1	BEFORE THE	
2	FLUKID	A PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3		DOCKET NO. 001148-EI
4	In the Matter of:	
5	REVIEW OF FLORIDA POLIGHT COMPANY'S PROP	
6	MERGER WITH ENTERGY CORPORATION, THE FOR	
7	FLORIDA TRANSMISSION ("FLORIDA TRANSCO")	N COMPANY
8	EFFECT ON FPL'S RETA	AIL RATES.
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE
14	110022311001	ITEM NO. 18
15	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN E. LEON JACOBS, JR.
16		COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER
17		COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ COMMISSIONER MICHAEL A. PALECKI
18		
19	DATE:	Tuesday, May 15, 2001
20	TIME:	Commenced at 5:15 p.m. Concluded at 6:10 p.m.
21	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
22		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
23		Tallahassee, Florida
24	REPORTED BY:	KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
25		06346 May 21-01

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## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We'll go back on the record. Item Your expert has abandoned you? Mr. Elias, do you want to go ahead and introduce it?

MR. ELIAS: Mr. Devlin's the individual with the prepared remarks. Item 18 is the Staff's recommendation concerning Florida Power & Light's current earnings situation. And we are, basically, recommending that one, you direct the company to file MFRs in 90 days; two, that consistent with the current earnings stipulation you not direct the company to place monies subject to refund.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay.

MR. ELIAS: And, essentially, the reasons are expressed in greater detail in the recommendation, and many of the -- much of the discussion that was had with respect to Florida Power Corporation is equally applicable to Florida Power & Light Company.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. Mr. Trapp, do you have comments?

MR. TRAPP: Yes, Chairman Jacobs. I just, basically, want to spare you from reading this again and just reiterate that we're involved with this docket on ratemaking issues and the need for MFRs to determine the impact of known change circumstance on the company, the RTO, we're here for ratemaking issues. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Thank you. The company would like to make a presentation? Mr. Childs?

MR. CHILDS: Commissioner, my names is Matthew Childs from the firm of Steel, Hector & Davis. I'm appearing on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company, and with me is Ms. Grealy. I want to suggest -- we've heard an awful long time discussion about Florida Power Corporation, the preceding issue, and I want to ask you to please consider that there are some differences, and I want to approach it from that perspective.

We're here to speak against the Staff recommendation. We urge that you not order the filing of MFRs to initiate a rate proceeding. FPL's current situation was initiated by a settlement proposed by Mr. Shreve or a proposal that he wanted to pursue with us under which FPL will soon -- actually, it announced, I think, today or yesterday, the refund of an additional \$105 million to its customers.

That stipulation, which you approved, has nearly a year yet to run. We've just finished the second year of the three-year stipulation. The refunds that I mentioned of about \$105 million is based upon revenue. It has absolutely nothing to do with earnings and is made regardless of the earnings of the company.

Since it's based on revenue, I would expect that we're going to be looking at a revenue increase, if all goes

well, in the following year in somewhat similar circumstances. If this Commission desires to review and evaluate FPL's earnings situation, we will cooperate in every respect. We'll provide information to you and to your Staff. We think that this is the best way to proceed, because it would facilitate identifying and reviewing what really is important.

And with all due respect, I think, it's been a long time since any of us have spent much time looking at electric utility Minimum Filing Requirements. And when there was discussion about what would be there, for instance, for RTOs, you know, the question went through my mind as to what is there? And I don't think there's anything. There's nothing special about that that would be in an MFR.

And I make that observation, because I think that relates to a lot of what's going on in connection with the desire for information. We urge you to take a more flexible approach. We have, in years past when we initiated rate proceedings, as a matter of routine, had discussions about what MFRs were appropriate, what was not needed, how to streamline this, how to do it so it was more responsive.

If you're going to proceed in that way, first of all, we urge you to not use, say, the blanket MFRs and be done with it but that instead, you attempt to have a more flexible approach which we are willing to cooperate with you.

But what we really ask is that you not initiate this

process as it's coupled in the recommendation, as I read it, of initiating a rate case, because I think this eliminates incentive regulation and perhaps eliminates the basis for that kind of regulation. We do agree, however, recognizing that our current stipulation will be ended in about 11 months, we do agree to meet with you, your Staff, the office of public counsel, to discuss what to do and how to best do it.

We would hope and expect that any discussions that we would have would be under your continuing supervision or at least that you would be informed; that is, you, the Commission, would be informed and you could decide what you thought was the best way to proceed, if any changes were necessary.

Your Staff would, obviously, keep you informed and that would be the process. We urge you to pursue more selective process, a less structured process for information development and that we begin, subject to your oversight, to have meetings to discuss and negotiate where to go from here.

One of the reasons I make the comment about the structure of the MFRs and does it give you what you need is our last rate filing many years ago was over 20 feet high. That's a lot of effort, and we would like to focus in and urge you to focus in from the beginning on what you might want.

However, as to the path that you might be going down, if you, in connection with MFRs, in initiating a rate proceeding, we would submit to you that after a record that we

believe FP&L has of being both active and aggressive in reducing cost to provide service and a record of more than six years of facilitating the passing of those savings on to customers, that a rate proceeding is not called for, and it should not be initiated unnecessarily.

Initiating a rate proceeding would, we respectfully submit, send the wrong signals as to FPL. FPL has and continues to take significant risks to affect substantial customer savings. And, as I mentioned, I don't think incentive regulation should just end overnight.

FPL will be refunding, as I mentioned, \$100 million. That sort of a refund doesn't happen in a rate case. It's not the result of a rate proceeding. The settlement authorizes FPL to expense up to \$100 million in each of the three years of the settlement of discretionary write-off of rate base.

In terms of a recognition of what FPL's response to trying to reduce customer's costs, I want to point out that in the first two years FPL took the maximum of the discretionary amount. That means that rate base was reduced, that means that future revenue requirements are reduced, and that means that current earnings for the company were reduced. We think that's appropriate response, and we would like to think that it might continue to be.

We don't think that the proper message at FPL is that you should not continue to take steps, such as you already

have, to reduce costs. And I say that because having been through several, it appears to me that a major electric rate proceeding changes almost everybody's point of view and disrupts the very environment which, in our case, we believe has prevailed over the last eight years or so and has led to the kind of substantial savings that I'm talking about.

