BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: DOCKET NO. 000061-EI - Complaint by Allied

Universal Corporation and Chemical

Formulators, Inc. against Tampa Electric Company for violation of Sections 366.03, 366.06(2), and 366.07, F.S., with respect to rates offered under commercial/industrial

service rider tariff; petition to examine and inspect confidential information; and request

for expedited relief.

BEFORE: CHAIRMAN J. TERRY DEASON

COMMISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS, JR.

COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER

PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NUMBER: 26**

DATE: Tuesday, August 1, 2000

PLACE: 4075 Esplanade Way, Room 148

Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: MARY ALLEN NEEL

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PARTICIPANTS:

JOHN ELLIS, on behalf of Allied/CFI.
ROBERT ELIAS, Commission Staff.
HARRY LONG, on behalf of Tampa Electric Company.
STEPHEN SIDELKO, Allied/CFI.
MARLENE STERN, Commission Staff.
PATRICK WIGGINS, on behalf of Odyssey
Manufacturing Company.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

<u>Issue 1</u>: Should TECO's and Odyssey's requests for oral argument be granted?

<u>Recommendation</u>: The requests for oral argument do not need to be ruled on because the docket has not been to hearing. Each party should be allowed ten minutes to address the Commission.

<u>Issue 2</u>: Should the Commission grant the motions for reconsideration filed by TECO and Odyssey?

<u>Recommendation</u>: The Commission should deny TECO's motion because it does not identify any points of fact or law that were overlooked or not considered by the Prehearing Officer. The Commission should deny part of Odyssey's motion for the same reason, and does not need to rule on that portion of the motion to which Allied has no objection.

<u>Issue 3</u>: Should this docket be closed?
<u>Recommendation</u>: No. This docket should not be closed.

1 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Item 26. Staff, you can introduce the item. 2 3 Item 26 is Staff's MS. STERN: 4 recommendation on two motions for 5 reconsideration filed in Docket 000061-EI, which 6 is the complaint by Allied Universal Corporation 7 and Chemical Formulators, Inc. against Tampa 8 Electric Company. Odyssey Manufacturing Company is an intervenor in the docket. And Staff has 9 10 recommended that each of the parties be given 11 ten minutes to address the panel. 12 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. That's Issue 1; 13 correct? There has been a request for oral 14 argument. Is that what you're recommending, 15 that oral argument be allowed, and ten minutes 16 per side? 17 MS. STERN: Yes. 18 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Any objection, 19 Commissioners? 20 All right. We will proceed then with oral 21 argument. Who's prepared -- who should go 22 first? 23 MR. LONG: I'm prepared to go forward. 24 CHAIRMAN DEASON: All right. Very well. 25 Are the parties okay with ten minutes?

fine?

All right. Please proceed.

MR. LONG: Good afternoon. My name is
Harry Long, and I'm representing Tampa Electric.

I would first of all like to thank the Commission for entertaining oral argument on our motion for rehearing. We know this proceeding has taken up quite a bit of the Commission's time on what appear to be procedural issues, and we would not have asked for rehearing of what appears to be a procedural order if we were not convinced that the order seriously and unnecessarily damages our ability to use the CISR tariff and as a tool to create benefits for our ratepayers.

There are six points in particular that we ask the Commission to reconsider in the June 27th order. And the first thing I would like to do is to put the arguments that I'll make into the proper context.

I've given each of you and the Staff an envelope containing one of the documents that we filed with the Commission back in March. This document is also essentially the same as the exhibit to the testimony of Mr. William Ashburn

that we filed with the Commission in this case.

MR. ELLIS: I'm sorry, but I must object to your asking the Commission to consider documents and material you haven't provided to us. That's absolutely improper.

MR. LONG: Well, I think it's entirely proper, because I'm not asking the Commission to consider this document with regard to the ultimate issues in this case. This document is relevant to my argument on my motion for rehearing, and I offer it for that purpose. And under the Commission's rules, it's entirely appropriate for the Commission and the Staff to review this document, which presumably they've already done, since it was filed with the Commission back in March.

If I can continue --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Hold on just a second,
Mr. Long. I'm going to defer to Staff. This is
in a -- this is obviously confidential
information. It's in an envelope. I've not yet
looked at it, even though I started to, but I
put it back --

MR. ELIAS: I think that we need to focus on why we are here, which is a motion for

1 reconsideration to demonstrate a mistake of law or fact in the Prehearing Officer's order 2 3 concerning discovery. I think it's quite a leap of faith, based on what I've heard so far and 4 based on what was in Tampa Electric Company's motion, to get into the substance of some 6 7 exhibits that are the subject of this discovery 8 dispute, and I'm not sure how they're reasonably 9 related to the arguments on the question of 10 whether or not there was a mistake of law or 11 fact. So subject to Mr. Long demonstrating that 12 there's information in there that is essential 13 14 15

to the Commission's understanding of the legal issue that's before it, I would suggest that --CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Long, can you describe to me how this document, whatever is on here, is relevant to the matter before the Commission?

MR. LONG: Yes, I can, Mr. Chairman. In the June 27th order, the Commission recognized that in this case, the essential element is to balance the interests of Allied, who claims to have been harmed by some action of Tampa Electric, and the interests of the ratepayers in maintaining the integrity of the CISR tariff. I

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think that in making that balance, it's
imperative that the Commission keep in mind the
policy context in which those decisions are

being made.

One of the points to be made by this document is that the issues raised in this case are frivolous. It is that straightforward. In one of our earlier discussions, we pointed out that in this document, which we filed back in March, we provided a side-by-side comparison with what was done in the case of Allied and in the case of Odyssey. And I would submit for the purpose of determining the weight to be accorded the interests that Allied is advancing, it's first of all important for the Commission to take into account what the bottom line is.

That one sheet of paper before you is where this case will end up when the dust settles. That is where we will end up. And on line 19 of that document, that is the bottom line that we'll get to after all the time and effort that has been made. So for purposes of considering these procedural issues, I think it's important for at least the Commission to have that in mind.

Second of all, that document bears on one of the issues that we have raised, and that is the proper form of the nondisclosure agreement. Allied has made an argument that its due process rights are somehow violated and its ability to participate in this proceeding is somehow impaired if there are reasonable limits placed on who can view confidential information. I think that it's important for the Commission to see the confidential information that we're talking about and to make its own assessment as to how complicated a task it is for someone to look at that information and evaluate it.

I think the point to be made is that once you see this information, it will be crystal clear that certainly Allied has ample resources to review this information and participate intelligently in this proceeding without unnecessarily disclosing this information to individuals who are directly involved in competitive activities and who present the greatest danger of accidental disclosure, in the best case, of this information.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Can I ask you a clarifying question?

MR. LONG: Certainly.

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COMMISSIONER JABER: You said early on that vou attached this information to someone's testimony?

MR. LONG: That was attached to the testimony of Mr. William Ashburn which was filed a couple of weeks ago in accordance with the procedural schedule in this case. We proposed to redact that testimony and make it available -- at least that portion of it, and make it available to those individuals who sign an appropriate nondisclosure agreement.

COMMISSIONER JABER: What exactly then did you attach to the testimony if you proposed -so I'm assuming you didn't redact anything. You asked for confidential treatment.

MR. LONG: We asked for confidential treatment and filed in a sealed envelope an unredacted copy of Mr. Ashburn's testimony and filed with the parties a redacted version.

> COMMISSIONER JABER: T see.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And there has been an objection to the Commission looking at this for purposes of this reconsideration. Can you more fully state the basis for the objection, please?

MR. ELLIS: Yes. And I begin by quoting a comment that you made in the most recent telecommunication matter you were considering.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, that's a sore point. You may not want to do that.

I'm kidding. Go ahead.

MR. ELLIS: We are here on reconsideration. We're not retrying this. I understood we were here on a motion for reconsideration of the order issued by the Prehearing Officer on June 27th deciding a number of discovery matters. Now I find we're here on reconsideration of TECO's motion to have this case decided based on a secret showing of evidence that's going to be excluded from my consideration. This is just another attempt by TECO to violate Allied's due process rights and prevent us from being able to examine evidence and confront witnesses. It's totally improper.

MR. LONG: Mr. Chairman, I might point out that counsel for Allied has not alluded to a single Commission rule or regulation that prevents what I'm proposing to do, and he has been unable to do that because there is none.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, Mr. Long, what I'm

going to do at this point is, I'm going to allow you to discuss this document without divulging any confidential information. But in an abundance of caution, I personally -- I'm not going to look at. Now, if you can make your relevant points without me looking at the document, please feel free to do so without divulging any confidential information.

Obviously, there's something contained in this document that you think has a bearing upon this particular motion. If you wish to pursue that under those terms, I will allow it.

MR. LONG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll proceed.

The document in question, which is Bates stamp page number 1933, as I mentioned before, is a side-by-side comparison of what was proposed to both Allied and Odyssey. One can clearly see at line 8 of that document what the rates were that were proposed.

To the extent that each customer offered items of value to our ratepayers, those items are listed in lines 13 through 17. The value associated with those items is listed at line 18. And adjusted for the value of the items

presented, the rates, excluding taxes and franchise fees, are stated at line 19.

And I think that if one looks at those rates, there is no difference, no meaningful difference whatsoever. And I think that's important to keep in mind in light of the allegations of improper conduct. The numbers indicate that there was no improper conduct, that these customers were treated precisely the same way, that the numbers on line 19 are almost identical, in a situation where they're not cost based numbers, they're negotiated numbers. And I think that fact alone demonstrates that we have acted fairly and impartially with both of these customers.

Now, against that background, I would ask the Commission to reconsider six points that were raised in the June 27th order.

The first point that I would like to bring to your attention is the determination that evidence with regard to the eligibility of Odyssey for a CISR rate must be disclosed to and shared with Allied for its review. Let me start by saying on that point, we certainly have no problem with the Commission and the Staff

examining Odyssey's eligibility for a CISR rate. We welcome that. We asked for it months ago.

The point here is that Odyssey's eligibility for a CISR rate really has nothing to do with Allied. In this instance, Allied is not claiming that we found them ineligible for a CISR rate and somehow disadvantaged them.

That's not an issue here. The question of whether or not Odyssey is eligible is one for the Commission to determine. Allied has no private right of enforcement with regard to that statutory provision, which is essentially what it's claiming. You know, it had no basis for claiming damage.

view that documents with regard to Odyssey's eligibility are really of no use or relevance to Allied in its case. And we would ask the Commission to direct the Staff, as I think the Staff has already been directed at the last agenda conference where this matter was raised, to conduct its own investigation as to the eligibility of Odyssey. And, as we have been, we are anxious to cooperate in every way.

But that is simply not an appropriate matter for Allied to delve into. The information is potentially sensitive, and it is not Allied's assessment to make. It is for the Commission to make that determination.

The second issue that we would like to ask you to reconsider is the nature and scope of the nondisclosure agreement through which confidential documents will be shared in this proceeding. Tampa Electric proposed a provision that in our view represented a very reasonable balance of the competing concerns, the need to protect the integrity of the CISR tariff on the one hand, and Allied's legitimate interest in having reasonable access to relevant facts.

We proposed a provision which in the June 27th order the Commission recognized is frequently used in practice before this Commission in the telecommunications industry, where matters of confidentiality in a competitive environment are addressed on a daily braces. Quite simply, that provision provided that individuals within the Allied organization who were directly involved in competitive activities, both in negotiations with Tampa

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Electric for CISR rates and in conducting the competitive aspects of the company's business, would not be permitted to review information, simply because the risk of their accidentally disclosing or inadvertently making use of that information was too high.

Now, Allied asserted that it simply had no one else in the company aside from Mr. Namoff, the person who has been directly involved in competitive activities, who could carry out those responsibilities. In their most recent filing, they've acknowledged that there are at least two other individuals within Allied who are competent to review that information and adequately represent Allied's interests.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Long, someplace in here, I know you're trying to show me that the Prehearing Officer made a mistake of fact or I think I should tell you right now that I am not getting that point.

MR. LONG: Well, the mistake of fact was that there was no one in the Allied organization other than Mr. Namoff who could adequately represent the company's interests in reviewing this confidential information, and that

determination was made based on the unsubstantiated assertion of counsel in various proceedings. I mean, there was certainly no offer of proof in that regard. And my point is that counsel's subsequent statements in their response to our petition for rehearing bears that out, because now they've acknowledged that there are at least two other people in addition to Mr. Namoff who are competent to represent Allied's interests in this regard.

In addition, I might point out that Allied has also hired Professor Phillips, who has written several books on public utility regulation, presumably to advise them and appear as a witness for them in this proceeding. I find it very difficult to believe that with that kind of assistance and the admitted existence of others within the organization who are not as directly involved in competitive activities, that the kind of reasonable restriction that we have proposed that the Commission employs routinely is not appropriate for use in this case.

Under those circumstances, I would ask the Commission to reconsider, especially in light of

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the additional information which Allied has been kind enough to provide.

The next issue that I would like the Commission to consider — and this may be just a matter of clarification as opposed to reconsideration. But in the June 27th order, there was a great deal of discussion to the effect that there's language in the CISR tariff which indicates that the CSA and the documents generated in the course of CISR negotiations are not confidential until they are subsequently found to be so pursuant to a motion filed under 366.093 of the Florida Statutes.

Now, to the extent that the import of the language was that it is incumbent upon the utility to identify the documents as CISR documents that were developed in the course of negotiations in a 366 filing, and that having identified those documents as CISR related documents, that that satisfies the requirement, then we certainly don't take issue with that and are comfortable with that.

But to the extent that the import of the ruling was that those documents are not confidential until at some subsequent point some

additional justification is offered besides the fact that those documents were provided in the context of CISR negotiations, we think that is at odds with the clear language of the Commission decision accepting our CISR tariff and subsequent decisions with regard to Gulf Power's CISR tariff, which is very similar. The tariff says what it says on its face, that the CSA and the documents that are generated in the course of negotiation are confidential.

And, Commissioner Jaber, as you pointed out in discussion on an earlier case, I think that the company and the customers that we deal with under the CISR tariff are entitled to rely on the clear and unambiguous language both in the tariff and in various Commission orders that have dealt with the matter of confidentiality.

My --

COMMISSIONER JABER: What exactly is that language in the tariff? Read that to me.

MR. LONG: I'll read it to you. Bear with me for a moment.

Okay. This is the section entitled
"Service Agreement." It says, "For purposes of
the CSA, the requirements for electric service

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may exclude certain electric service requirements served by the customer's own generation as of the date shown on the CSA. The CSA shall be considered a confidential The pricing levels and procedures document. described within the CSA, as well as any information supplied by the customer through an energy audit or as a result of negotiations or information requests by the company, and any information developed by the company in connection therewith, shall be made available for review by the Commission and its staff only, and such review shall be made under confidentiality rules of the Commission."

That's the language of the tariff, and that language was not adopted in isolation. There was a great deal of discussion when the tariff was adopted.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Do you want us to clarify that that language in the tariff is operative, is controlling?

MR. LONG: Well, controlling in the sense that documents that are identified there are confidential, subject to specific identification of those documents in a specific case such as

this one. To say that those documents, even though the tariff says they're confidential, are really not confidential unless a subsequent decision is made under 366.093 I think does a great disservice to the parties, because Tampa Electric, Odyssey, and others that we may have talked to proceeded in reliance on what I think is very clear language.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Does the order say that?

MR. ELIAS: The order approving TECO's

CISR tariff does not address confidentiality of documents.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: No, I'm talking about -apparently there's concern -- you mentioned the
6/27 order, which he says there's language
within that order which could be misinterpreted
which would require you to affirmatively
demonstrate and prove confidentiality, even
though there's language in the tariff which
indicates if it's labeled CISR related, it's
assumed to be confidential, and that's to
protect customers.

MR. ELIAS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I just want to make sure. I think that we may -- it just may be a

misunderstanding. If the tariff says that, that's what is going to control, is it not?

MR. ELIAS: The tariff cannot supersede a statute or a rule, and the statute addresses materials that are filed with the Commission.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay.

MR. ELIAS: The question of discoverability deals with a whole different set of issues. We cannot per se in a tariff declare something to be confidential and thus privileged and exempt from discovery in the face of the civil rules and the case law --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: He's not saying that it cannot be discoverable. He's just saying if it is represented that it is being filed pursuant to the CISR tariff, then it has a presumption of confidentiality, and there has to be -- and for it be treated as such until there's a finding to the contrary.

MR. ELIAS: You know, what means confidentiality in that context I'm not sure. I think the reasonable interpretation is that the company is not free to disclose that information on the part of the customer. But when --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Hang on, Mr. Elias.

Read that last sentence again, because you read the last part quickly.

MR. LONG: I'll read it. "The CSA shall be considered a confidential document. The pricing levels and procedures described within the CSA, as well as any information supplied by the customer through an energy audit or as a result of negotiations or information requests by the company, and any information developed by the company in connection therewith, shall be made available for review by the Commission and its staff only, and such review shall be made under the confidentiality rules of the Commission."

But again, I would stress that this was not adopted in isolation. There was a great deal of discussion about the fact that potential CISR customers would have no reason to talk with us to reveal the kind of confidential information that they would have to reveal --

COMMISSIONER JABER: But don't the last few words of that tariff acknowledge that you have to go through the Commission's confidentiality procedures?

MR. LONG: Well, Commissioner, as I said, to the extent that what the June 27th order is

saying is that in a specific case where there are questions raised, we have an obligation to identify the specific documents that are CISR documents, I certainly don't take issue with that. But the distinction that I would make is that if the argument is that at the same time, we have to subsequently establish confidentiality on some basis other than that these documents are CISR documents, I think that requirement is at odds with the tariff and the Commission's decision.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Could we by tariff supersede a statute?

MR. LONG: Well, Commissioner, I think that that's a little bit of a red herring, in that we're not talking about the tariff superseding the statute. The point is that when the Commission considered this tariff, it made the policy determination that's required under the tariff that this kind of information is deserving of protection because of the context in which it would be received. So it's not a question of the tariff superseding the statute. The statutory determination was made at the time this tariff was adopted.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. You may proceed to your next point.

MR. LONG: Thank you.

The next point that I would like to raise is the question of revealing the salary of one of Tampa Electric's former employees. As you may recall, one of the allegations made by Allied is that the Tampa Electric employee who negotiated the contract with Odyssey subsequently became an Odyssey employee, and that is asserted as some proof of nefarious activity on the part of the company.

well, I think there certainly is no evidence, no basis for making that assumption in the record. In the June 27th order, I think that the Commission quite correctly pointed out that there's a balancing test that goes on when you talk about disclosing the personal employee information that a company holds. I mean, there's no absolute privilege or right to protection, but there's got to be some reasonable balancing of the interest in disclosure of relevant information and the individual's interest in privacy.

Here the request for the salary history of

the person who was a former employee of the company is totally and completely irrelevant. There has been no kind of showing in this proceeding to indicate why that information would be useful or appropriate. To the extent that there have been insinuations of improper conduct, I think the Commission now has testimony filed before it by Odyssey that should certainly lay that to rest.

As I said before, I think that the one-page exhibit that you have before you gives you the numbers, which, regardless of verbal testimony, I think makes clear that there is no room for favoritism the way those negotiations actually played out and what was ultimately negotiated with the customers in question. There is absolutely no basis for asking for this information, and I would suggest that it sets an unfortunate precedent in terms of unnecessarily invading the privacy of employees.

The last item that I would ask you to consider is the determination in the June 27th order that Tampa Electric disclose to Allied the number of CISR contracts that the company has entered into.

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I would submit that unless the Commission is of the view that Allied is entitled to the same CISR rate that any other customer has received, that the number of CISR contracts in existence is really not at all relevant to this proceeding. As we've discussed before, I think the appropriate legal standard here is whether or not there was undue discrimination. under the undue discrimination standard, which this Commission is very familiar with, there is nothing that suggests or certainly requires that any two customers in the context of this CISR tariff be given the same rate. This is not a cost-based rate. It's based on the customer's alternative cost within a floor and ceiling that have been defined by the Commission.

Under those circumstances, the existence of other CISR customers and what rates they might receive is of no probative value and totally irrelevant. Quite frankly, the only reason in my view that the case has proceeded this far in this instance is because of these unfounded allegations of improper conduct. But barring that, I think it's clear that what Tampa Electric has done is consistent with the tariff.

we're not trying to hide behind procedural issues. I mean, back in March we filed with the Commission every single document we had on this case and stood ready and willing to work with Staff to answer any questions that they had.

We're willing to share that information with the parties, assuming that a nondisclosure agreement can be worked out that does not unnecessarily damage the usefulness of this tariff, which we believe is a useful tool to create benefits for our ratepayers. It's certainly a tool that the co-ops and the munis around us have and are using very effectively.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Long, in my notes, I have five points. You indicated you had six.

MR. LONG: Well, the other --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Now, I'm not asking for number six, but --

MR. LONG: No, no. I gave it to you, so -the CSA, that was rolled into our larger
discussion. Another point was that the entire
CSA is not a confidential document, and we had
raised that as a separate point. But I think
that was included in our discussion of what the
tariff says and what the tariff requires.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Very well. Mr. Wiggins?
MR. WIGGINS: Yes, sir. Good afternoon.
CHAIRMAN DEASON: Good afternoon.

MR. WIGGINS: We're here, to be focused, to ask for reconsideration or for clarification of the discovery order with respect to the process by which it contemplates that we'll bring disputes to the Prehearing Officer over documents we wish to preserve as confidential.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Wiggins, you're representing Odyssey?

MR. WIGGINS: I'm sorry. I apologize. Odyssey Manufacturing.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Please proceed.

MR. WIGGINS: So our focus here is to ask for clarification or reconsideration of the discovery order with respect to if there are any remaining disputes when we get down to brass tacks.

And we want to acknowledge at the outset that we understand there's a balancing of interests that goes here. I believe it was Commissioner Jaber who mentioned that at the last agenda conference we were at. And it's not always easy. You have the due process rights of

Allied, but you also have the interest of protecting the confidential business information of --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Can I just say that Commissioner Jaber also suggested mediation?

MR. WIGGINS: As did I. And in considering the whole process of trying to accommodate these conflicting interests, whether through mediation or the more stringent due process approaches, we have tried at all times to follow the rules. And we're a little concerned at this point that our interests are not being protected, and the discovery order is an example of this.

Now, if we go back to the very beginning, Odyssey, when they entered into the CISR, followed the rules and entered into a contract, and now are facing litigation where they're accused of collusion, bad things are being said about Mr. Sidelko and about the company, and the like. We've been involved in this litigation for about eight months and there has not been a quick resolution of it.

If we get to the discovery order, we see that the tariff which Mr. Long spoke of says categorically that this information is confidential, but now we find that there are two parts to that. Some may be confidential, and some may not be. But when you go to balance the interests, it's important to us for you to recognize that in our litigation here, we're attempting to basically preserve Odyssey's rights, which we feel are being -- have the potential of being overlooked here.

And the part of this that has not been brought to the Commission's attention yet was who Odyssey is, how they got this tariff, and where they are at this point. And I would like to just take about two minutes or three minutes and have Mr. Sidelko address that part of it. And with that background information, I can wrap up very quickly with a precise request of what we would like to do, and then you'll see where we'll be participating in this from here on out.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. You may proceed. Yes?

MR. ELLIS: I don't mean to be an obstructionist, but I'm curious how comments offered by Mr. Sidelko would demonstrate a mistake of fact or law, which is the standard on this motion for reconsideration. It seems again

that now Odyssey is attempting to offer some evidence that would be a basis for the Commission's decision, and that would not be appropriate on a motion for reconsideration.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, I'm a little chagrined, first of all because at the last discovery agenda, Mr. Ellis brought Mr. Namoff, who was free to say his piece for a few minutes about where he was coming from so the Commission could learn about his background, and that's what we're offering to do here.

But I'm also chagrined that it's being overlooked that we're also asking for clarification of the order, not just reconsideration, and that's not necessarily a mistake of law or fact. And in that context, I believe that Mr. Sidelko's presentation will be of use. And if you feel for any reason he goes astray, I'm sure that we can cut him off.

> MR. ELLIS: I'll withdraw the objection. CHAIRMAN DEASON: Very well.

MR. WIGGINS: Thank you.

My name is Stephen Sidelko. MR. SIDELKO: Stephen is with a ph-h. Sidelko is S-i-d-e-l-k-o. I'm the founder and president of

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Odyssey Manufacturing. I'm also the founder and president of Century Industries in Miami.

Century Industries is a sodium hypochlorite company in Miami. We started in 1984. When we opened, the market leader and our major competition was Allied Chemical, the same Allied as the complainant in this trial.

I want to go on record as saying that any success that I've had in this business, I've earned it, that I'm a good engineer, that I've worked hard, that I've delivered to my customers what -- you know, what I promised, that I've treated my employees with dignity and respect, that I have a good safety record and a good environmental record. In 16 years in business, I haven't hurt anyone or anything in trying to make a few dollars, and I'm proud of my record.

Five years ago I had an idea for a new kind of chlorine company. There were two differences with the new company. One was, I needed a particular rate for electric power. Because the power consumption was so much higher, I had to buy power at a certain rate. The other difference was the investment was far greater than what I was used to.

I talked to FP&L in Miami, and I couldn't come up with a suitable -- a rate with which I could work. I called Tampa Electric and thought I had a good deal with interruptible power at \$36 per megawatt. It turned out that that wasn't an available tariff. That was a waiting

As I was waiting, TECO contacted me and asked if I would be a test case, more or less, with a business development tariff called the CISR, that if I qualified, I could get a fixed rate. And I said, "Certainly. I would like to try to qualify." So TECO qualified me. I studied the tariff. I made sure that I qualified. They informed me that I could sign the deal.

And my next step was, I had to reinvest everything that I had made up until then. I had to mortgage my house, borrow against my business and the real estate under my business, put my savings and my kids' college fund at risk. The good news is that the whole thing worked.

Odyssey Manufacturing started up in March. It's a beautiful company. And, you know, I think that the tariff, the business development tariff

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did its job.

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But I'm not here as a proponent of business development. I'm here for my own narrow specific interests, which I think are being lost between the Commission and the -- there are a lot of grand things taking place here. I have two very narrow interests. One is, I wanted to respond in person to the charges that Allied has

unfair or illegal, and everything we've done has

made against me. We haven't done anything

been honest and aboveboard.

The second thing is, I would like to ask the Commission to review my qual -- Odyssey's qualifications for the tariff that we received. If you open the page and look at our qualifications, you'll see that we qualified. Tell me that I qualify, and I can go back to work. The rest of the proceedings don't really

Thank you.

pertain to me.

MR. WIGGINS: And I'll just segue back to the discovery issue. So with that narrow focus in mind, we will take the documents and go over them, and we'll take the Bates stamped documents as soon as TECO can get it to us, and we'll look

at them, and we'll try to narrow it. Maybe we'll only come up with five documents that we don't want to give them, and maybe we -- we'll get it as narrow as we can. We'll work in good faith. We always do. We'll do that, and we'll do it as timely as possible.

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But what we ask is that if Mr. Ellis and Mr. Schiefelbein and I can't all agree, and more particularly, if Mr. Schiefelbein and Mr. Ellis can't agree, when we take it to the Prehearing Officer, we would like that to be looked at de novo. The standard in this order, financial status, is so clumsy and vague, with all due respect to Staff, that I think it's better if we just take it on a fresh look and just say, "Look, Commissioner Jacobs, this is how we think This is why it should be protected," it works. and Mr. Ellis can say, "This is why they're wrong," and you can make it based on the traditional test rather than trying to hold it up to this standard of financial -- this financial status standard, which I'm not quite sure where it ends and where it begins. that's what we would request, that the order be clarified to that effect. And we appreciate

1 your time and attention.

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CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let me be sure I understand. There is a financial status standard which you're uncomfortable with, and you would prefer that whenever there is a dispute that it just be de novo, and whatever the standard is that applies for that, it would just be considered.

MR. WIGGINS: Yes, sir. We're under an agreement where we're pledged to keep secret the information. We cannot violate that, and we will not. TECO, Tampa Electric and Allied and the Commission can fight that out. What we're saying is, when the dust clears and we're supposed to go through a pile of documents and say, "These are the ones that we don't want to let you have, Allied," we'll do that, and we'll do it expeditiously. We'll work in good faith with Mr. Ellis. We have a good working relationship with him. And we'll bring it to the Prehearing Officer crystallized for a decision, but we would like that decision to be made without he and I having to argue about what financial status is, but rather right to the heart of that document.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Thank you.

MR. WIGGINS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Ellis?

MR. ELLIS: Thank you Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. In response to the latest point, we have no objection to the request made by Mr. Wiggins. I think it is fair to say we have a good working relationship. Allied has offered everything it can think of to accommodate Odyssey's concerns with respect to confidentiality.

In particular, we offered Odyssey the opportunity to prereview documents when TECO has concluded its review of those documents and redacted them according to his interpretation of the order. And that process I had understood would have occurred by now, except I gather TECO has refused to produce the documents to Odyssey. But Allied in no way objects to this prereview by Odyssey, and I have no objection to the procedure for resolution of any disputes following that that Mr. Wiggins proposes.

Next I would like to respond to

Mr. Sidelko. And I expect there must be some
misunderstanding, because none of the documents

1 filed by Allied in this case have mentioned Mr. Sidelko's name. We have not said anything bad about him. And evidently this is an interpretation he has placed on some other allegations, but there is no reference to Mr. Sidelko in anything we have said in this case.

> The suggestion that Odyssey is facing litigation as a result of Allied is also curious, since Odyssey was not named as a party to this action, but rather intervened of its own accord.

In conclusion, to the points made by Mr. Wiggins, again, we offer to work with his office in good faith to resolve any disputes concerning confidentiality without bringing those to the Commission.

To turn to the motion for reconsideration filed by TECO, the order entered by the Prehearing Officer on June 27th presents a very thorough and very carefully reasoned analysis of the many issues involved following the discovery requests served by Allied, the motion to compel production of documents served by Allied, the motions for protective orders filed by Odyssey

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and TECO, and the request for confidential classification filed by TECO.

The order reflects that Staff has reviewed several hundred pages of documents filed by TECO page by page, and in some cases, line by line, to determine the relevance of those documents to the issues raised by Allied's complaint, the responsiveness of the documents to Allied's discovery requests, and in some cases, the justification for TECO's request for confidential classification of those documents, page by page and line by line. That's a task that ordinarily should have been performed by the parties and should have been resolved informally between the parties insofar as possible, but the task was imposed on the Commission and its Staff by TECO's unprecedented filing of all of the documents with a blanket request for confidential classification in support of a motion to have this proceeding dismissed without Allied having any opportunity to confront witnesses and evidence.

You have denied that attempt to have this proceeding dismissed, and the Prehearing Officer's order has resolved the many issues

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raised, beginning with the service of Allied's initial discovery request six months ago on TECO's motion for reconsideration February 2nd. presents no new issues and fails to identify a single point of fact or law that was not considered and decided in the Prehearing Officer's order. TECO is simply rearguing the same points that it has argued before, and that is exactly what is not an appropriate purpose of a motion for reconsideration. TECO's motion invites exactly the exercise in second-quessing that your orders on motions for reconsideration in numerous cases in the past have repeatedly and consistently rejected. You should reject TECO's improper attempt to reargue these matters and deny the motions for reconsideration.

There are two issues in TECO's motion which are of primary importance to Allied. One is disclosure of confidential information to Allied's chief executive officer and principal witness in this proceeding, Mr. Namoff. The second is Allied's right to conduct discovery on the issue of whether Odyssey complied with the eligibility requirements of the CISR tariff.

Mr. Namoff's comments made to you on April 18th

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addressed both of those issues, and I can refer you to a section of those comments now.

You may remember Mr. Namoff began by displaying a notebook containing the engineering plans for the same kind of bleach manufacturing plant that Odyssey had built and that Allied proposed to build. Mr. Namoff said, "When I went to TECO last year with these engineering plans, I was ready to invest \$15 million in this new plant technology, and the one thing I asked TECO for was that Allied get the same rate for electric power that Odyssey got. And this is very important, because power is 50% of the cost of manufacturing. Georgia Power Company had no problem offering me a discount rate for electric power if I built the plant in Georgia. Power made their offer of a discount rate two weeks after I applied to them, but with TECO I was delayed many months waiting for an answer, until the one person at TECO I get to negotiate with tells me and three other officers of our company to our faces that it's too bad we didn't come to TECO sooner, because the special rate that TECO gave Odyssey is closed down now, and Allied is locked out from getting that rate. I

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want to know why, if Odyssey and Allied both qualify for a discount rate from TECO, why Odyssey's negotiations ended up with them getting the best rate and hiring the TECO negotiator, and Allied gets some guy who thinks he's supposed to act like a used car salesman and keep us from getting the same rate, while the other TECO negotiator is out working for Odyssey taking away my company's business. know now that what TECO told me about the rate they gave Odyssey being closed down and Allied being locked out because we came to TECO too late wasn't the truth. I want to know what the truth is about the rate TECO gave Odyssey and whether Odyssey even qualified for that discount rate in the first place."

Commissioners, the proposition that TECO is advancing in their motion for reconsideration is that this CISR tariff you approved is too important for somebody like Mr. Namoff to ever question and that TECO doesn't have to answer to him. That argument was properly rejected by the Prehearing Officer, and the motion for reconsideration does no more than to raise the same arguments again and ask you to second-guess

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the Prehearing Officer. You should reject TECO's argument again and deny the motion for reconsideration.

In specific response to the points made in the oral argument today by counsel for TECO on these two matters, concerning the suggestion that there were three people at Allied capable of considering this matter, TECO's counsel neglected to mention that the second part of that showing was that all three people failed to meet the eligibility requirement for disclosure that TECO seeks. Every one is involved in the development of competitive business strategy. There is no one at Allied who can work with counsel and achieve any resolution of this case who meets the criterion that TECO seeks to impose. And there's no reason or basis for imposing this requirement on Allied except to prevent Allied's principal witness and the person who negotiated with TECO and who is asking to find out about what happened in these negotiations from being able to respond to TECO's attempt to provide exculpatory testimony.

TECO's contention that it is none of

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Allied's business whether Odyssey complied with the eligibility requirements for the tariff is properly considered and rejected in Staff's recommendation with the following comment. "whether the customers were deemed eligible" --I'm sorry. "TECO indicates that the documents that Allied requested on eligibility of Odyssey aren't relevant because both customers were deemed eligible. Whether the customers were deemed eligible by TECO and whether the customers fulfilled the specific eligibility requirements of the tariff are two different It is a matter of vital interest to issues. Allied, in considering an investment in new plant technology at an expense of \$15 million, if its competitor obtained a rate for electric power that gives it a significant competitive advantage without having to meet those requirements." And based on my brief review of identification of documents provided by TECO in the last month, I don't see any reference to an alternative or bypass threat that would have met the eligibility requirements for the CISR tariff.

The points made by TECO are reargument of

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points it has argued on several occasions in the Essentially, it is saying the Prehearing past. Officer considered this matter, he weighed the rights of the parties, he weighed the rights of TECO, or he weighed the interests of TECO in attracting future CISR tariff customers, he weighed the interest of privacy with respect to TECO employees, and he weighed the rights and deeds of Allied to conduct discovery in this case, and he reached a decision. Now by this motion for reconsideration, he is and TECO is asking you to reweigh those matters, to retry this case. That is an improper purpose on a motion for reconsideration, and it should be rejected.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Ellis, has your client refused to sign a nondisclosure agreement?

MR. ELLIS: No. And I thank you for bringing up that point. On July 13th, we filed a nondisclosure agreement which is agreed and final as to all of its terms upon the denial of the motions for reconsideration. That is, six months after we sent our initial discovery

request out on February 2nd, upon the denial of these motions for reconsideration, the protective agreement is final, and we are finally prepared to go forward with discovery.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Say that again. So are you saying there's no issue?

MR. ELLIS: TECO seeks to add terms to that protective agreement by its motions for reconsideration. With the denial of the motions for reconsideration, the issue is moot, and the agreement is final. And we have signed it, I should add. We do have it signed here and will provide it to TECO today.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff, you're going to have to help me out on this one, because I really don't understand the nature of the problem here. Someone is alleging confidentiality, and we've got procedures in place to go forward. I keep -- this is like deja vu. They're agreeing to a nondisclosure agreement. What is the problem here?

MS. STERN: There are two different nondisclosure agreements. TECO wants a nondisclosure agreement which would limit -- which has a lot of limitations on who could

review the confidential information put into evidence, or the confidential information produced through discovery.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And the Prehearing Officer considered that?

MS. STERN: Yes. And in the discovery order which is at issue here now, it was decided that that was too restrictive, TECO's proposal was too restrictive, and while many telecommunications companies have similar nondisclosure agreements, the Commission has never ordered them. They've always been entered into voluntarily.

so when Allied said we don't have enough personnel, you know, to comply with TECO's proposal, I mean, that would wipe out all our -- you know, we're not that big a company, and we don't have enough managerial people to spare, you know, who could work on this tariff thing, so we said, okay, we're going to have to pare down the nondisclosure agreement where whoever signs it -- the nondisclosure agreement basically requires that the people who sign it can't disclose the information to anyone else outside of these proceedings.

1 COMMISSIONER JABER: Let me ask specific 2 questions from the recommendation. On page --3 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let me interrupt just 4 for a second. Who -- under the decision of the Prehearing Officer, who can get this 5 6 information? 7 MS. STERN: Who? CHAIRMAN DEASON: Who at Allied can receive 8 9 this information? 10 MS. STERN: Robert Namoff. Whoever signs 11 the disclosure agreement would be able to get 12 the information from --13 CHAIRMAN DEASON: But what if everybody in 14 the company signs it? 15 No, no. MS. STERN: No, no. 16 CHAIRMAN DEASON: I mean, they would have 17 signed it, but there's no need to disclose it, 18 because everybody in the company already has it. 19 MS. STERN: Only the people who are -- who 20 the company authorizes to sign it can sign it. 21 I mean, they -- Allied has to limit who can sign 22 But that's -- maybe I don't know the answer 23 to that question. 24 MR. ELLIS: I think that presumes Allied 25 might proceed in bad faith. I can assure you

they won't. Only Mr. Namoff has signed it, and -- he has signed it, and I have it here.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So one individual will sign that, and he would be under an obligation not to disclose that to anyone else?

MS. STERN: He could disclose it to the counsel, to the lawyers.

MR. LONG: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I might, I think --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Let Mr. Ellis answer, and then I'll give you an opportunity.

MR. ELLIS: Thank you. If the question is, should Allied be limited to one witness and one witness only, first of all, I would have to say that's a far better proposition than the one TECO argued for and the Prehearing Officer rejected. And again, I had understood we're not retrying it, but --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, no, no. I want to know what the order said. And apparently there's disagreement as to what the order says.

MR. ELLIS: The order does not limit the number of persons who can consider the matter. On behalf of Allied, I will submit that there will be a total of three persons who will

consider it, and no more. We can add that term and incorporate it into whatever submission is required.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Can you name those three individuals?

MR. ELLIS: Yes. Robert Namoff, Michael Koven, K-o-v-e-n, and Jim Palmer, P-a-l-m-e-r.

And you as counsel?

COMMISSIONER JABER:

MR. ELLIS: Yes, counsel for Allied, and its expert witness and consultant. I was referring to officers of Allied and not to non-officers or non-employees. Thank you.

MS. STERN: I would also just like to add that that's a pretty standard nondisclosure agreement, the one that Allied has proposed. I think the telecom types of agreements are actually more unusual. They're not the norm. This is more the basic nondisclosure agreement.

I also would like to add that I don't think there's any error of fact or law that has been pointed out in the order with respect to the nondisclosure agreement.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I'm trying to understand what the order says so we don't get back in another argument at the next agenda. Okay? The

order does not specify who can sign the nondisclosure agreement and get the information; is that correct?

MS. STERN: That's right. We don't name names. I can read you the three or four sentences from the order.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Please do.

MS. STERN: Okay. "Pursuant to Rule 1.280(c), Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, TECO, Allied, and Odyssey shall execute a nondisclosure agreement. The nondisclosure agreement must, at a minimum, prohibit the parties from revealing the confidential information exchanged in this proceeding to any person or entity who is not a signatory to the nondisclosure agreement and require that signatories to the nondisclosure agreement certify they are authorized by TECO, Allied, or Odyssey to sign the nondisclosure agreement."

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Read that last sentence again.

MS. STERN: Okay. That's a long one.

COMMISSIONER JABER: What page are you on, Marlene?

MS. STERN: Fourteen, at the top of the

page.

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CHAIRMAN DEASON: Well, the last -- not necessarily the last sentence, but the last phrase which indicates that they certify they are authorized by TECO, Allied, or odyssey to sign the nondisclosure agreement, does that mean that TECO has the ability to determine who at Allied can receive the information, or what does that language mean?

MR. ELIAS: And I would say that it means that the appropriate individual on behalf of the entity that it works for or represents must be authorized to sign the agreement. I don't think it gives the other parties veto power over who may sign it.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Just that they have the ability to sign the agreement and bind the party to the terms of that agreement? That's what that means?

MR. ELIAS: Yes, that's my reading.

MS. STERN: And prohibit -- those parties who sign can't disclose that information to anyone.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: So for someone to receive this information, they actually have to be a

signatory to the nondisclosure agreement?

MS. STERN: Yes.

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MR. ELIAS: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN DEASON:

Okay. And, Mr. Ellis,

you're indicating that it is your desire to have

four individuals or three individuals within

four individuals, or three individuals within

7 the management of Allied to sign it, with the

consultant retained could have access to the

understanding that you and any outside

10 information?

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MR. ELLIS: That's correct, Mr. Chairman.

And again, I would add that the terms of the protective agreement have been reviewed and approved by Odyssey and TECO. They contain many restrictive terms as to how, when, and why the information can be reviewed, and all these terms have been agreed. And the only remaining question is whether the officers at Allied should or should not have any involvement in competitive business activities. That is a term TECO sought to add. The Prehearing Officer rejected it, and properly so.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And so it is -- well,

I'll ask TECO. There's a problem with Mr. Koven

and Mr. Palmer because they're involved in

competitive activities?

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MR. LONG: Mr. Chairman, my main concern was with Mr. Namoff, who is the person who actually negotiated with Tampa Electric, who actually is in charge of the competitive activities of the company. And our point simply was that, in an effort to minimize the potential for damage, it made sense to avoid providing this information to someone who was in a position to use it inadvertently, or who might forget in the heat of some discussion that there's a protective order.

The point is that in the June 27th decision, it recognizes that this kind of provision is used frequently in the telecommunications industry, simply because you have a competitive environment where there is also a lot of highly sensitive business information. And the model that we've proposed for this protective order is used for exactly that purpose. We have a very sensitive competitive situation, and yet you have a need to disclose, at least to some reasonable extent, critical information.

Now, the factor that wasn't before the

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Prehearing Officer is that Mr. Namoff is not the only one within Allied who can protect the company's interests in reviewing this information, which are the words that Allied used in their response to our request for rehearing.

Second of all, I don't think that it was clear --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. I understand.

Mr. Ellis, why -- if Mr. Koven and Mr. Palmer can access this information, have access to this information and utilize it to protect Allied's interests, why does Mr. Namoff have to have it?

MR. ELLIS: The point is that TECO is requesting that the information be limited to persons who have no involvement in the development of competitive business strategy. The showing I made was that there is no such person I can deal with as a lawyer in resolving this case. There are only three people at that company I could talk to to have a hope of being able to transmit advice in this case. All three of them are involved in the development of competitive business activity.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Legally, can TECO restrict viewing of the confidential information to certain people? It's obvious that they don't have to enter into the agreement, but is there any sort of case law that says that -- that supports the notion that they can restrict?

MS. STERN: The standard I think is -maybe what you're asking is, they can't do it.
The Commission can, if it's requested through a
discovery request. If Allied requests
information from TECO which is confidential, you
know, the confidential status is sort of the
first step in the analysis, and then it's up to
the Commission to decide if that information is
discoverable or not.

MR. ELIAS: Depending on under what terms it may be disclosed.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Let me go back to the other questions, and maybe we'll revisit this in a minute.

On page 5, it goes to Mr. Long's point that there is language regarding confidentiality in the CISR tariff. My question to Staff is this. When we issued an order that approved the

tariff, were we, in effect, approving the confidentiality language in that tariff as well?

MR. ELIAS: And what does confidential mean in that context? Does that mean that if it's filed here, it's per se confidential and exempt from public records disclosure, which is what 366.093 means? Does that mean that TECO shall not of its own free will, absent an order of the Commission, disclose it to third parties and use it for other purposes? Does it mean that the information —

COMMISSIONER JABER: Bob, let me ask this question a different way. There's language in that tariff that addresses the confidentiality of documents that fall under the CISR tariff. When we issued an order that addressed that tariff, did we, in a sense, bless off on that language. Regardless of the interpretation, did the order grant --

MR. ELIAS: The order approved the tariff.

MS. STERN: And it also bound every -- if we're to interpret the tariff as TECO interprets the tariff, it would bind every Commissioner, you know, who sits here for however long that tariff is in effect to find that certain things

are confidential.

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COMMISSIONER JABER: Was that the intent of the tariff because of the competitive nature of the industry and what we were trying to accomplish with the CISR tariff?

MS. STERN: I think the intent was that there should be confidentiality. I wasn't there when you did the intent, but the information was to be closely guarded. And I think really when you get right down to it, even if we -- what we're going to find -- what Staff has recommended to be confidential is very similar to what is in the tariff, and Staff has recommended that even more be considered confidential. The tariff, you know, doesn't -it contains a limited number of documents that should be confidential. TECO submitted us 1,800. And in reviewing those, you know, Staff is thinking more than what's in the tariff should be confidential.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. And on page 8, the whole --

Just a second. CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Long, do you have a problem with what Staff has determined to be confidential after their

thorough review?

MR. LONG: Well, I don't have that final determination yet, Mr. Chairman. There's still a pending request for confidential designation of documents that we submitted in response to the June 27th order, and we are awaiting the decision with regard to that supplemental filing that we made.

MR. ELIAS: And again, let's not confuse confidential with respect to the public records law with discoverability under the Rules of Civil Procedure and the Administrative Procedures Act. They're two separate things, and it's real easy to get all bollixed up in trying to equate the two. They're two separate and distinct things.

The analysis in this discovery dispute goes to the discovery rules under the Florida Rules of Civil procedure that are applicable to administrative procedures, administrative proceedings. It balances the rights of the parties and the harms that will ensue from discovering certain information against the harm — against not discovering certain information. Even apart from those findings, the use of that

information at a further Commission proceeding may be exempt from the public records -- from public disclosure if it meets the requirements of the public records law. That's the piece of the puzzle that -- TECO recently submitted a filing for us to consider and evaluate, and --

COMMISSIONER JABER: Here's your point.

It's discoverable if it's reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

MR. ELIAS: And not privileged.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Everything we get in this building is a public record. There are exceptions to the public records law if a party can show that it's proprietary business information.

MR. ELIAS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. I'm clear on that. But I think what we're trying to do is reach some sort of resolution for the parties so that we don't revisit this again.

On page 5 -- no. What was the page?

MS. STERN: Five of the recommendation or 5 of the discovery order?

It's not the discovery order. It's page

8. In the discussion of salary, I'm not clear, Staff, why the salary of Patrick Allman is relevant in terms of --

MR. ELIAS: Reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence. One of the allegations is undue discrimination. The question of whether the negotiations with Odyssey were conducted appropriately is something that arguably is raised in Allied's pleading. They're entitled to, the Prehearing Officer found, discover information concerning those allegations or that might tend to prove those allegations.

COMMISSIONER JABER: If I'm looking at whether the Prehearing Officer made a mistake of fact or law, shouldn't I be thinking about whether the salary of Mr. Allman relates to an allegation of undue discrimination?

MR. ELIAS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay. And what I'm saying to you is, I'm not clear on where the salary of Mr. Allman relates to an allegation of undue discrimination.

MR. ELIAS: And the question is -- the allegation is that Mr. Allman negotiated on

behalf of TECO with Odyssey and then subsequently took employment with Odyssey. Allied has alleged disparity in the rate treatment afforded to Odyssey and Allied. The Prehearing Officer found that the salary could be relevant to the question of whether there was some --

COMMISSIONER JABER: That it could be?

MR. ELIAS: Could be. I mean, we've not reached that conclusion. Remember, the discovery standard is considerably broader than what may be admissible.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Okay.

Well, Mr. Chairman, you know, I've gone issue by issue. I don't believe there was anything overlooked by the Prehearing Officer, no mistake of fact or law. What I do hear, though, from the parties is that there certainly is room to compromise. You know, legally what we have before us is a motion for reconsideration.

By the way, Odyssey filed a motion for clarification?

MS. STERN: I don't think so.

MR. WIGGINS: If you look at our pleading,

it says motion for reconsideration or clarification.

MS. STERN: Oh, okay.

MR. ELIAS: And if you look at page --

MR. WIGGINS: In an abundance of caution, my understanding was that the clarification I requested was acceptable. Did I get that?

MR. ELLIS: Technically, the motion only says motion for reconsideration, but I have no objection to the procedure that Mr. Wiggins requested for the resolution of --

MR. ELIAS: I think if you look at the procedure that was discussed today, that's entirely consistent with what we've said on page 10 of the Staff recommendation concerning the -- it's the last full paragraph or the last paragraph on page 10 concerning an in camera inspection of any documents which are at issue.

MR. WIGGINS: And just to be clear, paragraph 2 of our pleadings says request reconsideration and modification or clarification. And if we were to do it over again, we would have put it in the heading. I'm sorry.

MS. STERN: Basically, that's -- Odyssey's

points on clarification are number 7 and 8 in the recommendation. And if you look in the recommendation at the actual -- under Issue 2, at the actual recommendation summary, it says the Commission should deny part of Odyssey's motion, that part which is the same as TECO's, and Staff does -- and the Commission does not need to rule on that portion of the motion to which Allied has no objection. Those were the -- those were 7 and 8.

COMMISSIONER JABER: What I was going to say is that I think the room or the place to reach some sort of compromise is that there is agreement with respect to the three individuals other than Mr. Namoff, that an agreement can be reached. With respect to Mr. Namoff, I would suggest that Allied come back to us if they think that Mr. Namoff has to be someone that has to view the documents again.

MR. ELLIS: I'm sorry. I can shortcut that. We do have to have Mr. Namoff. I can't proceed without him. He's my chief witness. The point of saying that there are only two other people I could deal with was to say, and neither one of them meets Mr. Long's proposed

additional term in the protective agreement. This is my chief witness. This is the man who negotiated with them. This is the man who can respond to whatever exculpatory evidence they may attempt to come up with, and I don't want to proceed without him.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: May I ask a question?

COMMISSIONER JABER: You know, Mr. Ellis,

you may not have a choice. Where is it that you
see a compromise?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Before you go there, let me ask this question. And I guess Staff would be best to address it. In a non -- it could be in a generic nondisclosure agreement, but just the general tenor of the document, when it prohibits disclosure, that means -- you tell me what -- I want to pose a scenario, and you tell me what it means. In the event that a party gets access to the information, they use it for the issues and the scope of the proceeding that they're seeking discovery for. That disclosure agreement then limits any other disclosure of that or use of that. Is that the case?

MR. ELIAS: I'm struggling with your

question for this reason. It's tough get something out of your brain once it's in there and to factor it into --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: You don't have to keep it in, but you just can't use it in any application other than proving the issues in that case. Does nondisclosure -- is it that narrow? If we're unclear about it, then at least it's an arguable point. And if that's the case, Commissioner Jaber, I would be willing to make a motion to clarify that -- Staff, make sure I'm not stepping out of time here. To at least clarify our order as to its statement of a nondisclosure agreement to make clear that any disclosure granted by any party is only to prove the issues in that case.

MR. ELIAS: I think that's entirely appropriate.

MS. STERN: And can I just say one thing?
The discovery order says at a minimum, the
nondisclosure agreement must include that
sentence, that long sentence that I read. So at
a minimum -- the nondisclosure agreement does
not have to include a provision that says you
can only use this information at the hearing.

You can't use this information anywhere else. But I suppose you wanted to -- if the parties wanted to put in a provision like that, or if the Commission wanted to.

MR. ELLIS: Commissioner, could I --

CHAIRMAN DEASON: One second. One second.

Are you finished with your question?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Mr. Long and Mr. Ellis both want to speak. Is it in response to Commissioner Jacobs' question?

MR. LONG: Yes, sir.

MR. ELLIS: Please.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Mr. Ellis, then Mr. Long.

MR. ELLIS: Thank you. There is such a term in the agreement, and it has been approved by all parties. It's paragraph 3, page 3. "The use of any information obtained by Allied/CFI or Odyssey pursuant to this agreement will be made solely for the purpose of litigation and for no other purpose. Use in any litigation other than this proceeding of any information obtained by Allied/CFI or Odyssey pursuant to this agreement shall be accompanied by an appropriate request

for confidential classification and treatment of the information."

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Mr. Long.

MR. LONG: I think in response to

Commissioner Jacobs, staff counsel really hit

the nail on the head. Once you see the

information, it's in your head, and it's hard

not to make use of it. And, you know, I think

that that's our point with regard to Mr. Namoff.

Now, we're -- I mean, we're willing to compromise. I mean, we've -- I think we've had a track record of looking for compromises here. For the first time, to my knowledge, Allied has indicated that there are others within the company who are capable of representing Allied's interests, and those people are not as directly involved in negotiations and competitive activities as Mr. Namoff, and we're willing to have them sign the agreement, and their utility regulation expert as well, you know, to get this moving and to get the facts out, because I think the sooner that happens, the sooner we can all look at that page and see that this complaint has absolutely no merit. But the insistence

that the very person who inadvertently could do the most damage with that information has to see the information I think is patently unreasonable.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: If I may, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Sure.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Ellis, as I understood it, your concern is that you retain the ability to have Mr. Namoff as a witness.

MR. ELLIS: (Nodding head affirmatively.)

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: There may be some room here. We'll see. If his analysis and his testimony can rely on the analysis of his subservients of this information, that could be provided to Mr. Namoff, the benefit of their analysis?

MR. LONG: Well, Commissioner, as I understand it, Allied has indicated that they're going to have Mr. Phillips as a witness, and Mr. Phillips can sponsor anything that he thinks is appropriate.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And if his analysis comes into the record, Mr. Namoff can rely on that?

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MR. LONG: Certainly he can rely on it, but I guess the significance is that Mr. Namoff would not have access to the confidential information. Allied would be able to introduce any evidence that it wants to through Mr. Phillips as the witness who would have access to the information. And there would be one or both of these other Allied representatives who Allied indicates are capable of representing their interests in this matter who would also have access to the information and who could consult with counsel and Allied's outside consultant. I think by any reasonable standard, that covers any conceivable interest that Allied could have in due process here.

COMMISSIONER JABER: Mr. Ellis, you did say that there were three in-house people in addition to several expert witnesses that you anticipated could view the documents and perhaps file testimony. You did say that. What is Mr. Namoff's position with your company?

MR. ELLIS: I did say that, Commissioner

Jaber. Mr. Namoff is the chief executive

officer. It's a family company. It was started

by Mr. Namoff's father, and he in his prefiled

direct testimony describes his background and experience, having started working on trucks and filling boxes, and going on to be CEO.

COMMISSIONER JABER: So you're --

MR. ELLIS: I was trying to suggest that the only two people I can think of that I could talk to to try to make decisions on the case on a day-by-day basis aren't any less objectionable under TECO's standard than he is.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I understand your point, but your goal is to have the information so that you could build your case, and you're going to build your case by filing testimony, and you need this information so that you can either include it in the testimony or reject it as unnecessary. So if that's your goal, what difference does it make who actually reviews it and uses it and files it in testimony?

MR. ELLIS: I guess it's Bob Namoff's company, and he's the one that negotiated with TECO face to face, and he's the one that should be able to see their documents as to what they were really doing when they were talking with him.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And if he's the one

that personally negotiated with the company, then he can testify as to what he recalls the subject of the negotiations were and the terms of the negotiation; right?

MR. ELLIS: Yes, and he has provided his testimony on those points.

COMMISSIONER JABER: And you can do whatever depositions you deem appropriate prior to Mr. Namoff filing testimony, or anyone else you intend to file testimony for.

MR. ELLIS: I certainly hope to, yes.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Okay. Commissioners, let's see what we can --

MR. WIGGINS: Mr. Chairman, I hope this will be useful. I just want to make it clear what we're going to do, and then if everyone says, yeah, that's fine, then we know at least this little piece right here is not going to be back before you.

When TECO produces for us the Bates stamped redacted and nonredacted information, we will review it very quickly. We'll get with Mr. Ellis and in good faith try to work out any differences we can. What remaining items that we have a dispute over what they want to see and

we want to preserve, irrespective of whether they're financial or whatever, we will bring to the Prehearing Officer and make our case, and the Prehearing Officer will make his ruling, and that's what we'll do. That's what I anticipate the process being.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Any objection to that?

MR. ELIAS: When you say bring to the

Prehearing Officer, you mean in the form of a

motion for an in camera inspection or in camera

review? Is that what you're contemplating?

MR. WIGGINS: Yes. And I would contemplate doing that with Mr. Ellis jointly in a way that would create the least disruption to the process.

MR. ELIAS: And do so in the most timely manner possible?

MR. WIGGINS: Certainly.

MR. ELIAS: Okay. That's fine.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: That sounds fine.

Okay, Commissioners.

commissioner JABER: I think I actually -if I didn't, it feels like I moved Staff. And I
would encourage the parties to re-enter into
these agreements or revisit the agreements and

need to make that part of the motion, or can I
just encourage them to do that?

MR. ELIAS: Part of the --

not address the Namoff issue right now.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Commissioner Jaber, my -- I have the utmost confidence in these parties, but I'm afraid on this issue, they are facing some particularly tough -- and I don't think there's anyone to blame or anything. These two companies are highly competitive. These are very close quarters which they're competing in, so I understand the fervor with which they pursue their interests.

But at the same time, I think that fervor argues against a quick resolution of this issue. I think ultimately there could be. But in my understanding, we're facing some time pressures here, and we may want to go ahead and make that a part of your motion, or I can suggest a modification or friendly amendment, if I may.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I have no problem making it part of the motion if it's necessary.

MR. ELIAS: Well, the recommendation does address the Prehearing Officer's decision concerning the nondisclosure agreement, so --

COMMISSIONER JABER: But it doesn't name anyone. I thought that in response to Chairman Deason's questions with respect to what the order said --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: No. In point of fact, we rejected the idea of TECO being able to veto a choice of signatories to the agreement.

But I would be willing to make a friendly amendment, I guess, and you tell me. And here would be my rationale. I quite frankly had not — I had not anticipated what I just described, the fervor with which this proceeding will go forward. I thought when we came up with the format for a disclosure agreement that it would meet the needs of the parties, for that particular fact, maybe.

But more pointedly, I'm considering more precisely the nature of these two companies and the idea that there isn't a great deal of sensitivity here in terms of how they come away from this proceeding and what gets disclosed to a third party. I mean, the critical thing about this thing that struck me is, outside of this thing here, they're going to go out and probably, hopefully, take one another on in a

fair market fight. This has a high degree of potential to inadvertently intrude on that.

That's what -- that's the little bit of rationale that I can gain here. Now, tell me is that enough.

MR. ELIAS: Well, let me make this suggestion. If I get the sense of where Commissioners Jaber and Jacobs want to go, it would be to approve Staff's recommendation to deny the motion for reconsideration, save for the part that addresses the protective agreement, reserve ruling on that portion of the motion, and direct the parties to attempt to further negotiate an agreement, a protective agreement that's acceptable. Does that do what you want to do?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. I wasn't going to defer ruling on it, but if it will get us there, that's fine.

Here's what I'm trying to do. I'm saying there has been no mistake of law or fact; therefore, the motions for reconsideration should be denied.

I thought in response to Chairman Deason's questions you said no individuals were named, so

what I'm saying to that is, I'm naming that there are three or four individuals in the company that all parties agree to can sign the agreement, with the exception of Mr. Namoff.

And what I'm saying is, let's leave him out of any sort of an agreement that's signed, confidentiality agreement that's signed. And if Allied believes they have to have Mr. Namoff approve or view the documents, then they need to come back and file something else with us at a later time.

I think I just got Mr. Ellis to acknowledge that that may not be necessary.

MR. ELIAS: I'm just trying to think in the context of the motion for reconsideration if that's consistent all the way through.

COMMISSIONER JABER: I don't know. You tell me.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Well, we didn't know there were other parties that were going to sign, if that's enough.

COMMISSIONER JABER: How can that involve the motion for reconsideration if you all didn't name in the order addressing --

MR. ELIAS: Because TECO seeks to restrict

1 the individuals -- in its motion, they seek to restrict the individuals that can sign the 2 3 protective agreement. And if we're denving that motion, but at the same time saying this particular individual can't --

> COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I understand the predicament, because we rejected the issue outright, and now they're asking us to reconsider. But what we're kind of saying is, we can reconsider, but we really don't want to give them a veto right. What we want to do is say, hey, here are the people you go forward and march and deal with.

> CHAIRMAN DEASON: Can't the Prehearing Officer reconsider his decision on his own motion? That sounds like what he's doing, based upon new information.

MR. ELLIS: Could I propose a stipulation? I'll propose a stipulation that the signatories on behalf of Allied will be his counsel -that's Mr. Hoffman and myself -- our expert consultant, Mr. Phillips, and for the present time, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Koven. I will need to speak with Mr. Namoff, and if it's not going to be acceptable to us to go forward, we'll come

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back to the Commission. But for now, I proposed a stipulation that there will be at most six, and for the present time, five signatories, Mr. Hoffman and myself, Dr. Phillips, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Koven. I propose that stipulation to TECO and Odyssey.

MR. LONG: We have no problem with that.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Very well.

MR. LONG: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask for clarification on one of the earlier points that I raised. In terms of the significance of the language in the tariff, that clearly indicates that the CSA and the materials that are generated through the CISR negotations are confidential.

I think that it's important, because the company and, in this case, Odyssey and others, have relied on that language, which is not ambiguous. And I think it's important to clarify that when those documents are subsequently identified in a proceeding like this as being CISR documents or as being a CSA, that those documents are entitled to confidential treatment.

If the Commission wants to change its view

on that prospectively, that might be a matter to be handled in another proceeding, and perhaps more generically, since it involves more than just Tampa Electric. But for our purposes here, I think it's vital that the Commission provide that clarification.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I think that the tariff speaks for itself. Okay? And I'm going to give you my point of view on it, and then Mr. