that they could make do with a significantly lower amount. Mr. Wright indicated it's in the \$30 million range. You're going to have to make some considered judgments to get to the number. But given these tough economic times, to echo the opening comments of the Attorney General, this isn't the time to be hitting ratepayers, whether they're businesses or AARP members on fixed incomes, with a, with a big rate increase.

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FIPUG is sponsoring two witnesses in this case. The first is Mr. Tom Herndon, who's going to address you on ROE issues, return on equity. And he comes at it from a little different perspective. He doesn't have a Ph.D. in economics, but he has, I would contend, a lot of real-world experience in dealing with financial matters. He headed up the State Board of Administration Fund for a number of years which was charged with safely managing and investing the state's money, over \$100 billion at the time. He has retired from that but is

currently serving on boards that are also actively involved in investing and managing money. The Helios Foundation has over \$500 million in assets and looked to him for advice as to how those monies should be invested. So while you're going to hear from a lot of people about, well, here's, here's what the rating agencies might say and the rating agencies put these publications out that the investors then look to, I would contend that the only investor, the only person representing the views of the investor that you'll hear from during this proceeding are Mr. Herndon. And I'm going to spend a little time talking about the ROE in a minute as to the subject matter.

You'll also hear from Jeff Pollock, who is a witness for FIPUG, and he's going to talk to you about cost of service and rate design. One of FIPUG's members is Mosaic, which is a large company involved in the fertilizer business, agribusiness. They produce fertilizer that's used to grow crops in this country and I believe in other places. But it's a key business in the State of Florida, they've been around a long time down in Central Florida, and rates and cost of electricity is a key component to them and to their continued success.

Tampa Electric is proposing to make pretty dramatic changes to the interruptible rate that Mosaic has enjoyed for a number of time, and we would ask you to reject the idea of

combining the interruptible rate with the GSD and GSLD classes. They're different classes, they're not the same, it's apples and oranges. You should stick with the status quo on that and not take action which will adversely affect companies like Mosaic. Mr. Pollock will give you additional information about that.

The interruptible rate is a rate where the companies say we'll take a little less quality service, but in exchange you're going to have to work with us and cut us a break on what we pay. The Mosaic Company since 1999 three times has been interrupted during the course of a year of more than 1,000 hours. That's a lot of time to be interrupted. You know, being a lawyer, you know, a lot of times they go, well, lawyers are expected to bill about 1,800 hours a year. That's a lot of hard work. 1,000 hours is a long time, if you think about it, in which your business is interrupted. But in exchange for that, they get some breaks. There's a credit that is provided to Mosaic.

And Tampa Electric is proposing some changes that we would, we would ask that when you look at this issue -- you know, when you're running a business, you need to try to be able to predict your revenues and have stability in your revenues, that this credit not vary between rate cases and not vary with the load factors. So Mr. Pollock will get into that, but I just wanted to preview that, that issue for you briefly.

The saying "If it ain't broke, don't, don't fix it," it's not broke. There's a well-known and an accepted principle, I'll quote it to you, 12CP plus 1/13th AD plus cost of service. That properly allocates the cost. You guys have been using it for a long time. We don't think there's a compelling reason to change it. Mosaic would ask that you not change it, continue that rate. It'll help them continue to be a viable entity in the State of Florida and be able to compete in a global marketplace in the agribusiness sector.

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Let me just spend a couple of minutes on ROE, return on equity. And when I first got into this case people kept saying ROE, ROE, and I had to slow down and try to say, well, you know, I'm not sure I completely understand ROE, return on equity. And so I tried to distill it to terms that were a little easier understood by me and came up with what I call the hamburger stand analogy. And just, just so I hope that we're all on the same page, if, if I wanted to go buy a hamburger stand that was in town that was an existing business, I would come up and say, well, let's say we agreed on \$100,000 for the hamburger stand. The person was going to sell the hamburger stand for \$100,000. Well, I don't have \$100,000. I would need to go get a loan from the bank. I convinced the bank to give me \$60,000. Let's say I was able to come up with \$40,000 on my own. Then I would have \$60,000 in debt and \$40,000 in equity in the hamburger stand. Well, I'd have to pay the bank back,

so I'd have to sell enough hamburgers to be able to cover the debt, I'd have to be able to sell enough hamburgers to pay the employees, to pay my electric bill, to do all the things necessary, pay, pay the rent, to do all the things necessary to run that hamburger stand, and then the monies left over would be my return on my, on equity.

