## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: DOCKET NO. 950379-EI - Determination of

regulated earnings of Tampa Electric Company pursuant to stipulations for calendar years

1995 through 1999.

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN E. LEON JACOBS, JR.

COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ

PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 36

DATE: Tuesday, December 4, 2001

PLACE: 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

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## PARTICIPANTS:

BOB ELIAS and TRICIA MERCHANT, FPSC Staff.

## STAFF RECOMMENDATION

ISSUE 1: Does the inclusion of interest expense on tax deficiencies in the calculation of TECO's regulated earnings comply with the provisions of the settlement?

RECOMMENDATION: Yes. The inclusion of interest expense on tax deficiencies in the calculation of TECO's regulated earnings does comply with the provisions of the settlement. More specifically, paragraphs 10 and 11 of the settlement do not preclude the Commission from determining the prudence and reasonableness of interest expense on tax deficiencies in calculating TECO's regulated earnings.

<u>ISSUE 2</u>: Does the settlement preclude interest on tax deficiencies for any items other than those related to the Polk Power Station? RECOMMENDATION: The settlement does not No. preclude any reasonably and prudently incurred interest on tax deficiencies. The plain meaning and purpose of the settlement allows any interest on tax deficiencies that the Commission deems to be prudent and reasonable. The settlement does preclude OPC from challenging the prudence of interest on tax deficiencies related to the tax life of the Polk Power Because the language of the settlement is Station. unambiguous, additional standards of contract interpretation need not be applied in this proceeding.

ISSUE 3: Was it appropriate for TECO to record interest expense on income tax deficiencies in 1999? Recommendation: Yes. It was correct to record the interest on tax deficiencies in 1999 because the liability was incurred and could be reasonably estimated. Further, under APB 20, it would have been improper for the company to record the expense as a prior period adjustment.

<u>ISSUE 4</u>: What amount of tax deficiency interest included in the calculation of the company's earnings in 1999 is related to the Polk Power Station that OPC is obligated to support as a prudent expense for

ratemaking purposes in this proceeding under paragraph 10 of the stipulation?

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>: While the record indicates that some of the tax deficiencies relate to the Polk Power Station, it is silent as to what amount of interest on tax deficiencies relates to Polk.

<u>Issue 5</u>: Should rate case benefits be included in the cost/benefit analysis used to determine the prudence of costs incurred in 1999?

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>: No. The evidence does not reflect that a rate change would have resulted if the deferred tax balance in the 1994 test year for the last rate case was lower. Thus, the rate case benefits should be removed from the company's cost/benefit analysis.

ISSUE 6: Should deferred revenue benefits/(costs) be included in the cost/benefit analysis used to determine the prudence of costs incurred in 1999? RECOMMENDATION: Yes. To the extent the cost/benefit analysis is relied upon by the Commission, it is appropriate to include the deferred revenue benefits. Had the company not taken the tax positions it did, the overall refund that the customers received for the years 1995-1998 would have been much less, assuming that the stipulated refunds were decreased proportionately.

<u>ISSUE 7</u>: The prehearing officer ruled that this issue is subsumed by Issue 9.

ISSUE 8: Is it appropriate to include the interest accrued on deferred revenues as a component of the cost/benefit analysis?

Recommendation: Yes. To remain consistent with the Commission's prior treatment of interest on deferred revenues, staff agrees that, to the extent the cost/benefit analysis is relied upon by the Commission, the deferred revenue interest component should not be removed.

ISSUE 9: Does the cost/benefit analysis prepared by the company support its claim that the interest on tax deficiencies is prudent and in the best interests of the customers?

RECOMMENDATION: No. However, allowing recovery of balf of the requested interest expense on tax

half of the requested interest expense on tax deficiencies is the most reasonable alternative available to determine fair and reasonable costs to allow for 1999. Interest on tax deficiencies of

\$6,343,836 should be allowed as an above-the-line expense in determining the net operating income for 1999.

<u>ISSUE 10</u>: Does the use of a cost/benefit analysis as a method to determine the prudence of a cost incurred in 1999 violate the proscription against retroactive ratemaking?