Rate cases are costly and the work on them consumes most of the time of many people for months on end, which means that many of the very people who are charged with the responsibility of running the company now have the added and very time-consuming job of working on discovery responses and completing necessary forms for MFRs.

Rate cases are contentious and they're adversarial. That's just the way it is. Rate cases either force or result in defensive strategies that lower incentives through reduced costs. We urge you to recognize that FPL is not a company that provides bad service. It's not a company that has high costs.

For instance, looking at FPL's 0&M expense since 1990 through the year 2000 on a cents per kilowatt hour basis, and this is not fuel, this is nonfuel 0&M, it's continuously declined from a level of 1.82 cents per kilowatt hour in year 1990 to 1.09 cents in the year 2000, 40% decline.

And I'm going to comment in a minute about what that relates to in terms of the Commission's O&M benchmark. But that has been a steady effort to reduce cost that has resulted

in benefits to customers. You don't need to take the step that you're being asked to take in order to obtain from FPL a responsive way of addressing its rates and costs to customers. FPL will provide the information, we'll negotiate subject to your continued monitoring.

We urge you to continue the incentive regulation approach that you have pursued so far. The settlement that we are in, and I want to summarize it for you a little bit, the settlement, because I heard discussion about rate changes in the prior item.

The settlement, which we had that was initiated with the office of public counsel, has a rate reduction of more than \$350 million a year. And I say more than, because the recommendation mentions \$350 million. But when you apply it to the billing determinants, it's not insubstantially an excess of \$350 million. That's a rate reduction, and it's a big one. That's about \$4.20 a month; that's not about -- that is, that's \$4.20 a month for the residential customer that uses 1,000 kilowatt hours.

Refunds to customers, independent of that rate case, were 22 million in the year 2000 and the 105 million that I previously mentioned. We have a year yet to go. I also mentioned to you the \$100 million per year in discretionary write-off which, so far, FPL has used the maximum amount.

The agreement provides a continued incentive to

control O&M expenses, because refunds are made without regard to actual earnings. At the time this Commission approved our current settlement, arguments against the approval were made, and they are very similar arguments to those that are being made now.

In 1999, alternate Staff argued, in part, rate reductions and other issues can and should be resolved in the form of a full revenue requirements proceeding. And I had concluded, therefore, that where we are today with what you're being asked to decide, was not necessarily a factual change, but was a philosophical difference, that what you had authorized and found to be appropriate was opposed and it was thought, by some, that you shouldn't do it. But I want to point out that those arguments were made before and you considered them.

The stage was set for the \$350 million rate reduction by FPL efforts to reduce 0&M and FPL reduction in debt costs which, in prior negotiations and agreements, to write off rate base and thereby further reduce cost of service. And just as a comment, FPL had independently gone out and reacquired high-cost debt, incurred a premium to do so and, thereby, reduced the cost of service. In one of your -- that freed up some dollars which were used in write-offs of rate base items.

Similarly, the same sort of approach was used because of the control of O&M levels by FPL. But it's the O&M that I

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wanted to comment, because this is an area of extreme contention, had been over the years, with the extremely high levels of O&M expense that electric utilities we're seeing, and the Commission's imposition of an O&M benchmark to try to control them, to try to limit them and to try to force explanation by the utility for the level of their costs.

But. for instance. FPL's costs in 1994, which is right before we started the first Commission-approved write-off of rate base. FPL's O&M expenses for that year were nearly \$290 million level -- lower, excuse me. \$290 million lower than the llevel that would have been produced by an O&M benchmark based upon a 1988 year, escalated only for consumer price increases, the CPI.

We didn't throw in customer growth -- or excuse me, we didn't throw in that as it related to generation O&M. pick that year, because although you asked a question about when our last rate case was and, I think, the answer was '85, you did reduce rates for FPL in 1990, and you used 1988 test year. And so, I picked that 1988 -- or used numbers from 1988 to do the calculation, and I picked the '88 year to pick the level of O&M that you allowed, and then did the multiplication.

That's a substantial amount, \$290 million. You know, it's only a little bit over a billion, in any event. And that was achieved, despite inflation of nearly 25%, customer growth of over 260,000, and sales growth of 15% in that time period.

FPL's efforts, we believe, to aggressively control O&M continue. And as I mentioned, this earlier chart shows that the level in 1995 was 1.33 cents per kilowatt hour in 1995, and that's declined down to 1.09 cents per kilowatt hour. So, even after you started the incentive approach, we've continued that.

Commencing in 1995, FPL was authorized by this
Commission to begin expensing or writing off a substantial
amount of rate base. All told, that write-off period covered a
little over four years. And in that time, FPL wrote off \$954
million of rate base. The reduction of rate base has reduced
average cost of service -- and this is just my
back-of-the-envelope calculation -- has reduced the annual cost
of service, but I emphasize annual by about \$115 million. And
all that reflects is simply the cost of capital with equity
escalated to reflect taxes. That's a continuing savings.

FPL's agreements to pursue these cost savings, and don't get me wrong, it wanted to do it, but FPL's efforts and agreement to do so had risk attached to it, and it was not an insignificant risk. The Commission expressly recognized this risk. And I want to read you from order 98-0027, in part.

For the Commission said, "Under the proposed plan, the company has an incentive to minimize its operational expense in order to achieve the forecasted minimum write-off."

We didn't have just the discretionary amount. We had a minimum

we had to write off. So they had this incentive to achieve the forecasted minimum write-off requirement while still protecting current earnings level. In this respect, the company's current earnings may be in jeopardy if it fails to sufficiently control operational expenses. Of course, there were other things, too, which is unforeseen expenses or other problems which could create either a lack of -- a lowering of revenue or increasing expenses.

But FPL's voluntary efforts to reduce costs have and continue to produce substantial customer savings. In that regard, and that is in regard to voluntary efforts to reduce the cost of service, I want to touch on the annual discretionary amount that I mentioned once again under the current agreement.