So if I made -- on the hamburger stand if there was \$4,000 left over on my \$40,000 investment, that would be a 10 percent return. Now I'd have to pay taxes on that. You'll hear, I think, in the utility context they're seeking a 12 percent return but they don't even have to pay taxes on that. So the real number is closer to 19, as I understand it, if you, if you consider that.

A couple of things about the hamburger stand that aren't confronted in the utility industry. My hamburger stand, I'd have to compete with Wendy's and McDonald's and Burger King, and that would argue, well, you know, maybe a little, a little higher. Tampa Electric doesn't have to compete.

They're in a regulated environment, they're a monopoly, they don't have to compete. And they also have most of their costs, the majority of their costs are recovered on an annual basis through these clauses, the fuel clause, the purchased power clause, environmental cost recovery. The hamburger stand doesn't have the ability to knock on a door of a regulator and have these costs flowed through. But in terms of kind of

understanding what the, what the ROE is, that was helpful to me and I put it out there.

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The ROE issue is a big issue in this case. You're going to have four expert witnesses in addition, I believe, to the CFO of Tampa Electric talk about it. And, you know, why is it such a big issue? Well, from my perspective one reason it is each percentage point on the ROE represents about \$30 million that the ratepayers would have to pay.

So, for example, you're going to hear from Mr. Herndon who says, look, in today's environment based on my opinion I think a reasonable return on equity is 7 to 8 percent. Public Counsel's witness and the Retail Federation has a witness, they say it's closer to 10 percent, 9.75. Tampa Electric has a witness, 12 percent. So there's a pretty big spread there. And candidly it's a judgment call that you all are asked to make. It's not a formula that's applied. It's a judgment call that you are asked to make.

And in preparing for this I thought it would be helpful to refer you to a supreme court case that deals with setting rates. There's some good language in there that I think is instructive as to, as to the role that regulators play in setting rates and making the point that it is a judgment call. And you'll hear from all these witnesses that will run these discounted cash flow and CPM and all these models and what not, but at the end of the day you have to take all of the

evidence that's presented and make a judgment.

And I'll wrap up, Mr. Chairman, but let me just refer you to the supreme court case, it's Bluefield Water Works, and it says, quote, the prescribing of rates is a legislative act. It went on to say that the Commission is an instrumentality of the state exercising delegated powers. The court said that the regulated utility is entitled to ask for a fair return on the value it employs for the public convenience. The court said, and I'm quoting, the ascertainment of value is not controlled by artificial rules, it is not a matter of formulas, but there must be a reasoned judgment having its basis in a proper consideration of all relevant facts.

You have to make a tough judgment call: What's the appropriate return on equity? FIPUG would argue particularly in these tough economic times that it's much closer to the rates suggested by FIPUG witness Mr. Herndon than it is to the number suggested by TECO witness Dr. Murry. Dr. Murry wants you to set a rate that no other state in the country has authorized currently according, according to his answer to a deposition question. So he's asking you to be out on the highest rate. We don't think that's appropriate in this time and you ought to come down on the ROE number much, much lower, save the ratepayers money, each point is \$30 million, and exercise a judgment call that benefits the ratepayers while also being fair to Tampa Electric.

I think you'll hear that they earned 9.3 ROE this 1 last year. You know, they're a sound company. They're not, 2 3 they're not suffering. So we would ask you to give a lot of thought on that ROE and exercise good, sound judgment. Thank 4 5 you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 6 7 Mr. Wright. MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, 8 9 Commissioners. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Wait a second. Commissioner 11 12 Argenziano. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Could I ask to get a copy 13 14 of the supreme court quotes in part that you had read? 15 MR. MOYLE: Sure. CHAIRMAN CARTER: You want that before we come back 16 17 in the afternoon, just get a copy? MS. HELTON: We would be happy to do that. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. No problem. 19 20 You may proceed, Mr. Wright. MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. 21 22 Good morning. I'm Schef Wright and I have the privilege of representing the Florida Retail Federation in this proceeding. 23 The Retail Federation today has nearly 10,000 members. You've 24

probably heard me say in the past that the federation has more

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than 10,000 members. It did. But times are tough and we've lost a lot of members. The federation's members include the largest retailers and thousands of mom and pop retail operations in Florida, many of whom are captive customers of Tampa Electric Company. And we respectfully seek your help in substantially reducing the unjustified rate increases sought by Tampa Electric, thereby ensuring that the rates you set in this proceeding will be fair, just and reasonable and thereby averting further economic harm and hardship to Floridians and to Florida's economy in these troubled, very difficult economic times.