RECOMMENDATION: No. The cost/benefit analysis does not violation the proscription against retroactive ratemaking as it is not applying new rates to past consumption. Rather, it is applying a past rationale to determine the prudence of a cost incurred in 1999.

ISSUE 11: Is OPC equitably estopped from asserting inconsistent positions in this proceeding regarding adjustments not made in the last TECO rate case? RECOMMENDATION: No. TECO did not rely to its detriment on positions asserted by OPC in this proceeding. Accordingly, OPC cannot be equitably estopped from asserting inconsistent positions in this proceeding regarding adjustments not made in the last TECO rate case.

<u>ISSUE 12</u>: What effect, if any, does Section 120.66, Florida Statutes (2000), have on the Commissioners' ability to engage in X ex parte communications with staff members?

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>: None. The staff has not engaged in any "prosecution or advocacy" in this proceeding which would result in the application of Section 120.66, Florida Statutes, to staff in these proceedings.

<u>ISSUE 13</u>: What is the appropriate net operating income for 1999?

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>: The appropriate net operating income for 1999 is \$182,762,385.

ISSUE 14: What is the amount to be refunded? RECOMMENDATION: The amount to be refunded is \$10,512,378 through September 30, 2001, plus interest accrued from October 1, 2001, until the refund is made to customers.

ISSUE 15: Should this docket be closed? RECOMMENDATION: The docket should be closed after the time for filing an appeal has run.

1 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Item 36. 2 MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, Item No. 36 3 is staff's recommendation regarding the determination of regulated earnings of Tampa 5 Electric Company pursuant to stipulations for 6 the calendar year 1999. This recommendation 7 addresses various issues surrounding the issue, 8 the inclusion of interest expense on tax 9 deficiencies and whether that should include 10 above-the-line income for 1999 surveillance 11 purposes. 12 Staff is prepared to address any questions 13 you may have regarding this recommendation. 14 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Commissioners, shall we 15 go issue by issue? 16 Sounds like resounding approval on that. 17 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I only really had 18 questions on one issue. 19 COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. exactly. 20 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Issue -- let me guess. 21 Okay. So with the exception of Issue 6, we 22 can go -- was that it, Issue 6? 23 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: That's fine. 24 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Let's go ahead and take 25 that up, and then the other issues, sounds like

we can come back and take them up in summary fashion. Sounds like a reasonable thing?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioner Baez, for whatever it's worth to you, my questions really are generic policy questions before I even get to the issues. I don't know that I can --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Ladies first. Executive call.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Ladies don't always want to go first.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: But sometimes they have to go first.

generic policy question. It seems to me that staff's recommendation is again an attempt to compromise as it relates to the sharing of the expense issue. But, Tricia, what I got out of your recommendation was, there's flexibility based on the record, and it hinges on the policy approach the Commissioners want to take. If we want to send a very strong signal that companies should aggressively fight issues in front of a governmental body, whether it be the IRS in this case or a state agency, then perhaps we want to make sure that they have every incentive to do

that. Or to not allow the expenses to flow through at all, which is still within our discretion, might have the opposite effect. We would be sending a signal to the utility that they should never be aggressive in fighting issues in front of governmental bodies.

You sort of took a middle approach and you said it's important to send the incentive. The record exists for sending the incentive. You didn't believe the record existed for determining how much of the sharing.

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct, or exactly how much of the interest expense in 1999 was prudently incurred, what were the items, what were the breakdowns for the types of deficiencies that they had.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. My policy question is this. The record does support 100% of the recovery, basically no sharing, but allowing the company to sort of have full incentive.

MS. MERCHANT: If the Commission believes that just relying on the cost/benefit analysis, including only the deferred revenue benefits, if you believe that, then, yes, I believe that you

1 | could allow 100% of the cost.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Just based on a deferred revenue analysis, not the other.

MS. MERCHANT: Just based on the cost/benefit analysis, that there are benefits that occurred because this company took the tax positions that it did.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Right. And it doesn't affect that there is a refund. What's affected is the amount of the refund, depending on the policy approach that we take.