That settlement agreement did not require FPL to write any of that amount off. It was discretionary. But, as I said, FPL booked the maximum amount and so far has further reduced rate base by another \$200 million, which reduced the annual cost as we go forward because of that substantial write-off. So now, we're over a billion dollars in rate base reduction.

Commissioners, I thought there were two conclusions, at least, that needed to be drawn from this history. First, FPL has not just agreed to actions to substantially reduce the cost of service. It has proposed them as well. Second, FPL

has continually demonstrated a willingness to respond, to negotiate, to agree to achieve cost savings and to pass those cost savings through to its customers without the necessity of going through a rate proceeding.

There are several factual assertions in the Staff recommendations with which I disagree. If you wish, I will respond to questions on them, otherwise, I'll move on. I want to urge you, however, that you not require the filing of MFRs to initiate a rate case and that as to FPL, that you recognize where we are with incentive regulation, you recognize what we achieve and what we're in the process of working on and that instead, with an agreement that has nearly a year yet to run that you pursue a more focused information-gathering process. And that subject to your oversight and direction, that we meet and discuss with Staff and the office of public counsel and whoever to find out what is the best way to go forward to address that time when the current stipulation is over.

I think, there have been some questions about, well, this doesn't stop us from negotiating and I would say, no -- I mean, that would stop it from negotiating, if a rate proceeding is initiated. And I would say no, it doesn't. However, I think that in terms of the argument being made that you must have certain information, you must look at it that it makes it difficult -- it makes it difficult to do so when you've made that commitment.

And, I think, as to Florida Power & Light Company, in particular, that not only its track record, but the fact that we've got nearly a year yet to run, suggests that you're not in that position, anyway. And so, you know, respectfully, we ask that you not do that.

The couple of points that I wanted to comment as to the MFRs, the --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Childs, may I interrupt you for just a second? I'm not sure I understood your last statement. Going forward with requiring a MFR filing prohibits you from negotiating?

MR. CHILDS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I didn't understand your point.

MR. CHILDS: Well, maybe I have the wrong point that you didn't understand, but I will try to identify it.

As I understand the recommendation, FPL would be directed to file MFRs, I think, by August 15th is what the recommendation is. And what we have asked -- what we urge you to do is don't direct us to file MFRs to initiate a rate proceeding. We are -- we commit to provide information. We believe not only that, but that the questions that ought to be asked, if you're trying to pursue some of those concerns, are not just what's in the MFRs. A lot of that we don't think is what you necessarily need, but we would instead try to pursue what is important and we would ask that you do that in a more

filing date, I urge you, again, to be flexible with that and as to information and we not set a hard deadline which is going to be difficult.

And I want to come back and talk a bit, if I can, about the issue of GridFlorida. And Chairman Jacobs, I know there's been some comments about whether that relates to the motion or not and, unfortunately, some of the arguments that were already made related to the issue and the motion. And I'm going to try to avoid that, but I'm going to at the same time, suggest to you that we would have had occasion to respond to the recommendation orally, and that's what I'm trying do.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I understand.

MR. CHILDS: We believe and urge you to recognize that there ought to be a fairly rapid way took on to address this issue. It's been raised. It happened to be in the form of the motion, but I will represent to you today, again, that it's been raised as an area of concern, and we are telling you, not just signaling, but we're telling you that, you know, we ask that it be addressed in an expeditious fashion, and we would propose to do that.

I ask you again, however, not to make a decision on MFRs as it relates to FPL for the added reason of this assertion that you need it for GridFlorida because, first of all, that does relate to our motion, and I find a way that we're precluded -- we might be precluded from arguing, but I

don't think it's appropriate to decide that MFRs are necessary because of a concern about GridFlorida without perhaps --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Let me just say this, Mr. Childs. I would expect that whatever decision comes from the motion, we would make sure that it's consistent with whatever decision we issue today.

MR. CHILDS: Fine. That's fine, but I also would suggest that I don't think there's particular insight to be gained from MFRs as to that issue. It just -- I mean, you might have pro forma adjustments, but if someone asks you to address specifically something that was an MFR or something else, you can adjust it -- address it in your filing with the Commission, but it is not an MFR that has a particular space or form for that subject.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Understood.

MR. CHILDS: It doesn't -- it's not there.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Thank you.

MR. CHILDS: Once again, Commissioners, I realize that you have heard extensive argument, you've voted, you've expressed your views about Florida Power Corporation and where you'd like to go with them. I think, that we are in a different situation, and I would ask you, respectfully, to take that into consideration when you decide what the next step should be.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Ms. Grealy, were you going to address us at all?

MS. GREALY: No, I'm just going to respond to questions.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, I have two questions for you. On August 2000 -- August 10th, 2000, we had a workshop here on GridFlorida, and there were two questions, one that I asked and one that Commissioner Deason asked that you responded to in the workshop, and I just want to see if you have an update since that time.

I asked you how the membership interest, as I understand it, with GridFlorida, Florida Power & Light would contribute a membership interest into GridFlorida and would receive service in return. And I wanted to know how the membership interest would be reported on your books for regulatory purposes and how the tax deferral would be reported on your books for regulatory purposes, and your response was, "That's a take-home question. We'll have to get back to you." I was just wondering if you've had an opportunity to analyze that question.

MS. GREALY: I don't have an answer for you. We're still in the process of working on GridFlorida and the specifics of how it would be recorded. Let me check.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay.

then?

MS. GREALY: Commissioner, what I can make sure that you and the Staff have is an answer to those questions with what our current thinking is, we have responded to those questions in the form of informal discovery or interrogatories that we received from your Staff. So, as far as what we're thinking, what we no know to date, we have responded to your Staff to those questions, and I'll get a copy.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. I think, this was back when it was just Commissioner -- or Chairman Jacobs, Commissioner Deason, and I. And, I think, Commissioner Deason and I were concerned about how much of the transmission cost associated with the RTO would be in wholesale and how much would be in retail, and how we knew how to separate those costs so that we could make sure that the consumer was protected and wasn't, in fact, paying twice.

And Commissioner Deason asked you about the recovery of the incremental cost and how it could be identified. And back in August 2000, you said you were pretty close to identifying what's in our retail rates. I was wondering if you had that with you.

MS. GREALY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Can you give that to Staff,

MS. GREALY: Sure. That question I did anticipate and recall that you were concerned with. And I have that

Let me

answer -- I was close then. I have that answer now. 1 2 just say that it's approximately 89% of our transmission assets 3 are in retail and 11% are in wholesale. I also want to point 4 out that that is --

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COMMISSIONER JABER: So. if 89% is in retail, you don't think that we should probably use an MFR filing or something short of that rate case to identify what costs are associated with transmission versus what costs are associated with generation?

MS. GREALY: I think, this makes the point that it's not necessary to have a rate proceeding, and it's not necessary to have a rate case to give you that information. I have that information. It's \$265 million included in our retail base rates for those assets for transmission. That's what our base rates are based on, that's what's included in base rates.

And, I think, it really makes the point that we do not have to go through a full rate proceeding to provide that information to you. It's a separation study. It's information that we can readily get to you and your Staff. At the last meeting with you, you asked me the guestion, I didn't have it then, I have worked it up, the schedules, and we can provide that information.

COMMISSIONER JABER: What's a separation study? MS. GREALY: A separation study looks at your cost and looks at your revenue requirements. It looks at how much

of your costs are used to serve your retail customers and how much are used to serve wholesale customers, and it's separated based on sales or load to serve retail versus wholesale. And it is a cost of service study.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman, I'm not here today to recommend a rate reduction. We are committed not to make any such recommendation until next April, but I strongly support every aspect of the Staff's recommendation. And the reason that I do that is because as Mr. Childs spoke, simple questions come into your mind.

And, I think, that these simple questions can be answered, and they won't be answered in an adversarial way. In the many, many years we've practiced together, I don't think an unkind word has ever passed between Mr. Childs and myself, and I don't propose that there would be that in the future.

But the simple questions are: Florida Power & Light has base rates that were established, to the best of my recollection, somewhere between 1983 and 1985, based upon a utility system that existed at that time. Since that time, there's been tremendous growth in the system, there have been tremendous new assets added, operating expenses, as he's pointed out, have changed dramatically, over a billion dollars in income taxes has been collected from customers that were collected before they need to be paid and are sitting on the

books as an asset of the corporation.

As he's pointed out, 0&M expenses have been reduced by \$290 million. Customer growth has been 15%. The rate base has been reduced by over a billion dollars, in addition to the rapid write-offs through the oil backout clause, since the last rate case the entire investment to bring coal by wire from Georgia has been written off.

So, you have, as Senator Campbell has suggested to you in his letter, it would be good to have MFRs just to get on the public table so people will understand what the circumstances are with respect to this utility and what it is that customers are paying for today.

When next April comes around and the settlement agreement expires, what will the base rates be then? I think, public counsel takes the position that base rates have now been permanently adjusted down \$350 million. I just have the sneaky sort of feeling that Florida Power & Light is going to say no, we go back to the base rates as they were before the settlement agreement.

So immediately, the \$350 million annual reduction that customers have seen for the last three years will evaporate. If the legislature then freezes base rates --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. McWhirter, --

MR. McWHIRTER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: -- are you indicating that you

anticipate Florida Power & Light to file for a \$350 million 1 2 rate increase or that it would be an automatic action? 3 MR. McWHIRTER: No. sir. I'm suggesting it would be 4 an automatic action. I think, base rates were established. 5 customers were given a credit of \$350 million for three years. 6 but when the three years was up --7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let's just ask him. Is 8 that Florida Power & Light's position? MR. CHILDS: Well. not only is it not our position, I 9 mean, it didn't happen. We reduced the rates by .0042 cents 10 done on a kilowatt per hour basis the rate was reduced. It 11 12 wasn't our intention. It's intriguing, though. MR. SHREVE: Scratch all that. 13 MR. CHILDS: I don't think it had ever crossed 14 15 anybody's mind that that was the approach. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say this. As one Commissioner that voted to approve that, I certainly did not 17 contemplate that at the end of the three years there was going 18 19 to be a \$350 million rate increase. 20 MR. SHREVE: Commissioner, our position is the only 21 way they're going to get those rates back up is to come in here 22 and go through a rate case. 23 MR. CHILDS: Clearly, you asked the wrong person. 24 MR. McWHIRTER: Well, this is a wonderful revelation

to me, because I am pleased that my simple question has been

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answered so immediately and so promptly that it was a \$350 million permanent reduction that occurred four years ago, and the company is now on record stating that there will be no change in base rates from the reduced rates that we're under now.

There are still other simple questions, though. If the O&M expenses have gone down by \$290 million, does that \$350 million incorporate that reduction or is that in addition to the \$350 million? The revenue adjustment program that results in \$100 million refund to customers this year is an indication that revenues have grown beyond a certain incremental growth rate that was locked in. So, the revenues have increased substantially. Customers didn't get all of the increase. They only got the amount over the annual increase in revenue that was permitted in the settlement agreement.

What my second simple question, then, is what happens at the expiration of the three-year period? Does that commitment to refund expire? And, of course, Mr. Childs will probably tell us, no, it doesn't expire. We will continue immediately to continue to get those kinds of refunds. And if he does, that certainly will answer another of my simple questions.

The problem is that customers in Florida, in the Florida Power & Light service area, are obligated to buy electricity only from Florida Power & Light. In a sense, it's

a government-protected monopoly.

Now, the rest of the government in the state of Florida lives under what we call the sunshine law. And people have access to information and understand all the facts. MFRs is a way that you cast the sunshine on utility operations. And I would suggest to you that it makes sense that a government-protected monopoly from whom customers are obligated to buy should be willing to open its books to the sunshine so that we know that what we're being asked to pay is appropriate.

I'm not going to belabor this issue, but only to tell you that I think the Staff has done a good job. I think, Senator Campbell is exactly right, that it makes sense to disclose what the real facts are, so when the legislature does address this next year, they will at least know what the earnings of Florida Power & Light are and how that reflects upon customers.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Mr. Shreve.

MR. SHREVE: A few very short comments really about something Mr. McWhirter brought up. And, I think, it was an excellent thing to do to bring up the three years and the rate reduction of \$350 million. I think, it was understood that it was -- at least our understanding, it was going to stay in place. But there have been so many references in the press and so many different places that it referred to a three-year billion dollar deal on the rate reduction. So, I think, it's

an excellent point that he brought that up and we've got it clarified on that. So, I think, it was good that Mr. McWhirter brought that up and we have it set.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Great. Mr. McWhirter, you're having quite a euphoric day here.

MR. McWHIRTER: Are you asking me a question?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: No. I just said you're having quite a euphoric day here. You were able to reminisce on the first docket --

MR. McWHIRTER: -- a great old friend.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, I have the proud honor of filing a petition to intervene on behalf of my parents, who are customers of Florida Power & Light in Melbourne and, therefore, have a substantial interest or so, I would allege, in the outcome of this case. And unless Mr. Childs objects to me representing my mom a day or two after Mother's Day, I'll proceed.

Mr. Childs told you that at some length that FPL is different from Florida Power Corporation. He's right, of course. As your Staff told you earlier, Florida Power Corporation had a rate case eight or nine years ago. You had a shot at looking at their MFRs. I assume, there was a cost of service study fully allocated in that case.

Florida Power & Light, on the other hand, had its

last rate case fully 16 years ago in 1985. My recollection is that that case, and Mr. Childs can correct me, if I'm wrong, was to put St. Lucie II in rate base, it was a limited proceeding. The previous full revenue requirement of this case of the company, I think, was in 1983. And according to your Staff was based upon a fully-allocated cost of service study based on the year 1981, which is fully 20 years ago.

Now, that's the difference; that is, I would suggest to you, Commissioners, that you know and your Staff knows and your customers of this utility know substantially less about what this utility has been doing the last decade or two than what you're aware that Florida Power Corporation has been doing, merely because of the frequency of them appearing before you in cases in which they have to supply significant amounts of operations data.

Now, where they're similar; that is, FPL and FPC, is that they're both currently overearning, according to your Staff recommendations. That is to say, irrespective of this \$350 million thing and whether they're going to go back or not go back and increase their rate base, your Staff says at Page 3 of the recommendation, they're currently overearning in the current rates and that they'll continue to so earn.

They say, if I can quote briefly at what is Page 3 of the Staff recommendation, it's in the first paragraph of the Staff analysis. They say, in part, "Every month, since the inception of the revenue-sharing plan in April 1999, however,
FP&L has achieved, quote, FPC-adjusted, closed quote, ROE, has
exceeded the maximum of it's authorized ROE range over this
23-month period. FPL has achieved the 23% ROE ceiling by a
range of four to 157 basis points through February 2001."

Now, you'll have to get from your Staff what 100 basis points equals in terms of annual revenues for this company but, I think, I heard 80 million. I don't know, but you can establish that. Now, your Staff was concerned about this company overearning under this plan, which is this plan of the day, it's what's operational now.

I'm not here to criticize anybody that participated in it, because I don't know -- I'm just not here for that purpose. But I don't understand necessarily how that squares -- their overearnings for 23 months squares with the statutory requirement that they be allowed a reasonable return, an opportunity to earn a reasonable return on their investment.

But your Staff says they're overearning, notwithstanding that they have included adjustments they find troublesome nonrecurring, things of that nature, as was the case of Florida Power Corporation.

And if you'll indulge me, one more quote, the same page of the Staff recommendation: "FP&L has maintained this high level of earning, despite this imposition of the revenue cap and its related refunds, the 350 million annual base rate

reduction, the 100 million discretionary production plan amortization write-off, the inclusion of a \$69 million settlement with FMPA in November of 1999, and the December 2000 3 recording of a one-time cost, including substantial executive 4 5 compensation expense of \$62 million related to the failed 6 merger with energy. Staff is concerned that once the 7 revenue-sharing plan ends on April 14th, 2002. FP&L's earnings 8 will continue to exceed it's authorized maximum ROE ceiling of 9 12% with no protection provided for the ratepayers from these 10 high earnings," closed quote.

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Now, to that, Mr. Childs says to you that even though we haven't given you formatted MFRs, well-established, that they had no problems and the other utilities had no problem filing when they were interested in having their revenues and their rates increased, he suggested it's burdensome, because it's 20 feet high.

He suggests, instead, if I heard him. I could be wrong, that he can tell you how much their expenses have gone down over the last four or five, six years, or whatever. I will submit to you, that's their obligation.

Each of the utilities you regulate have an obligation to be efficient. He's offered to give you balance sheets and other such data. You can get that in their annual reports. I submit to you that there is a greater case to be made for this utility being required to file MFRs, as your Staff has

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suggested again, than Florida Power Corporation before. You won't have the information. The information that you have now is substantially more stale than what you had for Florida Power Corporation. The need is every bit as great.

The fact that they only have -- that they have a year left on their settlement means you probably should get started. When would they have you wait? If it takes three, four, five, six months to complete the MFRs, you need to get started. I won't touch on the RTO issues, but I think they're substantially the same as the Staff has suggested for Florida Power Corporation.

I would urge you to allow the Staff, Mr. Shreve, Mr. McWhirter, their clients, once they're in a position to do so, if there's going to be negotiations, to negotiate from a position of strength. They need to have the information to be on a level playing field with this utility. Arguing that MFRs are too expensive is, again, a case of being pennywise and pound foolish. So, I would urge you to adopt your Staff recommendation. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. Does that conclude the presentations?

MR. CHILDS: I'd like to respond to some points.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Do you want to do it now or wait until after questions?

MR. CHILDS: I'd like to do it now, if that's okay.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: All righty.

MR. CHILDS: As opposed to what?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: In case there are questions from Commissioners.

MR. CHILDS: If you have questions, I'll try to answer those.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. Go ahead, if you'd like to do it now.

MR. CHILDS: Well, some of the suggestions that I think the, you know, the rhetorical approach of government-regulated monopoly or government-protected monopoly, et cetera, I think, are a bit pejorative, but I think that makes the point. What we're trying to have you understand is that there has been a good faith effort to affirmatively reduce costs and pass those costs on to our customers.