I want to say we too, like the other counsel have said, appreciate the professionalism, cooperation and consideration shown by all counsel in this case and by all parties in this case. We agree with the comments of the other consumer representatives who have spoken first. I can't hit all the issues but here is what we believe important.

At the outset I believe, I believe I get to wear the mantle of Mr. McWhirter briefly today in that I'm going to talk

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Just don't talk as long as Mr. McWhirter. I will have to gavel you down. Okay?

(Laughter.)

MR. WRIGHT: I practiced this at ten minutes and five seconds, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You got it.

MR. WRIGHT: But I do intend to speak about, briefly about your history of regulating this company in this case.

Commissioners, a maxim that I've heard a lot of the conventional wisdom regarding utility requests for rate increases is that the utility typically asks for twice as much as it needs and is then generally happy when it gets half as much as it asks for. I believe that this context is especially important in this case because the evidence, in fact a number of your orders, this Commission's orders that I will ask you to take judicial notice of at the appropriate times will show the following.

In 1985, Tampa Electric requested a total rate increase of approximately \$136.5 million a year. The Commission awarded only \$63.7 million a year, including two subsequent year rate increases. The Commission cut the company's request by more than 53 percent. In the 1985 case, Tampa Electric asked for an ROE of 16 percent. The Commission cut it by 150 basis points to 14.5 percent.

In 1992, Tampa Electric requested a total increase in base rates spread over two years of \$97.9 million. The Commission -- per year. The Commission initially awarded the company increases to be implemented over 1993 and 1994 totaling \$18,575,000. The Commission cut the company's request by more than 81 percent. Also in the 1992 case the company requested

an ROE of 13.75 percent below its previously awarded 14.5 percent from the 1985 case. The 1993 Commission, however, cut the company's request by 175 basis points and set revenues and rates based on a 12 percent ROE.

A crucial fact here is that despite the Commission's setting the company's revenue requirement and its rates and its ROE at levels dramatically less than the company requested, the company fared very, very well over the ensuing 15 years. From 1993 through 2001 the company first proposed and then agreed to lower ROEs that resulted in its ROE being set at 11.75 percent where it is today. The company also entered into settlement agreements with Public Counsel and FIPUG that produced approximately \$63 million in refunds and was also ordered by the Commission to refund an additional \$6.3 million all because it was overearning during this period after a relatively minimal rate increase granted by the Commission in 1993.

This evidence is clear as to several points. Tampa Electric Company has a proven track record of asking for far more than it needs, as proven by this Commission's decisions in the last two general rate cases. It is further proven by the fact that after its last general rate case the company agreed to additional reductions in its authorized ROE to a level that is a full 200 basis points below what it asked for in 1992.

In the nine years following its request it was earning so much that it either agreed to or was ordered to

refund an additional \$69.3 million. It's also clear that the company, despite the Commission's dramatic cuts from its 1992 request, was doing just fine throughout this period earning above its authorized rate of return for most of the period and not having any difficulty raising capital.

The company would have you believe that it was only through its numerous efforts and initiatives that it's avoided requesting base rate increases for the past 16 years. This claim that it hasn't requested a base rate increase in 16 years is true, but it is specious. The real reason is that the company has been the beneficiary of very strong customer growth and declining generation costs. The company deserves no sympathy or slack because it hasn't asked for a rate increase since 1992. It didn't need one and it couldn't justify one.

Not only didn't it need an increase, it was making so much money that it had to give back about \$70 million and had to agree to reduce its ROE below what the Commission authorized in 1993.

We agree with the Public Counsel's witnesses that the Commission should not allow annualization of the five CTs or annualization for the CSX rail facilities. These facilities will not be in service for the whole test year. They should only be recognized for that period of time for which they're in service.

We also agree with Public Counsel and the other

consumers that any increase in the company's -- that the Commission should not allow any increase in the company's storm reserve accrual. Based on its accruals at \$4 million a year since 1996, the company presently has a storm reserve balance of about \$21.6 million even after the 2004 and 2005 storm seasons. By my arithmetic, from 2004 through 2008 is five years and accruing \$4 million a year with some interest should produce right around \$21 million or so. So it appears that even after the worst two-year period of hurricane seasons in recorded Florida history the company's reserve apparently went down to about zero in 2004 and has been fully replenished since. We agree with the citizens and FIPUG on the many other rate issues and O&M issues that they address.

Regarding return on equity: In today's economy the federation's members and I believe all of the other consumers represented by the Public Counsel, AARP, the Florida Industrial Power Users Group and by the Attorney General of Florida view the company's request for a 12 percent after-tax ROE as at best overreaching. The 30-year Treasury Bond rate, which is generally recognized as the risk-free rate in the U.S. economy, is presently around 2.9 or 3.0 percent, and there is no way on earth that Tampa Electric Company as a monopolist in its relevant market and in the current regulatory environment faces risks that are remotely close to four times the risk on U.S. Treasury Bonds. The company is a monopoly provider of a

necessity and the Commission ensures that the company recovers nearly three-fifths of its total revenues and nearly two-thirds of its total operating costs through annually trued-up cost recovery clauses.

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Competent substantial evidence of record, specifically the testimony of Tom Herndon, both a former member of the Florida Public Service Commission and former Executive Director of the Florida State Board of Administration, will show that a 7.5 percent ROE is sufficient for the company to raise needed equity capital.

The testimony of two additional witnesses, Mr. Kevin O'Donnell, a former employee of the North Carolina Utilities

Commission and a veteran of many general rate cases, and

Professor Randy Woolridge, indicates that an ROE of

9.75 percent is more than sufficient to provide the company
with access to any needed capital.

In better economic times your predecessors, the 1985 Commission and the 1993 Commission, exercised their discretion and judgment to significantly reduce the rate relief and the ROE used to set revenues and rates from what this company requested. In deciding Tampa Electric's 1985 case the company (sic.) cut the company's requested revenues by more than 53 percent and cut 150 basis points from its ROE. The 1993 Commission cut this company's requested revenue increase by more than 80 percent and its requested ROE by 175 basis

points. Even with that the company did so well that it had to continue to give back money and agree to further lower ROEs.

No one and no rational investor with any knowledge of this Commission's history of regulation can seriously suggest that this Commission would not ensure that Tampa Electric or any other regulated public utility in Florida has sufficient funds to pay its debt service, regardless whether the ROE is set at 7.5 percent or 9.75 percent or anywhere in between.

I've summarized the actions of your predecessors in 1985 and 1993, the last two times Tampa Electric Company sought base rate increases. This Commission needn't worry about Tampa Electric failing financially if you grant relief based on the consumers' testimony and positions in this case. History demonstrates that the company should be expected to be just fine with much reduced increases and rates far lower than requested.

The Florida Retail Federation and the other consumer Intervenors in this case ask you, we beseech you to protect us as your predecessors did by reducing the company's requested ROE to no more than 9.75 percent and by reducing the company's overall requested rate increase to no more than \$39 million a year. These actions will protect Tampa Electric Company by ensuring that it recovers all of its reasonable and prudent costs of providing service, this falls straight out of their MFRs, and also that the company has an opportunity to earn a

fair, in our witnesses' opinion, a generous return on its investment, and it will protect residential, commercial, industrial, and industrial customers and institutional customers, governmental customers like the Hillsborough County School Board who are desperately struggling in the real world today. These actions as requested by the consumers will result in rates that are fair, just and reasonable and in the public interest. Anything greater will result in the company's rates being so high as to be unfair, unjust and unreasonable.

We consumers need you and the public interests needs your informed, straightforward, common sense action on these matters, especially in these tough economic times. We know that you will consider all the evidence, and when we do -- when you do we have complete confidence that you will recognize that the substantial preponderance of the evidence supports your decision to hold the line on any rate increase to at most the level supported by the consumers' witnesses. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chairman, Mike Twomey on behalf of AARP, which, as you know, has over 3 million members in the great State of Florida, many of whom are served by this company, too many of whom live on fixed incomes, often low fixed incomes. I'll try and be done in half my time so on this auspicious day we can adjourn and prepare to view this historic

inauguration.