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JABER: There is no question in your mind that the company acted prudently in fighting the IRS issue aggressively, the income tax on -- the interest expense on the amount owed?

MS. MERCHANT: On a generic basis, yes, I think the company acted prudently. On a specific item-by-item basis, I don't think we can tell.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I guess my questions are more of a generic -- pretty much of a generic nature as well. And in conducting an analysis ex post facto of the company's actions, we've

attempted to go in and assess basically the facts as they existed at that time and how the company responded to those facts; correct?

MS. MERCHANT: To the extent that the information was in the record. There was not a whole lot of detail in the record that showed specifically -- there was some information that showed these were the types of issues that they were taking before the IRS.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Right. Did the IRS in their ruling give any analysis that says, okay, we -- kind of like this is a good domain of debate between us and taxpayers, and their ruling -- and I had intended to get a copy of that to read it, but I did not. So is the IRS acknowledging that we accept that this is a valid subject, these are valid subjects for companies to step out on and basically assert a position?

MS. MERCHANT: I'm not sure that the record goes to that extent. The IRS did not penalize the company, and that's in the record. So the individual basis behind each of these issues, the IRS -- I don't believe that the record shows specifically what the IRS believed on a given

1 issue, but in general these were the issues --2 the IRS did not penalize them on these issues. 3 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Ms. Merchant, should 4 the fact that they weren't penalized have any --5 I mean, is that any indication that --6 MS. MERCHANT: Yes. The fact that they 7 were not penalized shows that they were not 8 overly aggressive in -- if they had been 9 penalized, then --10 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: There's an imprudence 11 there. 12 Then we would consider some MS. MERCHANT: 13 of that amount to possibly be imprudent, if they 14 went to the extent that they were going to be 15 penalized. But they were not penalized. 16 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: In any case, in any of 17 these instances. 18 MS. MERCHANT: For these examples. 19 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Right. 20 MS. MERCHANT: Or for these tax issues, I 21 should say. 22 COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioners, you 23 know, generically speaking, on this proceeding, 24 I've never been troubled by the fact that the 25 company aggressively challenged the IRS on the

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deficiencies. That has never been a question in my mind with respect to their being prudent in their actions.

I approached this docket in this fashion. I looked at the settlement first and then the plain reading of the settlement. I just kept going back to the words. Whether the parties had a meeting of the minds, I don't know, because, you know, obviously, we weren't a party to the settlement. But I looked at the plain meaning of the words and realized that for whatever reason, this situation, in my opinion, and especially after the hearing, didn't fall into that part of the settlement related -- as a matter of fact, it did the opposite. I think the exact words were all reasonable and prudent expenses shall be recovered. And I think this was a reasonable and prudent expense, so that took care of the settlement issue for me.

And then it was, well, obviously, they were prudent, and we want to encourage that challenge, but we don't want to send the very extreme signal where -- go off and challenge every little thing, because you'll be protected in the ratemaking process. I don't want to do

that. And I'm comforted again by the approach staff took, because they will analyze these situations on a case-by-case basis.

50-50, although legally we're allowed to do it because there's a range and there's a case that says we can look at our, you know, expertise in the area and determine a number based on the range, I know that that can be done. But I think this is one of those cases that justify not sharing, because the benefits that the customers received were benefits associated to keeping the tax expense down.

And I offer these comments because I can make a motion, but I don't want to take away from the discussion. That's where I am. This is — if we deny staff's recommendation on the main issue and say that 50-50 isn't appropriate in this limited case, I don't want to preclude that some sharing at some point may be necessary or that companies shouldn't rely on this decision and think that they will always have a buffer in the ratemaking process. I think the amount of the benefit that was gained by the consumers in this case warrants our being proactive in sending an after-the-fact signal

that they acted appropriately in this case.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, Commissioner, I guess as it turns out, whatever questions I may have had were generic as well. Here's the way that I approached it.

First of all, this docket was opened originally protesting a PAA action in which prudence was determined. Now, I know that that should have nothing to do with the instant case. However, it became a contract, an issue of contract interpretation. And in my mind, once the contract interpretation issue was answered, we interpreted the term whether it included all anticipated additional expenses or just the ones that were explicitly enumerated. Once that issue would have been developed or determined, then all the other issues would have fallen out.