The suggestion of the what do we do at the end of the three-year period, that's exactly what I was trying to tell you, that what we propose is that we discuss and establish and negotiate what to do without committing ourselves to a rate case that perhaps we don't need; that once you've committed yourself, and I'm concerned about the commitment, that it's difficult to extricate yourself from that and, I think, the discussion here today has suggested that.

COMMISSIONER JABER: That's what I was trying to get you to clarify for me before. Whose commitment and who would

||have trouble --

MR. CHILDS: Well, let me try to present it to you this way and just sort of think through what we would do, and that is --

COMMISSIONER JABER: I try. I try so hard to think through what you all do.

MR. CHILDS: -- that if you ordered us to file MFRs, our first reaction is that as it relates to committing to a rate case is that you're urged to tell us to do that; in other words, your Staff asks you to tell us to file MFRs to initiate a rate case. And I don't want to have the Commission unnecessarily state that it is initiating a rate case, because that is a formal proceeding. It's not just MFRs. It's a more formal proceeding, it's an adversarial proceeding, you have lots of participation, discovery, and features attendant with that.

Let's say we took the next step and we attempted to meet and discuss what to do. You've heard a lot of arguments about you have to have MFRs, you know, to do the review. And I don't want to have you accept an argument that you have to do something and then have a settlement be something short of what you've been urged is a necessary predicate.

I mean, we think that there's the basis for you and the office of public counsel and, I think, this has been done in the past to look at information that is relevant and

appropriate to FPL's operations and make a decision as to what's the proper course of conduct.

In terms of this argument, and Mr. Twomey suggests, well, you have to have MFRs to do it because there isn't any detail. If you want detail, we'll try to give you detail, but I think the relevant information is that the O&M expense is what it is, and then it's gone down and substantially below the O&M benchmark. And if you want us to talk about why it's not higher or why it's not lower, we can do that, but a commitment to a rate proceeding is very serious, and we wish to avoid it.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Glad to hear you say that. That's positive.

MR. CHILDS: Pardon?

COMMISSIONER JABER: That's positive. Because what I thought you were saying to me is you were worried about the commitment to a rate case would preclude you from negotiating, so I'm very relieved to know that you would negotiate in good faith.

MR. CHILDS: We think we have, and that's why I tried to go to the history. We think we have a history of that. We have a history of agreeing to \$350 million, and it is more than that, it is not an insignificant amount for a company, even one FPL's size. That's an awful lot of money, which brings me to the next argument, the argument made, and it's in the recommendation not quite, I don't believe, the way Mr. Twomey

said it, but he said Staff alleges that FPL is overearning.

I'm going to read you something from the last recommendation
when you approved the settlement.

That recommendation at Page 6 says, "With the above sharing mechanism, FPL could earn above the top of its authorized range of ROE of 12%, if its revenues are below 3.4 million." Later, it goes on to say that "their own review reflects that the company probably would," it says, "under the stipulation, Staff estimates of the achieved return on equity indicate FPL will earn over 12%, the top of the ROE range, under the stipulation in 1999 and that the achieved earnings will continue to grow over the three-year period."

Now, to then say, well, now, here you are in midstream in your settlement and you're overearning, I think, that begs the question a bit. And I also think that in terms of what we've told you and explained to you is that the only reason the earnings are at that level is because the company has continued to aggressively manage its O&M expense and other costs. I mean, some of those are, for instance, reduction and debt costs.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Mr. Childs, that raises one of the important questions that occurred to me. And it is a balancing, I agree, but you wouldn't suggest, though, that the language you cited was intended to be of some authority to, or granting us some authority to, in perpetuity, for you to exceed

your earnings range?

MR. CHILDS: Absolutely not. What I'm saying is that when Staff had information, other people had information and looked at it and the Staff was warning you in this recommendation. This was in the Staff that said you ought to go to a rate case, and they said you ought to go to a rate case, one of the things they pointed out to you, and have MFRs, they pointed out that this earnings result could occur.

Now, what I hope you understand is that the view was that it might occur, if you're very fortunate in lots of things and you're able to maintain your O&M under control, you're able to maintain other expenses under control and actually reduce them and it was not a surprise. And the other sort of a -- you know, how these things happen is that there was not much more that FPL could have done. It already wrote off the maximum \$100 million discretionary amount for that year. There was not much more, except it could have said, and this is what I mean about the defensive postures that rate cases engender, potentially.

It could have said, well, appearances are important so, you know, maybe we ought to not control to that level. We ought to report something and spend more. And, I think, that gets us away from the very incentive regulation that we're talking about.

As to the sharing issue, you know, the sharing is

that over the first threshold FPL gets to keep 1/3, and 2/3
goes to the customer in the refund. And above the second
threshold, and I don't have those thresholds right before me,
but over the second threshold the customer gets all of it. So,
it's a sharing, but it's not exactly equal.

You've had a lot of comment, and I'm hesitant, but I want to come back to the MFRs and the concern about whether you have data about customer's costs and allocating costs. I think, those are part of the MFRs. There are those customer class cost of service studies, separation studies. There are several of them, as I recall. They specify several methodologies that you have to use.

That's the kind of information that doesn't necessarily -- you don't -- I'm suggesting to you that you don't tell us to file MFRs, all of them, if that's what you want. If that's what you want, we can provide that information. But rather than just providing everything, because it happens to be on the list, we're suggesting that you should be more selective.

We think you can look at that information, we believe you can look at that information and answer a number of concerns that have been raised about what do we do in terms of establishing sort of a level basis for knowing what degree of cost relationship there is between classes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Childs, were you here for

the Florida Power Corp. item? 1 2 MR. CHILDS: I was. 3 COMMISSIONER JABER: Don't you think that that's --4 direction to Staff to eliminate or waive the rules with respect 5 to unnecessary MFRs will accomplish exactly what you're saying? 6 MR. CHILDS: Well. I don't know. You know. I don't 7 mean to be argumentative, but the rule applies to rate 8 increases. not decreases. There is a form that's been filed. 9 I think, it would. And we have, in the past when we filed --10 when companies filed increases, we've routinely met and 11 discussed what we filed. And if that's the direction you take, 12 I really would urge that, but I would urge that you please keep 13 an open mind, in any filing requirement for flexibility. 14 because there are going to be those kinds of concerns and 15 issues that need to be addressed. 16 And I say that because having gone through MFR preparation and seeing a lot of detail preparation, there's 17 18 some of them that are very useful and some of them that aren't used for much. And we'd like to avoid the ones that aren't 19 20 necessarily important. 21 COMMISSIONER JABER: Just a couple of questions for Staff. 22 23 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. 24 COMMISSIONER JABER: Tim. there's a difference with

respect to the two recommendations in that for Florida Power &

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1 Light the rate settlement has not expired.
2 MR. DEVLIN: That's right.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And I got the impression from Staff's recommendation that you were recommending the August 15th, 2001 deadline, because you want to be done with the rate case by the time the rate settlement expires. You're trying to allow for a transition into a new rate.

MR. DEVLIN: That's exactly correct, Commissioner. We were not, as Mr. Childs characterized, trying to cut in midstream. We were trying to set up a process that would deal with the day the revenue plan expires.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Saying all of that, though, August 15th is 90 days, I think, right, 90 days from today?

MR. DEVLIN: Correct.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You're more familiar with FPL's books and records than I am right now. Is it realistic, as opposed to the 120 days we had earlier, is it realistic for a company like Florida Power & Light, who is larger than Florida Power Corp. to be able to file MFRs, even efficient MFRs, within 90 days?

MR. DEVLIN: Well, I think, with your suggestion of sitting and seeing which ones we can perhaps waive or modify, the 90 days, there's nothing magic about it. Again, we were working back from the April 2002 day. And the reason 90 days

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for Florida Power & Light versus 120 for Power Corp. is because they haven't been going through the significant changes that Florida Power Corp. has been going through.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. That's with respect to capturing earnings. Now, with respect to the cost allocations and separating out production generation and distribution, what about Ms. Grealy's suggestion that a cost of service or a separation study is really all you need?

MR. DEVLIN: I'm going to need help on that question, because that's not really my area. Connie Kummer's probably the best person to answer that question. We may have to come back on that.

MR. WHEELER: I think, what Ms. Grealy was talking about was simply a separation study, and all that does is separate the pot into retail versus wholesale, it does not do the cost allocation among the rate classes within the retail jurisdiction. So, if she just meant just a separation study, no, that wouldn't get you all the way to the rate class level.

MS. GREALY: I think, I went on to say -- and Dave is absolutely correct -- to get this information I did a separation study, that's all I needed to do, but we have done a cost of service study, and we can certainly provide that. And that's really a very good example of the difference between the MFRs and information that you or your Staff would need.

The MFRs, for example, in cost of service ask you to

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file in a couple of different ways under a couple of different methodologies. And, I think, it would be more appropriate for the Staff to ask us, give us a cost of service study done under current Commission policy. That's what we want to provide. That's what we're in a position to provide, as opposed to the MFRs. So, I think, the cost of service study is a good example of what we're proposing.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Do you envision, Tim, that that would be part of the discussion in terms of eliminating the MFRs and the requirements that are not going to be needed by Staff?

MR. DEVLIN: Yes, I do.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Can you take a guess -- you're not recommending any amount held subject to refund in the FP&L recommendation, and it's because you are trying to honor the spirit of the rate settlement that we are not a party to, but this Commission did approve. But could you take a guess, if we had to hold money, subject to refund, do you have a guestimate of what that amount to be for Florida Power & Light?

MR. DEVLIN: We did a rough, very rough estimate and, hopefully, won't be held to it in evidentiary hearing, but making the same kind of adjustments we made with Power Corp., back out nonrecurring items and merger-related costs, et cetera, we're talking roughly a quarter of a billion dollars, over the top of their currently authorized range of 12%.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Chairman, when questions are finished. I think, I can make a motion.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Any other questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Realizing the hour is
late, I'm ready to make a motion and it can be voted up or
down, and then we can proceed.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I second that motion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: First of all, let me say that I wanted to compliment Staff on their recommendation. I thought a lot of thought went into it, and it certainly has provoked a lot of thought by a number of other people which, I think, is what we need at this time.

However, I'm not supportive of, at this time, mandating that we go forward and require the filing of MFRs at this time, and let me say why. First of all, I do make a distinction between Florida Power & Light and Florida Power Corporation. I think, that we do have the luxury, if you want to call it that, of having more time than is the time frame under which we're trying to pursue with Florida Power Corporation.

I think, it can give us an opportunity to proceed in a more flexible manner. This company is right now is in the filing year of the three-year incentive plan. I think that the plan has worked, it continues to work. I think, it was envisioned to work this way by the parties which presented it

to us, and it was fully represented to us, and we understood that there was the distinct possibility that Florida Power could earn in excess of its authorized rate of return. But it was a new mechanism, a new regime, and the idea was that customers probably would benefit because there are incentives for Florida Power to reduce cost, take some of those risks upon themselves. And if the revenues materialized, there would be even greater sharing for the customer.

So, but I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that that was not a license for this company to overearn in perpetuity, that at some point we have to reassess where we are. And this company has benefitted, as has the customers, through the initiatives with management in containing costs, reducing not only O&M, but debt costs, and things of that nature, but at some point we need to reassess where we are and see where we need to go forward from here.

I think, it would be potentially constructive, and I'm certainly willing to give the parties an opportunity to sit down and discuss the flexibility of MFRs, whether they're required or not. Florida Power & Light has indicated that they are certainly willing to provide necessary and relevant information, both in terms of financial information, rate structure information, cost of service, and information on their RTO which, as Mr. Childs points out, MFRs don't even use the term RTO, it was never even contemplated when MFRs were

first instituted and that we give this opportunity to work to see what can come of it.

I recognize that Staff is trying to mesh the initiative here to get a final determination to coincide with the expiration of the current incentive rate plan, and that's a laudable goal, but I don't think it's necessary. We can, if necessary, put money subject to cover any period of time between expiration of the rate plan and before final rates could be implemented, if we find ourselves in a rate proceeding.

And the parties are certainly -- they can take initiative, and it may be that there could be some type of a temporary extension of the current rate plan to tide us over, if we need to. But all that is just supposition at this point, we don't really know. I would recommend that we not take the action recommended today, but that we allow a reasonable period of time, and I'm open to suggestion as to what would be a reasonable period of time to pursue this flexible process as it has been described by Mr. Childs and Ms. Grealy. And that if that is not fruitful, then we come back with a recommendation to go forward with MFRs.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Commissioner Deason, I can't support that motion, but I want to explain why. To me, the fact that FP&L -- that our Staff hasn't looked at the level of rates or the ROE for -- and I know there's disagreement as

to whether it's 20 years or since 1990 -- gives me great concern, not just from the earnings level, but I'm also trying to address the concerns we heard this session and with respect to, you know, potential restructuring.

I think, there's a sense of urgency that I'm trying to keep in the back of my mind with respect to allowing the rate case process, if it has to go that far, to be complete so that the Energy Commission can use it to benefit the goals and the proposal that the Energy Commission finds is appropriate. I want to be able to confidently comment on the RTO and the implementation on the RTO after I know what the cost -- what the retail rate impact is to the residential ratepayer.

And although, I completely agree with you that there are differences with the two items in the sense that this one has a rate settlement that doesn't even expire, Staff is not going to try to implement any of the rate changes until after the rate settlement expires.

For the sake of consistency, I would have supported a motion to support Staff. So, I'm not going to support your motion, Commissioner Deason, but I also don't think that an order that requires FP&L to file a rate case in any way prohibits them or prevents them from negotiating further.

You know, I think, it would be the same direction that we gave to Florida Power Corp. and to our Staff and even more so, because this is a bigger company and, I think, that

1	Mr. Grealy has raised very good points with respect to the cost
2	of service. But as I listened to her, that's not any different
3	than what I wanted Staff to do in eliminating some of those
4	unnecessary MFRs, so I don't think we're very far apart. I
5	just really think, though, that going forward with potentially
6	a rate case perhaps might make Staff and the parties
7	communicate more, because there is a sense of urgency to the
8	situation. So, I can't support your motion, Commissioner.
9	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: We do have a motion. Is there a
10	second?
11	COMMISSIONER DEASON: And like I said, my feelings
12	aren't hurt in the least.
13	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Good thing you qualified that
14	today.
15	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Mr. Chairman
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I would encourage a
17	different motion so we can proceed.
18	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I'll encourage that as well.
19	COMMISSIONER PALECKI: I can't second Commissioner
20	Deason's motion. I agree with Commissioner Jaber. I very much
21	appreciate the steps that Florida Power & Light has taken over
22	the years to make itself a more efficient utility to reduce its
23	cost and to simply make itself a better utility. Nonetheless,
24	simply too many years have passed since this Commission has
25	conducted a full revenue requirement rate proceeding for

Florida Power & Light. And, I believe, it's this Commission's duty to the consumers in Florida to initiate the full revenue requirement rate proceeding at this time.

I believe that as part of that, our Staff should look into incentive regulation to explore techniques that would allow Florida Power & Light to be incented to become even more efficient and to share savings with the ratepayers in that manner, and I think that can be done within the context of a rate case filing, but I would agree with Commissioner Jaber that a rate case filing in MFRs are needed at this time.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yeah. And the only question left in my mind, though, is that August 15th date. When is Florida Power Corporation filing theirs?

MR. DEVLIN: September 15th.

MR. CHILDS: Commissioner, I don't want to speak inappropriately when you're voting, but if it is possible to comment on the filing date, I would appreciate being able to say something about it.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Go ahead, Mr. Childs.

MR. CHILDS: It will be difficult to meet that date.

And if the sense of the Commission is to go forward with

something other than what Commissioner Deason moved, we would

urge you, please move it back. It's going to be tough. I

mean, it may be that it's humanly possible. And certainly, if that's what had to be done, we would do our best to meet that

date. It's a very difficult date to meet, and we'd urge that it be moved back.

COMMISSIONER JABER: You know, I give everyone the same direction, which is I don't know what the magic number is, but I can move Staff for the purpose of moving this along with the same direction to Staff. If that is absolutely an unrealistic date, you need to let us know.

The other thing you need to keep in mind, Staff, is assuming you guys don't work really hard in negotiating with the parties and the consumer advocates, and we have to go forward with the rate case, you're going to have two big MFR filings right around the same time. And I know we've got the Staff to handle that and all of that good stuff, but you need to take the logistical concerns into account. So, I'll move Staff with the same direction we gave in the Florida Power Corporation filing.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Have a motion and a second. Let me just say I'd like to echo the comments I made earlier, but I'm even more encouraged here, because I've heard some very positive comments coming from the company. And again, I would expect that we will proceed forward in that same spirit. I really believe this is very much a window of opportunity to think through these issues more carefully. But again, I think, what we're looking for here are results. And, I think, with that in mind we can move forward. You had a comment?

1 MS. HART: Mr. Chairman, before ya'll vote, I need to 2 make a verbal correction for the record, it's a technical 3 correction. The recommendation, as originally filed, indicated 4 that this docket is proposed agency and it is not, this is a 5 procedural docket. And so, on the cover sheet of the 6 recommendation as originally filed, the words "proposed agency action" should be stricken. 7 8 Thank you. CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. With that modification, 9 10 to the motion as well. 11 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Before we vote, let me say I 12 understand that there's a motion and a second. My motion died for lack of a second. I understand that. I just -- I'm going 13 14 to vote for the motion. It's not my preferred alternative, but 15 I think it is certainly a course of action which we need to 16 pursue given that my original motion did not get a second. 17 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. It's been moved and seconded. All in favor, aye. 18 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 20 21 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 22 COMMISSIONER PALECKI: Aye. 23 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Opposed? Show it passes, Item 18.

(Item 18 Agenda Conference concluded at 6:10 p.m.)

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1	STATE OF FLORIDA )
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON )
4	
5	I, KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the Agenda Conference in
6	Docket No. 001148-EI was heard by the Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically
8	reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this
9	transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
11	attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in
12	connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS Monday, May 21, 2001.
14	
15	KORETTA E. Starfold  KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR  FPSC Official Commissioner Reporter
16	FPSC Official Commissioner Reporter (850) 413-6734
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