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Like the others, I congratulate the staff and the company on an excellent case. They've been a pleasure to work with.

Mr. Wright stole my best line, so I'm going to repeat it anyways. In 1980, I think it was, as my first rate case as a staff attorney at this Commission I appeared at a Customer Service Hearing at Century Village only to be challenged on the record by some crusty, cigar-chomping senior citizen that I was in bed with the utility. And he went on to say, as Mr. Wright said, "Everybody understands how this thing works. The utility comes in and asks for twice as much as it needs, the Commission looks tough by cutting it in half, and everybody but the customers go home happy."

Now as Mr. Wright told you, in this case, this, in the case of this utility the Commissions over the last number of years as evidenced by your own rate orders have shown that they've asked for more than, too often asked for more than twice what they needed. In this case if you accept the Office of Public Counsel's final revenue position which AARP supports of roughly \$39 million, it'll give the company 17 percent of the \$228 million being requested. And as a threshold issue you might say to yourself how could any company go so long without a rate increase and not, and spend money on new units and trucks and so forth and not demand a legitimate increase? And

the simple answer was given to you by, in part by Mr. Willis in his opening where he said since their last rate case this utility has enjoyed a 42 percent increase in its customers. That necessarily results in at least a 42 percent increase in its annual revenues. And I think as the evidence will show in this case, and it's been true throughout the rest of the state for many decades now, it's necessarily more than a 42 percent increase in revenues since the last case because the per capita consumption of energy by all customers in virtually all electric utilities in this state has also gone up. So they've had additional expenses, additional costs, they've enjoyed substantially increased revenue since the last case.

Now so we're supporting Public Counsel's position of roughly \$39 million or 17 percent. Some of the adjustments necessary to get there are fairly obvious and seemingly easily understood. For example, AARP witness Steve Stewart will testify to you that the storm damage annual accrual of \$20 million being requested by TECO should be reduced to the current amount of \$4 million, which, if you accept, instantly gives you a \$16 million revenue reduction. We believe

Mr. Stewart will tell you that the securitization, essentially the same thing that happened in the last Florida Power & Light storm damage case, is available to this company. You can save \$16 million. We'll urge that you do that.

A seemingly example of excess on behalf

of the company in this case is what I understand is the up to \$290,000 the company will pay for ROE-related witness

Ms. Abbott. That's a lot of dough if you compare it to any of the salaries that y'all might be familiar with on an annual basis and this is for one assignment. If that amount is correct and if all of it is being requested in rate case expense, which expense will be borne by the customers, you could and we would suggest should reduce the amount of her fee that goes into the customers' account. The company can still pay it. Pay it out of the shareholders' account and they should.

ROE, I'm not going to dwell on this, but as I suggested to you at our Customer Service Hearings in the Tampa area, this is by far your greatest area of discretion. There is roughly something a little short of, I think, \$19 million per percentage point on equity. If you reduce the company's request of 12 percent to just the number requested and suggested by Public Counsel and supported by most of the other parties to 9.75 percent, that will give you a \$45 million reduction from the 228. AARP supports that number. And while it may seem low compared to historic numbers, we're in a time that requires belt tightening. And we think that, as well as other things Mr. Wright said and others, that former Commissioner Herndon's suggested number of 7.5 percent should inform your decision here in this case and cause you to come

closer, if not to, Public Counsel's number of 9.75 percent. AARP supports the company's proposed inverted rate structure. In addition, we support the company's proposal to move to the 12CP and 25 percent average demand, which, as I understand their testimony, was suggested, if not ordered, by this Commission years ago and which, if you do adopt it as proposed by the company, will result in an equitable \$7 million shift from the residential class of customers to the other classes. I thank you for your time. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Twomey. Perfect as usual. Right on time and right on the case. Commissioners, we'll now take our break and we'll return at 1:45. At this point in time we're on recess. (Recess taken.)

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1	STATE OF FLORIDA) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON)
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4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was
5	heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
7	transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said
8	proceedings.
9	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative
10	or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in
11	the action.
12	DATED THIS 2/5 day of January,
13	2009. U
14	Lit Bolone
15	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR
16	FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734
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