I don't believe that there should have been -- maybe in retrospect, it's my fault for allowing it to kind of develop that way, but I don't believe that we were ever considering an issue of how much money was going to be allowed. In my mind -- and I could be wrong processwise, but in my mind, the prudence and the entirety of

the number that should have been in question or would have been in question had been somehow determined beforehand, at least in my mind, the way that I was thinking about it.

And it never -- I never had a doubt but that if it was a contract interpretation situation, then an interpretation one way or the other would have decided what the ultimate number was. To me, any play in between -- I understand that we have all that discretion, but any play in between as to whether it was zero or all of it wouldn't have been the place for it as a result of the challenge that OPC offered.

So I guess to my way of thinking, there was never any concern as to whether there should be sharing or not. I think we can -- I'll accept your suggestion that there should be a signal or some notation made in an order that says this is a case-by-case basis, it continues to be a case-by-case basis, and it shouldn't be taken as precedent that 100% recovery will be appropriate every time in every case.

However, that's not what I felt -- that's not what I took this docket to be about. This docket was about how a settlement agreement was

going to be interpreted. And once that was

determined, there wasn't going to be a question

on an issue that I think we had spoken to

before.

I'm also not comfortable with the fairness of saying you go out and take aggressive positions, and even though it's not inconsistent with other situations, with other similar situations in which all the recovery had been allowed, because of some order of magnitude on what the numbers are or how long these deficiencies have been carried, that we're going to take a look at the number. I think that's kind of sandbagging. At least that's the way it felt to me.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. And actually, it might be that the bigger the number, the more aggressive they need to be. There are situations like that.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Yes. And I realize that this is -- also, I just wanted to say, I think what made this magnitude an issue or the materiality or the number being so big is the number of years that this was being carried on. If I'm not mistaken, there were some tax issues

that were being carried over since the late '80s. So, you know, that's just a function of -- it was more a function of the timing of it than anything else. I wasn't concerned so much by the size of the number. And I think -- long story short, I think I'm more comfortable standing by what I believe was the original decision and let it stand at that.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Well, my approach to this is actually a combination of the two concerns. One is, we do have a stipulation that the parties entered into. And if we're going to give credence and credibility to the negotiations that happened in the context of those stipulations, then we have to be very concerned about how we give them effect here now.

Alternatively, we have a strategy that was undertaken that clearly had some benefits to ratepayers which you cannot simply toss aside. You cannot ignore those benefits.

what I found myself getting back to is the policy issue here. We will -- our action will give direction and incent some conduct. I am concerned that we be very clear about what

conduct we want to incent.

If at the time these tax positions were taken the cost/benefit analysis was undertaken and done, and the risk to the company assessed and risk to the ratepayers assessed, and then it turns out that -- however that decision ultimately wound up being resolved, I have a lot of confidence in that strategy, because that's where the balancing needs to occur. That's where the give and take needs to occur, at the time the risk to both the company and the ratepayers is fully assessed before you engage in and take that position, and then our process I believe should then be simply a confirmation that that balancing of interests occurred.

I think it's great, and it should be that on average, the guesses were good, the guesses were on point, that the analysis that was done is a good analysis, and on average, we should see that ratepayers see benefits that accrue to them from this conduct.

If I would see then -- ultimately see results where, even though the aggressive positions were taken, but ultimately I don't see the results coming forward, that should speak to

the prudency of those actions as well.

The challenge here is I believe that -first of all, I don't know that we had given enough direction initially on that, I think, we as the regulator had given. So then absent that, I have to look at then -- and we're fortunate enough here to have the expertise, if you will, although somewhat in a removed state, and perhaps even in an indirect state. I have to look at what the expert agency would say as to this. And so it carries great weight for me that the IRS took a look at this and basically determined that, well, it's within the range of reasonableness to dispute this, or not so much to dispute this, but to take these positions, and even if they lose, we won't penalize them.

