DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE O 7062 JUL 148

1	FLORIDA	BEFORE THE
2		PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3	In the Matter of	DOCKET NO. 070703-EI
4	REVIEW OF COAL C	OSTS FOR PROGRESS
5	ENERGY FLORIDA'S 4 AND 5 FOR 2006	CRYSTAL RIVER UNITS AND 2007.
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 11
14	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING:	
15		COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR
16		COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. MCMURRIAN COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO
17		COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP
18	DATE:	Tuesday, June 30, 2009
19	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
20		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way
21	DEDODES	Tallahassee, Florida
22	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
23		(850) 413-6732

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1 PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We will move to Item 9.

Let staff get an opportunity to change out with the staff that just finished, and we will start on Item 9. Commissioners.

Staff, you may proceed.

MS. SICKEL: Good morning, Commissioners.

I'm Jeanette Sickel with Commission staff. I'd like to introduce a new member of the staff, Mr. Phillip Ellis, and he will introduce this item.

MR. ELLIS: Good morning, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You know, we usually have a tradition where we haze the new people, but we won't do that this morning.

MR. ELLIS: I appreciate it. Thank you.

Commissioners, Item 9 is a petition from

Tampa Electric Company requesting approval of its
2009 standard offer contract. Staff believes that
the proposed standard offer is in compliance with
the Commission's rules with one exception. The
proposed standard offer contract contains the right
of first refusal for tradable renewable energy
credits or TRECs. Staff believes the right of first
refusal has a negative impact upon the interests of
renewable energy providers.

1	Staff recommends the Commission deny the
2	contract as filed and require Tampa Electric Company
3	to file a revised standard offer contract that does
4	not contain the right of first refusal within
5	30 days, and that staff should be granted the
6	administrative authority to approve the revised
7	tariffs.
8	Staff is available to answer any questions
9	you may have. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
10	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.
11	Commissioners? Commissioner Skop, you're
12	recognized.
13	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.
14	Chairman.
15	I guess, not to belabor the point, but I
16	disagree with the staff recommendation in this
17	instance for the following reasons.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: On the right of first
19	refusal?
20	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. You're
22	recognized.
23	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.
24	Chairman.
25	And, again, I guess, you know, I would

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look at what staff is citing as the basis for consistent outcomes between cases that have been previously heard by the Commission. I did not participate in the standard offer contract for the FPL, however, had I done so I would have likely raised the same issue. And I would distinguish the case before us from the FPL case to the extent that in the FPL case the right of refusal period was a 30-day period. And I believe, if I'm correct, I don't have the standard offer contract in front of me, but in TECO it's five business days. And I guess, you know, when I look at these things, again, FPL's rationale, I went back and looked at the FPL case, and I would have adopted their reasoning, and they made the representation that the first refusal provision is reasonable and consistent with applicable rules and statute.

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My reading of the rule is that a first right of refusal comports with that rule. It's not in direct conflict in any way, form, or manner due to the language. The rule only specifically excludes conditions upon such government incentives. It does not exclude a right of refusal. Such a right is standard industry practice. And, again, I would respectfully depart from the staff

recommendation to the extent that a five-day period is reasonable.

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And should the state of Florida ever adopt an RPS where compliance would have to be shown through the purchase or acquisition of TRECs, you know, that would be something that the utilities obviously would need to comply with any given RPS. And to, you know, give up a right of refusal which I don't believe is in any way detrimental or prejudicial to the renewable generator, it just merely gives the utility the option to match the price in a short period of time to retain the RECs for compliance purposes. I think that's a good thing for ratepayers as FPL has previously articulated in its prior case to the extent that they would need those attributes, and it doesn't impose a financial penalty on the renewable generator.

So I guess I would respectfully disagree with the staff recommendation. Again, there is a prior decision, but I think in that decision it can be readily distinguished by the fact that the refusal period was 30 days versus a 5-day period, and I think a more reasonable period, such as TECO has requested, comports with standard industry

practice. And I think it would be a good thing and fair balance between the needs of making sure the ratepayers have access to things that may need to be on an affordable basis versus just having a situation where you, perhaps, could run into what has happened in the natural gas markets where you have speculation in the intercontinental exchange or such like that where you have people hording attributes and then suddenly there is no supply and that drives the prices up, which ultimately affects the ratepayers.

So it seems to me that, again, I'm not criticizing the prior decision, I'm readily distinguishing it. And, again, I would respectfully disagree with the staff recommendation to deny the right of first refusal for the reasons I've articulated.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

commissioner edgar: I would just ask staff to elaborate a little bit on the points that Commissioner Skop has raised, and speak specifically to the reasoning in the staff recommendation on that language regarding point of first refusal. And I would ask as part of that that -- I know in my

thinking on the earlier case that the Commissioner has raised to us the difference between a negotiated versus a standard offer template resonated in my mind and my thinking on that issue, so I would like staff to make a comment on that point, as well.

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MR. TRAPP: Yes, ma'am. Let me go first to the rule, which is 25-17.280, which staff refers to in our recommendation. It's a very short rule, so let me just read it to you. It says, "Tradable renewable energy credits and tax credits shall remain the exclusive property of the renewable generating facility. A utility shall not reduce its payment of full avoided costs or place any other conditions upon such government incentives" -- meaning tradable renewable energy credits or tax credits -- "in a negotiated or standard offer contract unless agreed to by a renewable generating facility."

Staff has interpreted that language to mean that there should not be any encumbrance placed upon a standard offer contract on the tradable renewable energy credits. The reason being a standard offer contract is not a negotiated contract, it is a fixed firm contract. If you sign it, you have got it. There is no variation. Any

variation to the standard offer contract becomes a negotiated contract. So the provision about unless agreed to by the renewable generating facility is mooted by a standard offer contract.

This issue arose in the 2008 standard offer contracts beginning with Florida Power and Light in which the parties singularly agreed to allow that to take place in that tariff, but then it was protested by a party, and then there was a hearing held, and the Commission ruled in that hearing that those conditions should not be placed — that the right of first refusal should not be placed in the standard offer contract. So basically the staff is relying on, number one, an interpretation of the rule, and this is an interpretation, so you are free to interpret it differently.

We are also relying on past Commission action in that Florida Power and Light tariff case. And then I might add that we are also relying on the fact that there is not an RPS in Florida. Tradable renewable credits at this point in time are voluntary, and it just simply occurs to staff that it's premature to start putting preconditions in a standard offer contract associated with a

marketplace that we haven't even seen yet. 2 So we don't believe that the ratepayers 3 are prejudiced by this action. We think that the renewable energy market needs all the help they can 4 get, and the standard offer contract gives them that 5 6 help in terms of full avoided cost. If there is 7 anything extra out there in terms of renewable energy credits, whether it be voluntary or 8 9 mandatory, then that's the property of the renewable 10 generator, and until such times as those costs are 11 internalized in avoided cost, they should be able to 12 be unconstrained in what they do with those tradable 13 energy credits. So that's the staff's position. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. That's 15 helpful. 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 17 Commissioner McMurrian. 18 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Actually, 19 Commissioner Edgar I think asked the question I 20 would have asked, so I can wait. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We'll come back to you later? 22 23 COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: Sure. 24 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner 25 Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again, going back to the FPL decision, again. FPL asserted that the provision is reasonable consistent with the applicable rules and statute. I wholeheartedly agree. The provision Mr. Trapp read deals about such government incentives. And I think that with all due respect, I would disagree with the representation that a TREC is a government incentive. That is clearly not true.

An investment tax credit is a government incentive, a production tax credit is a government incentive, but I have never heard of a tradable noncompliant TREC being a government incentive. So I think that is an absolutely incorrect interpretation that is -- again, I respectfully disagree with staff.

Secondly, the period being placed on the RECs, would 30 days perhaps be overreaching?

Absolutely. Would five days be consistent with giving a utility a reasonable right to, you know, purchase the RECs for compliance? Yes. But this whole notion that we are going to be in a realtime market, a spot market like we would be for electricity for RECs is patently absurd. I mean,

you know, I don't see a market like the New York
Stock Exchange where we realtime trade RECs. I
mean, I just don't see that ever materializing.

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So, again, I'm trying to do what I feel is reasonable. But, again, I think if I take exception to some of the things that staff is suggesting, it's probably founded on me having actual real world renewable experience and knowledge of standard industry practices. And so if I feel passionately about that, that's probably me trying to make sure that we drive the correct policy. But when I hear our rule being interpreted in a manner that does not comport with, you know, reality, I guess I take a little bit of exception to that, because to my knowledge TRECs are not government incentives. Again, investment tax credits, I have no problem with. Production tax credits for wind are government incentives. But I have never heard of a TREC being deemed or considered to be a government incentive.

So, again, I think FPL's interpretation as properly plead in the previous case was spot on. It was accurate. Was the 30-day period perhaps excessive? Perhaps. Okay. That is a little bit, perhaps, maybe overreaching. A five-day period, I

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mean, seems very reasonable. It is almost realtime. You give a utility, hey, we have a bona fide offer from another purchaser; do you want to, you know, purchase the attributes or do you want us to sell them elsewhere. And, again, I'm not trying to infringe the right of renewable generators; I'm very passionate about making sure that there is an equitable marketplace. You know, I support standard offer contracts. I've actually managed them in California.

So, again, I think that the standard offer contract historically really hasn't can kind of worked in Florida. I know it certainly works in California because PG&E gets 20 percent of their renewables -- or actually 20 percent of their generation under standard offer contracts. So, again, I would just respectfully -- not to belabor the point -- take exception to staff's reasoning and interpretation. And, again, I would reemphasize that I feel that the right of first refusal is not an undue burden or unduly prejudicial to a renewable generator so long as the period is finite in duration, and I believe five days achieves that finite period.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

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I think that what staff was saying is that
this is how they interpreted the rule and we are
free to interpret it as we deem necessary. And I

think Mr. Trapp was fairly clear on that.

Commissioners, anything further?

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

commissioner EDGAR: I just want to make sure that I understand, and I'm not sure that I do on one point, one specific point. And that is the comments that Commissioner Skop, or the interpretation about the TREC being in a different category or a different characterization than, say, a government tax incentive.

Mr. Trapp, could you speak to that very narrow point, again?

MR. TRAPP: I'm not sure I have an opinion. Commissioner Skop may be technically correct on that. I just know in the context of the rule, the way I read the sentence and the way I recall the sentence being constructed, rather than reiterate the two words or the two phases, the term such government incentives was used, and I believe in the context of the sentence it embraces both tradable renewable energy credits and tax credits. If that's a technical faux pas, maybe we need to

clarify the rule that it is either one or the other or both. But that's at least the way we have been interpreting the rule.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

Just to say I have gone back also and reviewed the decision that we made. It seems like much longer ago, but it was only about a month ago on the standard offer contract item that had come before us for FPL, and I'm still comfortable with my decision on that one. I am very, very sensitive to the concerns that the Commissioner has expressed, and in particular the issue about a potential RPS in the future.

Commissioner, I think you made the statement that the TRECs would obviously be needed to comply with an RPS, and I just have to agree with staff that I think those types of statements to me, as far as decisions that we are making at this point in time, seem a little bit premature, as well. So I guess, Mr. Chairman, I'm comfortable with the staff recommendation.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop, you're recognized for a response.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I concur with that.

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I guess the problematic phrase to me is government incentives. If that phrase were not included in the language of the rule, I would agree with staff. However, again, I think those words are words of limiting what conditions could be placed upon such standard offer contracts. And, again, I just think based on having industry experience and renewable experience, again, I just respectfully take a different opinion.

I'm not looking at it in -- you know, from staff's perspective, I'm looking at it from what happens in the real world, and that is often something that I found over the course of my time at the Commission to be lacking from our recommendations as they pertain to renewables. So, again, trying to bring that real world experience and do what's fair and what is good policy is merely what I'm trying to, you know, encourage our staff to do, but often we disagree.

So, again, I respect Commissioner Edgar's comments. I think that certainly I probably would have the same concern with a 30-day period, that being overreaching, but a five-day period is very reasonable. And, you know, even if I were to purchase a stock today, I wouldn't get confirmation

of that in closing of that but for three days. So again, I guess it's just a respectful disagreement with staff's position.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you,

Chairman.

And I'll just say that I, of course, was persuaded by the renewable generators arguments in the FPL hearing that the 30-day period was too long, and I think that Commissioner Skop is saying that, as well.

I'm not sure that the five days is too long. And you'll recall, Commissioner Skop, that early on you and I shared some similar opinions about the TRECs and the right of first refusal in some of our other cases. But I'm persuaded that it is probably the better policy at this point to not include the -- well, to not include the right of first refusal in the standard offer contract. I think it's just cleaner as far as a standard offer contract not to have that kind of language in there, whether five days is too long or not, and just delete that from the -- just delete that right of first refusal provision from these contracts I think is probably the better policy now. So I am in

1	support of the staff recommendation.	
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, anything	
3	further?	
4	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.	
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano,	
6	you're recognized.	
7	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Can you hear me	
8	okay?	
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: We can now, yes, ma'am.	
10	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I am in support	
11	of staff's recommendation, also.	
12	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.	
13	Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.	
14	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.	
15	Chairman.	
16	I make a motion at this time in favor of	
17	the staff recommendation on Item 9.	
18	COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: Second.	
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and	
20	properly seconded.	
21	Commissioners, any further debate? Any	
22	further debate?	
23	Hearing none. We have a motion and a	
24	second. All in favor, let it be known by the sign	
25	of aye.	

1	Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.
3	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Aye.
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like
6	sign.
7	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Show it done.
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14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's give staff an
15	opportunity to change out for Item 11.
16	Staff, you may proceed.
17	MR. LESTER: Good morning, Commissioners.
18	I'm Pete Lester with staff, and we have a new staff
19	member who's going to introduce Item 11, Ms. Kaley
20	Thompson.
21	MS. THOMPSON: Good morning,
22	Commissioners. I'm Kaley Thompson with staff.
23	Item 11 is a post-hearing item related to
24	the Commission's prior prudence review in Docket
25	Number 060658. In that docket, the Commission found

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PEF to be imprudent with their pole purchases from 2003 to 2005. In this docket, the Commission must determine if PEF's management failures resulted in higher fuel costs for 2006 and 2007.

Issue 1 involves whether PEF incurred excess coal costs at Crystal River Units 4 and 5.

Because your decision for Issue 1 is affected by Issues 1A through 1E, staff recommends that you decide those issues first. Issue 1A involves the appropriate methodology for measuring excess costs. With some modifications, staff is recommending the Commission follow the methodology established in the previous order.

Issues 1B and 1D address the type of coal PEF should have used as the 20 percent blend component for 2006 and 2007. For both years, staff is recommending Powder River Basin coal with a heat content of 8,800 Btus per pound and an SO2 emission rate of .8 pounds per MMBtu.

In Issues 1C and 1E, staff calculates excess costs using inputs to the methodology, including average spot market prices, appropriate tons, and transportation costs. Staff recommends the Commission find excess costs of approximately \$7.7 million.

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In Issue 2, staff recommends a refund of the excessive costs with interest through the 2010 fuel factors.

In Issue 3, staff addresses future action by the Commission. Staff recommends the Commission require PEF to file a report addressing plant modifications and its efforts to prudently procure coal. A summary of the positions of the parties and staff's recommendation can be found in the table on Page 5, and staff is prepared to go issue-by-issue or proceed as you please.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, we'll get into our discussion. I think we're in post-hearing decision, so it is limited to Commissioners and staff. Is that correct?

MS. BENNETT: That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Now,

Commissioners, how do you want to proceed with the questions -- Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I know that the staff has made the recommendation that we begin with Issues 1A through 1E, I think it is, 1E, and then go back to 1. So I guess it would be

helpful to me, and I realize some of this was just said, but it would also be helpful to me if they would briefly walk us through those Issues 1A through 1E, and then take questions as they may arise.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Staff.