I still believe, however, that if we're going to say that we think we want to see this conduct, I want to see a better record. And I think we absolutely have to do this on a case-by-case basis. I want to understand that at the time these positions were taken that these cost/benefit analyses were done. And I quite frankly am not saying that they weren't in this case. In fact, I think the company's proof

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is -- I think they've done a significant job of that.

I'm suggesting that from a public policy standpoint that if we're saying that we think it's a reasonable strategy to take aggressive tax positions, that it is done in a very informed, a very deliberate, and a very professional manner at the time the positions are taken so that we can -- with the disadvantage of looking after the fact, can come and impress some level of objectivity to our decision-making. That's much more important here than the result that we achieve in this particular decision, that we have in some way, form, or fashion achieved objectivity in how we reviewed this conduct after the fact.

And that is a concern for me under these facts. I think staff has done an analysis that I think is extensive. However, I think where I come down is again, when I look at the totality of the circumstances, I see that apparently this was a -- there was a range of reasonableness here that the IRS accepted, at least as to the ability to take these positions initially. And so I think that carries considerable weight for

me.

But I want to emphasize again that on a going-forward basis, when this issue comes up, I would make sure that we as an agency dig into the issues, what were the nature of the calculations, what was the nature of the cost/benefit analysis done at the time the positions were taken, so that we know the risk that is on the company going forward and the risk that is on the ratepayer going forward.

And again, I don't think we need to say in every instance that there was a 100% success rate for the position that was taken. But on average, that's how we balance it out. On average, the ratepayers should see the benefit of these tax positions taken. And then, in my mind, we have some manner of objectivity in the future to take a look at these transactions and determine, okay, this was within reason, this was prudent.

And having said that, did I hear -COMMISSIONER JABER: I can move Issues 1
through 8 if you all don't have questions on 1
through 8.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, Commissioner, if

So --

1 I'm reading the tea leaves correctly here, I 2 just have a question for staff. A denial of 3 staff on Issue 9, how does that impact the previous issues? I mean, is there anything that 5 would fall out differently? 6 MS. MERCHANT: No. 7 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: There wouldn't. 8 COMMISSIONER JABER: Go ahead, Bob, because 9 I'm reading 1 through 8 to be those foundation 10 questions, the settlement, the cost/benefit 11 analysis. 12 MR. ELIAS: Just a point of clarification. 13 Issue 7 was subsumed in Issue 9, so it would be 14 1 through 6 and 8. 15 COMMISSIONER JABER: But, you know, to play 16 it safe, why don't we just go issue by issue, 17 because we don't want to find out later we have 18 to come back. 19 So Issue 1 dealt with the settlement, 20 whether the inclusion of the expense was 21 consistent with the settlement. I can move 22 staff on Issue 1. 23 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.

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CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. A11 in favor?

1	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
3	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show
4	Issue 1 is approved. Issue 2.
5	COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 2, I can move
6	staff on Issue 2.
7	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
8	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Just a moment, please.
9	COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 3
10	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Just a second.
11	COMMISSIONER JABER: Oh, I'm sorry.
12	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: My only problem here is
13	that I don't know. I guess I'm okay on that.
14	Okay. Motion and a second. All in favor?
15	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
16	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show
17	Issue 2 is approved. Issue 3.
18	COMMISSIONER JABER: Move staff on Issue 3.
19	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
20	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and second. All in
21	favor?
22	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
24	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show
25	Issue 3 is approved. Issue 4.

1	COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 4, I would move
2	staff.
3	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
4	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All
5	in favor?
6	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
7	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
8	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye.
9	COMMISSIONER JABER: Issues 5 cleans up the
10	cost/benefit analysis a little bit, so I would
11	move staff on Issue 5.
12	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
13	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All
14	in favor?
15	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
17	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Show Issue 5 is
18	approved. Issue 6.
19	COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 6, I would move
20	staff.
21	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
22	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Subject to my prior
23	comments, I'm going to vote in favor of this,
24	but I may in all these cost/benefit analysis
25	issues write something that encompasses my

1 comments. 2 Motion and a second. All in favor? 3 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 4 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 5 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Show Issue 6 is 6 approved. Issue 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 7 we don't need 7 8 to vote on. Issue 8, I would move staff. 9 Second. COMMISSIONER BAEZ: 10 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. A11 11 in favor? 12 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 13 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 14 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Show Issue 8 is 15 Issue 9. approved. 16 COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 9, generically 17 I would want to allow recovery of all of the requested interest expense on tax deficiencies 18 19 because the approach taken by the company is 20 prudent. Is that enough, Bob Elias? I mean, 21 how --22 MR. ELIAS: I believe, consistent with the prior discussion, that we have a good basis for 23 understanding the rationale behind that 24 decision. 25

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. 1 MR. ELIAS: That's sufficient. 2 3 COMMISSIONER JABER: Because it's not exactly how you worded the issue, but that's 4 5 okav. MR. ELIAS: I understand, I think, with 6 sufficient clarity to craft an order that 7 8 reflects the decision. COMMISSIONER JABER: Commissioner Baez, my 9 10 point is, staff takes the --COMMISSIONER BAEZ: It's a different 11 12 grounds. 13 COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. COMMISSIONER BAEZ: That's what it is. 14 15 You're not actually denying, but --COMMISSIONER JABER: It would be to find 16 17 the expenses reasonable and prudent because the 18 proactive approach taken by the company in 19 challenging those issues was prudent and benefits the overall body of general ratepayers 20 21 in that it limited the tax expense. 22 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, I guess -- as 23 part of your statement, you said it benefited 24 the ratepayers, so I guess -- aren't you implying somehow that the cost/benefit analysis 25

1 was adequate?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Right, yes.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Isn't that fact that you're just denying staff --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That may lose me if you go that far.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Well, that's why I'm asking these questions, because staff says the cost/benefit analysis is not adequate. I think it is.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: And I don't have any problem with that. I just want to be clear on what we're saying, because that becomes the grounds for whatever.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Here's my point. The implication is that the mere taking of the position in and of itself and some measure of benefit afterwards equals prudency. And my whole point is that there is a deeper, more robust analysis of how the position was taken, what IRS provisions were in play, what were the prior rulings of IRS on those positions. A deeper, more robust discussion is necessary more than just the fact an aggressive position was taken. And what I want to say here is that I'm

prepared to accept the positions here because I see that an indirect opinion by the prevailing agency seems to give some credence to that. But in the future, I would hope that we would engage in such a more robust discussion about the decision, the strategies, and the factors in play at the time the decision was made.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Well, Mr. Chairman, I guess I don't disagree that more is better in situations on issues like this. But I guess -- are you saying then that the cost/benefit analysis as presented here meets with your satisfaction or not?

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Because it includes the idea that -- yes, a qualified --

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Based on the totality of --

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Based on the totality, a qualified yes. And again, I'll probably write something to concur. But a qualified yes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. Aren't we saying -- the three of us, aren't we saying what's on the bottom of the page 39, that last paragraph on the bottom of page 39?

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: I agree with that.

1 COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Elias, does that 2 get us where we need to be? 3 MR. ELIAS: Yes, I think so. And then --4 COMMISSIONER JABER: Based on the record, 5 it recognizes I think that the cost/benefit 6 analysis may not have been comprehensive. But 7 at some point you have to rely on good old 8 common sense. 9 MR. ELIAS: And I've always thought of 10 prudence as kind of a two-step analysis. You 11 know, you look at planning, and you look at 12 results. And if the utility appropriately 13 planned on the front end and they were 14 reasonable in their actions --15 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: An adverse result can 16 be outweighed, or overcome. 17 MR. ELIAS: That's correct, or, you know, 18 that they shouldn't be penalized for acting 19 appropriately on the front end, for doing what a 20 reasonable person would do. 21 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: That's exactly the 22 point. What if we were here looking at adverse 23 results? 24 MR. ELIAS: And here, if I can kind of 25 summarize what you're saying, the result was

favorable. Therefore, it's not necessarily appropriate to go into the same level of depth on the front end with respect to the reasonableness of the steps they took.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Can I change that a little bit? I don't think that I'm saying that it's not appropriate to go into a deeper level. I'm saying that given the results, that it may not have been -- it has been overcome. I mean, you're calling it a two-prong or two-sided test, and I think that to the extent that one -- I mean, I like the concept. To the extent that one can overcome the other, then one can overcome the other, and it doesn't necessarily have to be whether the proper planning on the front end -- it can possibly be the other way around.

MR. ELIAS: I think we're saying the same thing.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Let's not beat a dead horse. My whole point here is that nobody at the time they took these positions were guaranteed results. I have very serious concern with incenting a company to take these positions based on the fact that they think they know what

1	the results are going to be.
2	COMMISSIONER JABER: If it's the right
3	thing to do, it's the right thing to do.
4	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: If it's the right thing
5	to do, it is.
6	COMMISSIONER JABER: Put that in the
7	order. As long as Bob, who is crafting the
8	order, understands what we're trying to
9	accomplish, I'm comfortable moving forward. And
10	certainly we can read the order, Bob.
11	MR. ELIAS: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Very well. I think we're
13	on
14	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Did we get the motion
15	straight?
16	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: The motion on Issue 9
17	would be to allow recovery of the entire
18	requested interest expense on tax deficiencies.
19	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Yes. That sounds
20	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
21	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Motion and a second. All
22	in favor?
23	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
25	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show

1 | Issue 9 is approved.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. And Issue 10, I would move staff, because I do not believe it constitutes -- what we just did constitutes retroactive ratemaking.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: I had some trouble with this, but I think you convinced me.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Motion and second. All in favor?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.

COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.

CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Show it approved. Issue 11.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Now, Issue 11, I have to tell you, I found annoying, and I want to send a very strong signal to companies. The Office of Public Counsel, in my humble opinion, is in a very unique situation because of provisions found in 350 that allow them on behalf of customers to raise any issue, perhaps at any time they want, within limits, obviously. But this — to say that OPC is equitably estopped from raising an issue is like saying a

1 customer can't raise an issue. And I just -- my 2 motion to be to move staff, and I hope I never 3 see that issue again. 4 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second. 5 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All 6 in favor? 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 8 COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye. 9 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show 10 Issue 11 is approved. 11 COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 2, I would move 12 staff. 13 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Twelve, you mean. 14 COMMISSIONER JABER: I'm sorry. What did I 15 say? 16 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Two. 17 COMMISSIONER JABER: Issue 12, I would move 18 staff. And, Legal, if you would also think 19 about whether a reference to 350 is appropriate for the order as well. There is a provision in 20 21 350 that specifically exempts staff from 22 ex parte communications. So I would move staff 23 on Issue 12. COMMISSIONER BAEZ: second. 24 25 CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. A11

1	in favor?
2	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
3	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
4	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show that
5	Issue 12 is approved. Issue 13.
6	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Thirteen has to
7	change.
8	COMMISSIONER JABER: Fall out, yes.
9	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: It has to fall out.
10	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Right.
11	COMMISSIONER JABER: Can we just give broad
12	discretion to staff to make the necessary
13	fall-out adjustments? So with that modification
14	to Issues 13 and 14, can we make a motion on
15	those two?
16	MS. MERCHANT: It will be the same amounts
17	from the PAA order.
18	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Okay.
19	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. So the motion on
20	Issue 13 is to make those positions consistent
21	with our decision in the prior issues, but it
22	would likely be very close to the prior PAA
23	order; correct?
24	MS. MERCHANT: That's correct.
25	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Okay. We have a motion

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1	and a second.
2	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
3	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: All in favor?
4	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Aye.
6	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show
7	Issue
8	COMMISSIONER JABER: Move 15.
9	COMMISSIONER BAEZ: Second.
10	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Moved and seconded. All
11	in favor?
12	COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye.
13	CHAIRMAN JACOBS: Aye. Opposed? Show it
14	approved.
15	Thank you. And we will take a recess and
16	be back on Issue 39 at 1:30.
17	(Conclusion of consideration of Item 36.)
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## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LEON )

I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter transcribed under my supervision; and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 34 are a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 11th day of December, 2001.

MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR

100 Salem Court

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