MR. LESTER: Issue 1A is the appropriate methodology. Staff is essentially following this as a follow-through from the previous case, so the methodology is basically the methodology of the refund order. We are making a modification to increase the capital cost part of the cost-effectiveness test based on Progress' testimony, and that's essentially 1A, and that would apply to both years.

the appropriate proxy coal for 2006. That issue —

I believe OPC's position was to use either the

Kennecott Spring Creek coal or a type of PRB coal,

Powder River Basin coal. Progress used the coal for

2006 based on its purchase of Powder River Basin

coal for its May 2006 test burn, and staff is

recommending a PRB coal, a specific type, which is

the standard typical type of PRB coal, which is 8800

Btus per pound and an SO2 emission rate of .8 pounds

That is our recommendation in both 1B for of SO2. 1 2006 and 1D for 2007. 2 1C and 1E are basically the calculations 3 of the amounts for each year. Staff has included transportation cost and SO2 allowance cost, and then 5 we have come up with the actual dollar amounts for 6 each year. That's a basic summary of all the -- 1A 7 through 1E. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, what 9 staff has just done was take the grouping of 1A 1.0 through 1E, so at this point in time, any questions? 11 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized. 12 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. 13 Chairman. 14 Could also in introducing the issue, staff 15 16 explain or walk the Commission through the handout, the alternate calculation that staff has prepared. 17 MR. LESTER: Staff has made a calculation 18 applying the methodology a little bit differently. 19 The methodology displaces the highest cost coal, the 20 21 most expensive coal. And staff has --CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is this the document 22 23 you're looking at, Pete? MR. LESTER: Yes, sir. That document 24 25 there, yes, sir. Sorry.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: It's entitled excess 2006/2007 coal at CR-4 and CR-5 displace an average CAPP/foreign instead of highest priced CAPP/foreign coal.

MR. LESTER: Yes, sir, that is correct.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I wanted to do that

because Commissioner Argenziano is not here so we

want to make sure we are all on the same page, we're

talking about the same thing. You may proceed.

MR. LESTER: Okay. This would compare to Attachment A in the staff's recommendation, which is the last page of the staff's recommendation. And staff has calculated -- the big difference here would be in the staff's primary recommendation, or our recommendation. We have used the actual CAPP coal prices, the coal prices actually used at CR-4 and CR-5, and those come out to -- this would be the highest cost coals, which is \$3.30 per MMBtu and \$3.47 per MMBtu. In the analysis in the handout, that's Column B, instead of using the 3.30 and the 3.47, it would come to 2.86 and 3.07. And that's based on -- instead of displacing the highest cost coals, the average coal is displaced. It results in no refund for 2006, and some smaller amount there by one point -- approximately \$2 million for 2007.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I would 1 just -- I'm sorry, and what you are saying, I think, 2 is sort of the result of this analysis or one is no 3 refund in 2006, and could you say the amount again, that the calculation would indicate for 2007. 5 MR. LESTER: It is \$2,057,000. It's right 6 there at C on that handout. 7 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes. 8 MR. LESTER: For 2007 it is \$2,057,108. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Where? 10 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I don't know. Okay. 11 I'm looking at C. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: It's on the bottom on 13 the far right. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Ah, I found it. 15 16 Okay. I was looking under C. Oh, that C. I was 17 doing A through --MR. LESTER: I'm sorry. 18 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: No, that's okay. 19 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 20 Got it now. Thank you. 21 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. You may proceed. MR. LESTER: Essentially that analysis is 23 displacing the average coal instead of the most 24 expensive coal. And the way we proceeded, the way 25

we recommended what we recommended is this proceeds from the refund order from the previous case for the highest cost coal that was displaced and also both Progress Witness Heller and OPC Witness Putman both agreed, or both based their methodology on displacing the most expensive coal.

As a part of some discovery exhibits, and Progress did respond that the methodology is conservative or may introduce bias because the highest cost coal may not always be the coal that could be displaced. So staff is recommending in Issue 3 that the methodology be changed going forward if it's ever applied again to only address, or to be done on an average basis as we have done it in this handout. That's essentially the differences between this handout and what staff is recommending.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioners, anything -- we are on Items 1A through IE is what we are discussing in this handout that we just got, was staff's -- and I don't want to mischaracterize it. Is this updated, or revised, or what are you guys calling this?

MR. HINTON: That is just an alternative calculation. Staff's recommendation is still what is contained within the recommendation that was

filed in this docket. This was just something that was done as a request for an alternative calculation.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

Just to add some clarity, I requested staff to perform this alternate calculation on the basis that I felt that the staff recommendation really did not fully explore or rebut what I thought I heard the Progress argument to be, which is different than what happened in the last refund case. In this particular case, Progress had argued that they were imprudent, but they covered and cured by burning a blend of CAPP coal and foreign bituminous coal, and that as a result of doing that, there were either nominal damages or no damages.

I don't know if that is true or not, because, again, I thought that the staff recommendation did not fully vet that issue and effectively rebut it. So I would ask staff to try and address what I thought the argument to be in the interest of fairness to make sure that we had all of the information before us. I think it is a very different argument that the Commission did not hear

last time. And last time, again, in the last coal refund case, at least from my perspective, damages were readily apparent. And in my opinion, I argued for a much larger refund than that was adopted by the Commission. But, in this case, I'm not really so sure what the right result is, and I don't feel that the staff recommendation really gave me complete vetting of the issues before us.

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So, again, I asked that alternate calculation to be performed to kind of see not rigidly following a methodology, per se, because, again, I heard a different argument, or I thought I heard a different argument being advanced. again, I think that the methodology was applied consistent with what the Commission previously did, but I don't really feel that that took into account the argument that I heard advanced at the hearing. And I think that this alternate calculation I had asked staff to take a look at trying to ascertain whether if what Progress said they did and try and look at what the numbers would be assuming that were true. Because, again, in the staff recommendation I didn't feel that that was adequately covered. just think that it was somewhat preordained that we just adopt the same previous methodology and that

ignores what I thought to be the central argument that I heard advanced by Progress was that, yes, we were imprudent, but we did something completely different by burning a blend of bituminous coals and

as a result of that there were no damages.

So, again, I think in the interest of fairness a very important issue to explore. I think that, you know, refunds are certainly popular, but what's important to me is making sure that the case before us is properly decided on the merits. And I think that in the staff recommendation, again, I have some concerns that I don't have all the information that I need before me to be comfortable making a decision, and I'm not sure as to whether refunds are properly warranted or not warranted. I really don't know.

This one is very tough for me. Again, I'm fully in support of refunds where they are warranted. I was, you know, a pretty heavy hitter last time, but this one is not as clear cut. And what I need to do, what I think as a Commissioner to make a effective decision in the interest of fairness is convince myself that Progress' argument is not one of merit. And from what I am seeing in this alternate calculation I'm not necessarily

seeing that. So, again, instead of being rigidly bound to a methodology and ignoring a central argument that has been advanced in this case that 3 was not advanced in this prior case, what's important to me is looking at the big picture and trying to ascertain whether the consumer was harmed 6 or whether Progress actually did something that 7 resulted in no harm to the consumer. 8

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So I apologize for taking the time. But, again, I just wanted to provide some clarity as to what the intent was behind this alternate calculation that I had asked staff to take a look at.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okav.

Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I quess I'll start with a comment and get to a question. one was tough for me, too, because the last one for me was by no means clear cut. So I'm at a little bit different dilemma than I think Commissioner Skop is. But having said that, and because this rec carries forward the methodology that was set up from the decision we made last time, again, that's part of the reason, you know, I'm having a tough time with it.

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But I want to focus in on Page 33 where staff talks about Progress' statement about introducing bias into the methodology because of the most expensive coal may not always be the coal that could have been displaced. And staff gives a reference there before the conclusion paragraph, and I just wanted to ask staff about that a little bit more. If they could elaborate there on that argument. And to the extent that this analysis that is before us averages out the CAPP prices, perhaps it's -- is this analysis aimed at addressing that issue? And if I need to address that, too, Commissioner Skop, I can, as well, if he asks for that analysis to be done.

MR. LESTER: The analysis we are making on Page 33, that paragraph right above the conclusion is saying going forward, you know, we saw testimony -- or exhibits, responses to staff interrogatories from Progress that said it could introduce bias, the methodology, because it displaces the most expensive coal and maybe not the average, or something else.

There wasn't a lot there. We have the responses available, and so that was the reason we thought going forward the methodology would need to

be changed. However, the case that was presented, the direct cases by both the company witness and the OPC witness, as well as the refund order, used the methodology that displaced the most expensive coal. So we chose to go with that for purposes of calculating the amounts for excess cost for 2006 and 2007.

But then going forward, which is what

Issue 3 is all about, we chose in that paragraph

there to address the comments about bias that came

out in the responses to staff interrogatories. And

those responses are part of the record. They are in

Exhibit 2.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: So you haven't tried to address the concern about bias and displacing the most expensive coal, because you're stating that the witnesses on both sides of the case applied that methodology in the same way.

MR. LESTER: Yes, that's right. Since the witnesses both followed the methodology from the refund order, they both acknowledged they displaced the most expensive coal, that's what we went with for 2006/2007. There really hasn't been a quantification, shall we say, of bias or anything. There has been the statements in the responses. It

wasn't particularly firm, so we chose to open it up for modifying the methodology going forward, but not for the purposes of 2006/2007. MR. HINTON: Commissioner, if I can add to it --CHAIRMAN CARTER: Casey. MR. HINTON: -- to what Mr. Lester just

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said. Going forward, what we have said in Issue 3 is let's take a look at what coal would actually be displaced. And so it may not even be the average price that we end up with, but it's let's look more at what would actually have been displaced or be displaced, which could end up being the highest, or it could end up being the lowest, or what have you. So it may or may not look like this alternative calculation that you see before you. I just wanted to clarify that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: So if we were to find that there was a bias in that type of methodology going forward, or here, or whatever, the averaging of the CAPP delivered prices might be a way to address that?

would have to look. We would probably need more testimony from someone saying exactly which coal would be displaced.

MR. LESTER: Possibly, yes, ma'am.

MR. HINTON: The record was not developed in that regard, but we thought that Progress made a compelling point that just displacing the most expensive CAPP could potentially introduce a bias towards PRB, and so it may be a more appropriate methodology of looking at what actually would have been displaced. And, you know, if you are taking the average of the total CR-4 and 5 costs could be an easy way of reaching that calculation, but we just don't have those arguments presented in the record at this time.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And just to add to some of the comments that Commissioner McMurrian made, I guess what's important to me here just from my perspective is ascertaining whether the consumer was harmed by the imprudence warranting refunds.

And then, secondly, as staff has

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recommended in Issue 3, restoring the fuel burn flexibility associated with inherent capability of that unit. And that has been something I have harped on continuously through my opinion last time at hearing and on a forward-going basis.

And on Issue 3, I'm somewhere between what OPC wants in terms of independent monitoring of fuel burn for PRB, which I think is something that still needs to be done, but I also support staff's view to the extent that Progress may, with the addition of their scrubbers in 2010, decide they want to do something else.

So as long as we have flexibility to burn the most cost-effective fuel at any given time and have full utilization of that unit to its capabilities, that's my ultimate goal. But I think, again, what I'm very concerned with here, and I don't see it articulated because, again, I think we're in the methodology mind-set as opposed to what actually transpired in terms of damages, whether Progress' argument that they were imprudent, but -- and, again, I don't know if this is an argument, I'm just basing it on what I thought I heard, which, again, is not really expanded upon in the recommendation which gives me pause because, again,

it is an argument that was not advanced last time.

And last time, like I say, the damages were clearer and I hit them pretty hard in my opinion.

But this one, I'm uncertain, because I'm trying to address the validity of the argument that I thought I heard Progress raise which was we were imprudent, we covered and cured because we burnt a blend of CAPP coal and foreign bituminous coal and there were no damages or nominal damages. And I think that's what this alternate recommendation -- excuse me, let me choose my words. I think that is what this alternate analysis is kind of hinting at.

And, again, I think looking at the average price of the bituminous coal tends to remove those biases that I think that Commissioner McMurrian had alluded to and staff had some pause with. But I think at least from what I see is that we seem to be, you know, somewhat concerned about rigidly following a methodology for the sake of methodology and we seem not to be giving any consideration or proper vetting of what may be a valid defense or argument on Progress' part, and that is my only thing.

I can't say at this point whether refunds are properly warranted. They may be. And if so, I

will fully support it. But, again, I think what we 1 have here is a tale of two cities. If we look at 2 the staff analysis rigidly following the 3 methodology, you see a refund that is less than what OPC has asked for, but it is substantial. But if 5 you were to look at trying to follow what Progress alleges they did, and try and put some numbers to 7 that, you see a much larger refund -- excuse me, a 8 much smaller refund, which might be reasonably 9 expected if Progress' argument is true. And I'm not 10 sure right now. I'm trying to make sure. Again, 11 12 refunds are very popular, and I am fully supportive of refunds when they're necessary. But, again, what 13 is important to me is we decide cases on the merits, 14 and to me I'm trying to bring some clarity into 15 rebutting the Progress argument before I would just 16 adopt a staff recommendation. 17

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And what I'm seeing here is the divergence between the two analysis could be substantial, and whether we're playing with the ratepayers' money which they would be entitled to via refunds, or the company's money, that's a big chunk of money that's in dispute. So it's important to me that we make the right decision on the merits.

And so, again, part of me would want to

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defer this to do it, you know, but I don't think that's appropriate. So I will yield to my colleagues and just figure out where the discussion goes. But could staff point in the recommendation to where that argument was rebutted or advanced, because I really didn't see it, and that's why I asked the calculation to be performed.

MR. HINTON: Commissioner, I'll take a quick crack at it, but then hand off to Mr. Lester. And I understand your concern, and there are always nuances to positions, especially when they're presented and discussed during cross-examination.

as presented in their testimony. The primary position they presented throughout this case, which was, yes, that their coal purchases with their blend of foreign coals and so forth did actually save customers money when compared to PRB. But if you look at their positions step-by-step through the process when we look at what coal do they recommend as a candidate for comparison, they recommend a PRB, a particular PRB purchase — based upon a particular PRB purchase with a particular price associated with it. And, you know, they should compare that to their actual purchases displacing the most expensive

CAPP coal.

Their case was in line with the methodology, and where staff differed with them was primarily in the selection of the PRB coal to compare to. And if you take their PRB coal with their price and plug it in, then, yes, it looks like you expressed their argument was, we covered it.

You know, we may have been imprudent in '01 and '02, but our purchases covered it this time and the customers didn't lose any money.

When you use their price, it does look like that. When we used the average spot market price that staff recommends, it tells a different story. We show that there were excessive costs, so we thought we would try to address their concern.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And, Mr. Chair, and to Mr. Hinton, do I agree with the staff proxy that was used for the spot price of PRB coal. Again, I'm not so sure that the Progress one was based on a small purchase. I think staff properly adjusted that. But, you know, that is the PRB coal. If you are burning a blend of CAPP coal and foreign bituminous coal, certainly the tonnage of the bituminous coal necessary to maintain the same heat content in the overpressure condition to generate the same relative

amount of electricity would be less.

So, again, I think that, you know, if we rigidly follow trying to displace the higher -- and I think what this all boils down to is depending on methodology, that's going to drive the refund. And if we rigidly follow what we did last time without really kind of considering the new argument that has been advanced, and we rigidly discount only the highest cost coal or displace the highest cost coal which kind of -- I don't know how you would do that, but it seems, you know, like what we did last time.

But if you were to look at the average cost of what they kind of did in terms of how they alleged they might have covered and cured by burning the CAPP coal and foreign bituminous coal, if you look at the average price over the fuel cost over the year, which I think staff did, the results are different. And it still results in a refund, but it's more favorable than the rigid analysis.

And, again, I'm not advocating. I want to make it crystal clear, I'm not trying to make a case for Progress. I mean, I hit them really hard last time. I mean people were probably shocked and offended by how to the jugular that concurring opinion was; but, again, I tried to go for a bigger

refund last time and it wasn't adopted. But, again, I still feel strongly about what I said last time.

In this case, you know, I feel it is not as clear to me. And, you know, when I'm dealing with people's money, whether it be the ratepayers' money or somebody else's money, again, I need to get a comfort level when I am making decisions like that. And so, again, not to belabor it, but the choice of input drives the refund here, and I'm not so sure that following a rigid methodology for the sake of following a rigid methodology versus taking a holistic approach and looking at what actually happened in reality in the big picture is something that is easily overlooked from my perspective when faced with making a decision of that.

But I fully agree with staff and OPC that on a forward-going basis we need to restore the inherent capabilities, the full inherent capabilities of these units to burn whatever fuel is most cost-effective at any given time. And, you know, I have no problem with that, and, you know, I think the happy compromise on Issue 3 lies somewhere between what OPC wants with some independent analysis and test burns and what staff is recommending. Do I necessarily think that, you

know, the sole supply of foreign coal should come from Indonesia? Well, you know, supply interruption risks happen. You know, pretty much the whole notion of buy domestic has gone out the window here when we tell them to search the world over for the most effective priced coal.

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But, again, you know, if you were to use that as supplemental coal when you can get it cheaply, that's fine. But to do that as your primary supply bring some interruption risks where force majeure or additional costs could come into play. So I think those are all factors that Progress considers when it evaluates what coals to use. So, again, I would commend staff on, you know, rebutting the issues raised by OPC as to what coal was appropriate. But, again, I think the troubling issue to me, and, again, I don't want to kind of take over the proceeding here, I want to open it up to my colleagues, but the troubling issue is is there validity to what Progress said they did, and if they actually, you know, by mere happenstance happen to do something to cure their imprudency, if there was no harm to the consumer, then, you know, damages probably would be nominal or not warranted. And, you know, then the important point to me

becomes restoring that key capability of the unit to burn fuel -- I mean, flexible fuel burn, which still I don't believe has occurred yet.

And I know the scrubbers may play into that, so, again, I'm trying to balance what OPC is advocating for so this doesn't become a continuing issue on a year-to-year annual basis, but we need to bring some resolution in making sure that those units are restored to their inherent capability that the ratepayers paid for. And that's the primary concern, not withstanding ascertaining whether consumers were harmed or refunds were warranted. So, thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.
Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I think we have had maybe some discussion in the last few minutes on Issue 3, and I guess I would just like to say, first of all, I'm not there yet. So when we come to Issue 3, I would ask that we can have a little more discussion on that one.

But coming back to 1A through E,

Commissioner, I try very hard to keep a sense of

humor, some days I do better than others, but I do

take a little bit of issue with your description a

few minutes ago that we are playing with the customers' or utilities' money. In this room we are never playing with anybody's money.

And I also want a good decision based on good policy. So with that in mind, I'd like to ask staff this question, which I will try to state clearly. Commissioner Skop has raised a point about methodology being determinative versus an analysis of actual damages being determinative. So I would like staff to speak to that point. And if, indeed, we are able to make on the record that we have before us a determination of actual damages without use of methodology would be one question, and then if we are, is there a difference in the calculation between a calculation of actual damages versus the calculation using the methodology.

MR. LESTER: Our application and methodology was to try to use objective inputs, and we felt like we couldn't accept the inputs from either of the witnesses on this, OPC Witness Putman or Progress Witness Heller. So, I mean, that's our basis. We are trying to use sort of the methodology from the last case and as applied by the witnesses in this case, and then move forward and we have done that as best we can and that's our recommendation.

I think the record is there if you want to do alternatives to the methodology. And if you find it appropriate now, I believe the record is there for making a change if you want to do that. That's the alternative sheet that was passed out. I'm sorry if I'm not getting a little closer to your question there, but --

MR. BREMAN: I'm Jim Breman. If I may, Commissioner, I would like to supplement.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Sure.

MR. BREMAN: The answer is yes to the question I heard.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I sometimes try to be clear.

MR. BREMAN: The refund amount is a direct result of whatever methodology on a regulatory principle basis you think is appropriate, okay. The primary case, as Pete pointed out, was that the prior order methodology was applied. And that was the primary case that the utility filed in their direct testimony and the one to which OPC responded in their rebuttal — in their testimony. So that is what drove us to the point that we are at, and that is why staff's recommendation has the flavor and tone that it does, because we are responding to the

primary case that came forward.

And the answer to the question I thought I heard is yes. If you pick a different methodology will it result in a different amount, very likely. As in the alternative that Commissioner Skop asked to assess, yes, the answer is going to be a little bit different. But it all reflects what regulatory policy you all want to implement. What's the message you want to send to the utility management. And we will try to recommend numbers that are found in the record. And so far, Commissioner, we have done that.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

And I guess I would just respond that that falls right in line with that I'm always striving for clarity. Some days that's easier than others, but clarity in our decisions, and clarity in our messages, and clarity in our analysis. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, anything further on Item -- we're not voting, we're just discussing, right? Anything further on Items --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

again, for clarification. And I have been listening and trying not to meld in, I guess, both cases the one before and this one. But it seems to me that, I guess, management made a decision not to get their permits, not to modify plants, not to do all those things in both cases. And, staff, please jump in if I am incorrect anywhere, because now they are all starting to kind of mesh together, and I don't want to do that.

But, in this case, I guess the same decisions have been made, and I'm not sure that you want to reward management for not making -- for making good decisions -- or making bad decisions, and it's also fair at the same time that, you know, PEF did buy coal that burnt -- that they did burn to provide the power, so the customers have to pay something. But I don't want us to reward management, or I don't want to reward management for making bad decisions, and I think staff was just indicating that's our decision to make which way we want to go.

But am I correct that Progress would have bought the 20 percent PRB coal that would have reduced the cost? I'm trying to get this wrong, but

PEF -- I'm trying to get this right, not wrong.

Sorry, I'm not doing well today with this phone and everything else -- that would have been purchased that was most expensive. Does that make sense to staff?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Jim.

MR. BREMAN: Commissioner, this is Jim Breman. The question on whether or not the consumers would have incurred lower total fuel cost depends on which coal is being displaced by a PRB purchase.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.

MR. BREMAN: And so that's the question that is being debated here, whether or not you displace the highest priced CAPP coal or something more representative of what the company actually performs at, which is the system average for the two units in question. That's the alternative analysis that was a response to questions from Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. I'll just listen to the rest and let me think about that a minute. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner Skop.

Just for what I wanted to do for the sake of clarity is that we were working on Items 1A through E, and then we'll deal with 2 and 3. But, let's kind of -- I think this is kind of like a lot of moving parts, but let's deal with these parts first.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And I just wanted to, just for the sake of clarity, point out the difference between the two analyses. And, again, I appreciate staff explaining that in terms of displacing the highest cost versus looking at the average. The difference between the two calculations in the staff recommendation with the total refund using -- displacing the highest cost would be \$7.7 million. And under the alternate calculation, if I'm reading that correctly, the required refund would be \$2 million. Is that correct, generally?

MR. BREMAN: If you do -- yes, if you do it year-by-year.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right.

MR. BREMAN: If you take the package together as what the company did over the entire average two-year period, the answer could be

substantially less. It all depends on your approach.

again, I think Commissioner Argenziano raised an excellent point to the extent that, you know, there were certain imprudences, and at the end of the day I think it's incumbent to evaluate or ascertain whether the consumer was harmed financially as a result of that imprudency warranting refunds. And I think that it's highly dependent on whether you displace the highest cost coal, which, again, may have some biases to it, or whether you use a more system-wide average approach specific for those two units of what they actually bought and burned. So, again, I thank staff for its clarification on that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, if there are no further questions on Items 1A through E, we will proceed with Item 2. Is everyone comfortable with that?

Staff, would you introduce Item 2, please.

MS. ROBERTS: Good morning, Commissioners.

My name is Arlisha ckkk Roberts with staff.

Issue 2 deals with whether Progress Energy should issue a refund to its customers should the Commission determine that the cost of coal delivered

to Crystal River Units 4 and 5 during 2006 and 2007 were unreasonably high.

It is staff's recommendation that the refund amount including interest should be recognized within the 2009 annual fuel proceedings which would affect customer bills in 2010. If the Commission determines that no refund is warranted, then this issue is moot.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, we are now dealing with

Item 2, which is the refund method, and they are

dealing with the aspects of that, fuel factors and
things of that nature.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

And I guess it came to my office, I didn't request it, but apparently there's another handout that staff had prepared detailing the various options in terms of the one-time credit versus doing it in the way that staff has recommended in its primary recommendation. Could staff briefly speak to that, please.

MS. ROBERTS: Yes, Commissioner Skop.
Staff is recommending to do it within the

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2009 fuel proceedings. It has some advantages, which are by doing the treatment in -- it effects the 2010 fuel factors. It has the advantage of administrative simplicity, rate stability, and grants refunds to customers shortly after the decision has been made.

As far as the one-time credit, if the Commission determines that a refund is warranted and decides to do it in a one-time credit, then we would seek to have that done within 30 days after the Commission has ordered -- made the order of the refund, which would probably be around August. And the one-time refund credit is a reduction of about \$2.03 on the 1,000 kilowatt bill.

One of the other options with the remaining months of the 2009 fuel factors, which will be approximately about five months, which would result in about a \$2.29 refund over the period, about 46 cents per month, sorry. And the effect to the 2010, we don't know that yet because we are still waiting on those projections, which are expected to be filed around late August, early September.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner McMurrian, and then I will

come back to Commissioner Edgar, and then Commissioner Skop. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Just one quick The 2010 adjustment that you all are recommending is consistent with how it was done in the last case with the refund order, right? MS. ROBERTS: Correct. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

I was just going to say that I had requested in my briefing with staff that they do this analysis, so thank you for putting that together, and, of course, distributing it, simply because I wanted to have a feel for what the numbers would be. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And I commend Commissioner Edgar for doing that because, again, I think it is important for the Commission to assess its options. I mean, these are difficult economic times, and, you know, as the Commission did in the FPL hole drilling case, I mean, we made the extraordinary decision to refund

that money directly to the consumers immediately. So, again, I think seeing that analysis is very helpful to me, so thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, anything further on Item 2?

Okay. Staff, let's proceed to Item 3.

You're recognized.

MR. LESTER: Item 3 is staff's recommendation on what additional action may be necessary. Staff is recommending that Progress — the Commission require Progress to file a report as part of its projection testimony in the fuel docket, and that would be on September 1st, 2009. The report should address their efforts to procure coal in the most prudent manner and include — address the issues such as plant modifications and test burns, and essentially say what the company is doing to create opportunities and purchase the lowest cost coal.

In addition, we have recommended going forward that any further or future application of the methodology be modified to be done on a total cost basis and consider the coal that would actually be displaced and not necessarily automatically displace the most expensive coal.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, staff.

Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized.
Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I don't really know if I have a question in here, or if it's more of a comment.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: So make a comment, that's fine. You're recognized for a comment.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you.

This, obviously, is a very important issue to talk about how we deal with this going forward, and I want to get clarification on it just to make sure I understand what we are talking about, because Commissioner Skop was talking earlier about, you know, what his goal was with respect to some of the earlier issues. And I guess my goal is to make sure we are on track with letting the company manage the company and us reviewing those decisions, because in my mind that's what our job is to do.

Now, to the extent that the Commission has ordered things in the past order that Progress hasn't yet completed, I think that your recommendation is to say to Progress to file a report and let us know the status of where they are in complying with that earlier order, and I suppose

this one, the order that would result from this one, as well.

But I wanted to see whether or not what you contemplate would allow them to make a case for whatever they thought was the best action going forward. In other words, I'm not sure that I have enough information to know whether at this time they should be doing a lot of upgrades and all to make sure they are able to burn any coal in the world. And I would like to see what their analysis would be for what they suggest going forward. And even if it were — even if they thought the best course of action going forward was to suggest that the action we suggested they take in the last order would be something different today, I would want to see that and us be able to review that.

It may be that we would still want them to be on track with exactly what the Commission ordered in that order, but it seems like the flexibility thing is important. Not just in the flexibility of any fuel, but the flexibility in them making the decision that's best for the ratepayers ultimately. And to me that is what I care about is making sure that the most cost-effective option for supplying power is the one that they take, and that we are

always able to review that decision.

So I guess I am sort of -- that was sort of a brain dump there about what my thoughts are going forward, and I wanted to see if that's consistent with what you think you have laid out here.

MR. LESTER: Yes, ma'am, it is. We're trying to leave it open. We're trying not to, let's say, spell out specific coal purchases or something like that, or getting into, like, what are properly management decisions. But instead we are trying to say show us how your procurement policies are prudent, and how your long-term plans regarding CR-4 and 5 are prudent overall.

We're not specifying. We're touching on some topics like test burns, plant modifications, exploring coal supply basins, and such as that, but we are not being overly specific there. We are leaving it up to the company to come in and tell us that. And that maybe shifts away from, you know, what started this case out, which was the imprudence that began in 2001. We're trying to follow through to how they are actually currently procuring the lowest cost coal.

MR. HINTON: Commissioner, if I might add

to that, and really Mr. Lester just kind of addressed it. In getting to some comments that Commissioner Skop had said earlier, the Commission determined they were imprudent in 2001 and 2002 for not placing themselves in a position to burn PRB coal when it became cost-effective.

Issue 3 is, you know, more or less saying where are you in that process. If PRB is cost-effective, can you burn PRB? What have you done to correct that imprudency in the past? Should you move forward in that direction or what have you, as Commissioner McMurrian said and Pete said.

We are not trying to specify what the future should look like, but we wanted to start talking about the future and what they are doing to correct that imprudency. And to get to an earlier concern, as well, staff doesn't believe the Commission should place itself in a position of telling the utility what coal to purchase, so we are certainly not saying go out and select foreign coal. We're just saying do you have processes in place to find the most cost-effective coal procurement. And if it is 100 percent domestic, absolutely, but what is the most cost-effective and are you placing yourself in a position to burn the most

cost-effective coals.

guess one follow-up comment. I just wanted to make sure that I'm clear that I'm certainly not suggesting that the company not follow through with what we have ordered them to do in the past. But it's similar -- I was thinking about this yesterday, and to me it's similar to when we were talking about some of the pole inspections and things, and we had required a certain cycle on pole inspections, and yet, in my mind, I felt like we need to be open to someone coming in and making the case that perhaps not doing the exact cycle that we laid out might be better for them and might be better for the ratepayers, ultimately.

And I wanted companies to have that flexibility to come in, to feel like they could come in and tell us we think there is a better way to go about this. And to me that is what I am suggesting here. I don't know that there is a better way, I just want them to have the flexibility to be able to tell us, and let's ultimately do the right thing to make sure we get the most cost-effective fuel for the ratepayers. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: A question for Isn't that what you're doing in your recommendation? And as Commissioner Skop had said before, you want to prevent this from coming up every year. And under Issue 3, it wouldn't -- it won't come up again if staff does what staff recommends. And to me, and correct me here, because I understand what Commissioner McMurrian is saying also, aren't we basically telling them to reevaluate the PRB coal burning decisions and come back and tell us, you know, why, with justification just as it would not shut them down, but it would give them the flexibility that Commissioner McMurrian was talking about. Wouldn't that scenario fall through if your recommendation is adopted and staff follows that recommendation?

MR. LESTER: Yes, ma'am. What we're saying -- yes, ma'am, I agree we're allowing them flexibility that would include addressing PRB coal, but also other options. They have scrubbers that are going to come on-line, and in some of the evidence in this case they have indicated that there is a high sulfur Illinois Basin coal that may be the lowest-cost alternative, but they need to explain

that as well as the PRB option, and as well as explain other coal supply options. So they would need to -- we do want to get away from the strict application methodology of going forward and allow them to prove their case.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.

MR. LESTER: Prove the notion that they're purchasing the lowest cost coal.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. It seems to me the way to go. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just wanted to touch upon a point that Commissioner McMurrian raised, and I do agree with her that I don't believe it's the purview of the Commission to micromanage management decisions that are made with respect to how the plant should be operated.

I think my concern, and that parallels with Commissioner Argenziano's concern that she just expressed, was that, you know, the scrubbers that are coming on in 2010 are going to dramatically change from an operational perspective what the

company is going to do and what is going to be cost-effective for the company to do.

I can't say. You know, 2010 is still over a year away, and I don't know what month those scrubbers are coming into play. So certainly the company's management decisions are important in that decision-making calculus. What concerns me, though, is it has been demonstrated that the unit had the inherent capability to burn PRB coal when it was cost-effective to do so. And I caveat that, when it was cost-effective to do so. So to me, restoring that inherent capability is equally important.

I think staff encompasses that by talking about test burns. But I do think that the OPC position on Issue 3 has some additional merit to the extent that, I don't want to make Progress do something that they don't want to do if there is going to be no need to do it on a forward-going basis with the addition of the scrubbers, but I can't be certain that at certain times a blend of PRB will not be the most cost-effective option. So, again, I think there is some merit in going through the exercise of doing the test burns with the PRB, and having that issue definitized one way or another. And I think that's what my understanding

of OPC is advocating for, so I'm kind of generally supportive of that.

It would be nice to know what the units could accomplish if a real effort was given to doing those test burns. But, again, I can't say that that option would ever be used on a forward-going basis with the addition of the scrubbers, and that would be a management decision. So what I'm kind of trying to hint at is, you know, I think the point the staff raised that, you know, they had been imprudent and they haven't yet kind of addressed that issue, so I do think it is fair for the ratepayers who paid for the inherent capability of this unit to see, you know, that capability restored in some way, form, or fashion.

So that's where I'm kind of in between on Issue 3 between what staff is advocating for which seems to be more broad, and what OPC is articulating which I think is very specific to addressing the issue with finality as to the capability of burning the PRB up to and including whether you could ever get a 70/30 blend, because I think the OPC, the last sentence in the recommendation, if the results support the use of a blend containing more than 20 percent, PEF should amend their permit

appropriately.

Again, I don't know if you will get that high. Again, that was the subject of a lot of debate last time. So, again, that is an operational issue, to some extent, but I think it's reasonably certain and the Commission has held that they do — the unit should have the capability to burn a blend of PRB, and how that plays into management operations on a forward-going basis is not really my purview, but it is my purview to ensure that that capability exists and is restored and not just neglected or ignored.

And then one final question to staff.

With respect to the recommendation at the bottom

last sentence of Issue 3, it seems as if, getting

back to what the proper methodology to use in terms

of a refund, it is almost as if staff -- and correct

me if I'm wrong, is suggesting a change or a

modification in the methodology on a forward-going

basis. And I'm wondering whether -- I know we had

touched upon that early to address the bias, but I'm

kind of wondering whether that is just not really

kind of hinting at the fact that there may be some

credibility to the alternate analysis in terms of

the argument that I think was raised.

MR. HINTON: Staff thought it was a compelling point that just comparing to the most expensive could introduce bias, and so we thought that it may be a better approach in the future to look at what is actually being displaced as opposed to just your most expensive.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners? Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized.

to respond back to some of that earlier discussion, not that last point. But I guess just to share, I think my concern with OPC's position there is that it suggests we should direct the company to conduct the test burn, and perhaps you agree with that, Commissioner Skop. For me, I think that we shouldn't direct them, but I think they would need to answer why they did or did not do that and either that passes our scrutiny or it doesn't. You know, I think that, to me, is the way it would be best to be handled. And I think the staff's recommendation would allow that. In other words, the company should take whatever action it deems is appropriate, but they are going to have to defend it before us,

and it may or may not pass scrutiny if they don't do that. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And generally I would agree with that.

Again, not to beat up on Progress, but I mean they have had a couple of bites at the apple on this one.

And, again, there may be, in fact, good reason, I think, as Commissioner McMurrian has alluded to, why they might not want to go through that exercise on a forward-going basis. But in the interim, we still don't have the capability to burn PRB coal when it's the most cost-effective option to do so.

For instance, assume for the sake of discussion, accepting what I thought Progress' argument to be in this case, which substantially differed from the last time. Assume they were imprudent, but they covered and cured by burning the blend of CAPP coal and foreign bituminous coal, and there were no damages or nominal damages, I think it is two million to the ratepayer. That's fine.

What happens tomorrow if there is some world international crisis in Venezuela where they get their foreign bituminous coal from and prices go sky high. Then you might have rail capability to

burn a PRB coal at that point where it would be more cost-effective than some of the other alternatives.

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So to me it's a matter of contingency planning to make sure you have -- and I see staff kind of nodding in the background there. But to me it's contingency planning to make sure you have the absolute full flexibility of the inherent capability of the unit. And, again, I think that OPC's position is strong and it's kind of getting outside of my comfort level for some of the same reasons that Commissioner McMurrian has kind of alluded to because it may become obsolete. But it's a "what if" question that has not yet been affirmatively answered by the company. And those units were designed and paid for to be able to do this. And as of today, after repeated things, and that is the point I harp on, and, you know, Progress can be mad at me if they want to, but it is a legitimate technical valid point that we don't know because we have never done it yet. And I think that that's something that needs to be definitively resolved.

If that needs to be via a test burn, then we can do it. I recognize from an operational perspective, however, there could be some substantial cost impact to the consumer, so I would

like to give Progress the opportunity to

demonstrate, as Commissioner McMurrian stated, why

that would not be cost-effective to do so. Because,

again, if you have to take a unit out of service for

the sake of doing some test burn, that might be a

problem in terms of base load generation and

purchased power costs or make up power. But if that

could be done concurrently with the normal

operations of the unit, or coming out of shutdown,

or a quick-look test, I think OPC's points are

valid.

I mean, frankly given the time that has elapsed between what the Commission affirmatively ruled on last time and where we are today, I would have expected that that issue would have been already affirmatively addressed to the extent that it would not come back to bite them on a year, after year, after year basis.

MR. BREMAN: Commissioner, we believe -staff believes that Progress is capable of the same
reaction that you have. They are capable of
evaluating the situation. They are capable of
knowing that a test burn would answer -- a sustained
test burn would answer many of the unknowns that
keep coming up. But it's up to the utility

management to make that call, and if they don't make that call they run the risk of making refunds every year.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I tend to agree with staff. While I want the company to have that ability to use the cheapest coal, of course, but they have to make -- they have to start doing things that convince us that that's the case. And they need to have that flexibility, that's true. think that I want to make sure that if there are bad decisions that the correct party is held responsible for the effect of those decisions. I don't want to tie their hands in not allowing them to use the cheapest fuels as that benefits not only them and their shareholders, but it benefits the ratepayers. And we don't want to micromanage these companies. But if they have the ability to do that, then they need to get to doing it, because we are going to have this problem in front of us all the time.

We need to hold management responsible for their decisions, okay, and they have got to start making the right ones. And I don't want to have, you know, their bad decisions kind of -- I'm sorry,

I'm hearing myself talk, and it's really hard

because I am getting that re -- whatever it's

called. Can you hear me all right? Hello?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am, we can hear

you.

sorry, I am getting a reverb or whatever it's called when you hear yourself echoing, and it's very, very confusing. I don't know why it's happening, but it's probably because I'm using the Blackberry.

What I don't want to do is have the reward or have the management not responsible for imprudent decisions and making the ratepayers pay for that bad decision. That's wrong, too. So we really have to be careful how we balance this.

But, you know, if we are going to reward these companies with higher ROEs, and that's great, they have got them, and most companies would die for them, then they have to take some responsibility. And to keep hearing about the risks the companies face, that's true, but we also have to look at the risk to the ratepayer, and the shareholders may have to be held responsibility for bad decisions.

Now, saying that, the company -- if the company can get with it, as staff said, they know

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they need to get on board and let us know what they can do and what they can't do, because I think we are all after the same thing. If you can use the cheaper coal to get the efficiency and still, you know, keep prices down, then that's great. And I think staff is -- what I'm reading and what I'm hearing staff saying in this recommendation, that is what we are asking them to do.

So, you know, I don't want to bury a bad decision by, you know, by management, and yet I don't want to tie their hands. So let's get the company to step up to the plate and make sure we don't throw the ratepayer a bad blow by rewarding for bad decisions. It has got to be a fine line, but I think it can be done.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

We only have one court reporter today, so we are going to give Jane a break, and we'll come back at 35 after. We're on recess.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record.

And, Commissioners, we had just completed our discussion.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

commissioner edgar: Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving us a short break. I was at that point where I needed to stretch and wanted to kind of get my thoughts together. So a few comments, if I may.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

with Commissioner Skop, and I think similar comments that have been made by the others of us here today that it is important and one of our goals and missions to ascertain harm, if any, to consumers and to ratepayers to the best of our ability. And so I really appreciate the discussion on this matter, which in my mind is very technical.

I also agree with everything that has been said about the importance, I think, of using a consistent methodology in our analysis in these types of scenarios, but also the importance of the different inputs and how, obviously, different inputs could affect the result of that analysis and that methodology.

I also agree very strongly with the comments that we have all, I think, expressed about wanting to walk that line correctly of not overly managing or overly being prescriptive as to utility

operations. Candidly, our utility managers in this state are for the most part excellent, and are paid well to be excellent.

But I also thinking that it is an important part of our job to provide that regulatory review that does give protection to the ratepayers, and at times serve as that substitute for the marketplace with a monopoly regulatory scheme as we have here.

So with all of that said, I am of the opinion that there may not be one exact crystal clear the right number that is able to be determined because of the length of time and the different scenarios and different decisions and calculations and all of that through the whole process. I do, as I said, think it's important that we do the due diligence on behalf of the public, on behalf of the ratepayers, and I know that that is what we are striving for here.

So with that in mind, I would like, Mr. Chairman, if this is the appropriate time, to make a motion in favor of the staff recommendation on all issues. Again, with the understanding that I don't know that we can get the exact most accurate number to the dollar, to the penny, but with the

information that we have available I think that the 1 staff recommendation is clear, gives clarity, gives 2 us some guidance going into the future, and also 3 closes out this issue in an appropriate manner. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 5 Is there a second? 6 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: (Inaudible.) 7 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I'll second the 8 motion. You all are probably wondering why I was so 9 reluctant. If I can just --10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 11 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: -- make a comment 12 13 there. 14 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman, I 15 did second the motion. I don't think you heard me. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. 16 I appreciate that. Sometimes -- I know when I was 17 calling in on my Blackberry, I got that feedback 18 that you are getting. It sounds like a 19 20 reverberation in your ear. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: But thank you for your 22 second. We're in debate, Commissioner. 23 Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized 24

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in debate.

thank you, Commissioner Argenziano. I was just going to say, of course my position on the earlier round of this, the last case, I dissented from that opinion. But I do recognize that that was a Commission decision to issue a refund in that case, and I think that carrying forward that methodology here, while it's not, as Commissioner Edgar, may not be perfect, and it's hard to get to that perfect number.

And I do also appreciate the analysis that Commissioner Skop asked staff to do. I do think that that is something we definitely should look at going forward with respect to the discussions we had on Issue 3 because of the concerns that were raised about bias in looking at just the high end, displacing the high end of those fuel numbers, but I will support the motion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, we're in debate. In debate.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized in debate.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just one quick question with respect to, I

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think, Issue 3. Again, I've considered that a little bit further. I do think that, you know, OPC raised some valid points, but, you know, the Clean Air Act and CAIR required installation of scrubbers, and I think I may have overlooked it, but my understanding is that ultimately in 2010 the installation of scrubbers may impede the ability to cost-effectively burn PRB.

So, again, I think the staff approach, although part of me would like to see a test burn done, and that may actually happen as a result of some of the comments that have been made here today in the interim before the scrubbers get put on, but, you know, if Progress under the staff recommendation could justify a reason for why that would not be the appropriate thing to do on a forward-going basis in light of the scrubbers that are being installed, then certainly I think that that should be part of the decision-making calculus that the Commission considers whether to accept or reject the explanation provided.

So I have more of a comfort now with Issue 3 in terms of adopting the staff recommendation. As to the Commission's motion, again, I support the will of the Commission. I will probably be writing

a concurring opinion, though, expressing the fact 1 that I don't feel that the staff recommendation 2 really gave full vetting to what I thought that the 3 crux of the argument that Progress raised in its 4 defense was. But, again, if it's the will of the 5 Commission to adopt the staff recommendation, I will 6 be in support of that. 7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 8 Commissioners, we're in debate. Any 9 further debate? Any further comments? 10 Hearing none. We have a motion and a 11 second on the floor. All in favor, let it be known 12 13 by the sign of aye. (Simultaneous aye.) 14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 15 16 sign. Show it done. 17 Commissioner, get well soon. We're 18 looking forward to seeing you soon, and praying for 19 20 a speedy recovery for you. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you very 21 22 much. CHAIRMAN CARTER: With that we are 23 24 adjourned.

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1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk,
6	do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I
8	stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a
9	true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties,
11	nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the
12	action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 14th day of June, 2009.
14	DATED THIS 14th day of bune, 2009.
15	Gam Samot 148
16	JANE FAUROT, RPR
17	Öfficial FPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732
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Docket No. 070703-EI - Review of coal costs for Progress Energy Florida's Crystal River Units 4 and 5 for 2006 and 2007.

	CAPP - Most Expensive	CAPP - Average	PRB - Staff's Proxy			
	2006					
\$/MMBtu	3.30	2.86	3.11			
Heat Content (Btu/lb)	12,400	12,356	8,800			
Average lbs. SO2/MMBtu	1.07	1.03	0.80			
	2007					
\$/MMBtu	4.47	3.07	2.88			
Heat Content (Btu/lb)	12,400	12,281	8,800			
Average lbs. SO2/MMBtu	1.13	1.04	0.80			

EXH 2, pp. 86-87, 2919-2920 TR 259-260 EXH 9, 20, 24

(alternative Calculation)
Parties Staff Handout
Internal Affairs Agenda

nternal Affairs/Agends on 6 130 109 Item No. _//____

070703-El

Excess 2006-2007 Coal at CR4 and CR5 - Displacing Average CAPP/Foreign Instead of Highest Priced CAPP/Foreign Coal

A. Excess 2006-2007 Coal Costs at CR4 and CR5 and Fuel Refund (exclusive of SO2 credit adjustment and interest adjustment)

а	b	С	d	e	f	ġ	h	i	j
<u>Year</u>	CAPP Average Delivered Price (\$/MMBtu)	PRB Adjusted Evaluated Price (\$/MMBtu)	Price Difference (\$/MMBtu)	PRB in Tons	<u>MMBtu</u>	Net Excess Costs	PRB (Proxy) Delivered Price (\$/MMBtu)	Difference of CAPP and PRB Delivered Prices	Coal Costs Refund (via Fuel Clause)
2006	2.86	3.24	-0.38	432,229	7,607,230	(\$2,901,808)	3.11	-0.25	(\$1,901,808)
2007	3.07	3.00	0.07	462,200	8,134,720	\$545,597	2.88	0.19	\$1,545,597
TOTAL	EXCESS COAL	COSTS, 2006-20	07			(\$2,356,210)			(\$356,211)

B. Excess 2006-2007 Costs Related to SO2 Allowances at CR4 and CR5

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<u>Year</u>	Avg. Lbs SO2 per MMBtu (CAPP)	Avg. Lbs SO2 per MMBtu (PRB Proxy)	Increased SO2 (lbs per MMBtu)	<u>MMBtu</u>	Excess SO2 lbs.	Excess SO2 tons	SO2 Price (\$/ton)	Excess SO2 Cost
2006	1.03	0.80	0.23	7,607,230	1,749,663	875	731	\$639,502
2007	1.04	0.80	0.24	8,134,720	1,952,333	976	524	\$511,511
TOTAL EXCESS SO2 COSTS, 2006-2007 \$1,151,013								

C.

Year	Coal Costs Refund (via Fuel Clause)	Excess SO2 Cost	<u>Totals</u>
2006	(\$1,901,808)	\$639,502	(\$1,262,306)
2007	\$1,545,597	\$511,511	\$2,057,108
	(\$356.211)	\$1,151,013	\$794,802

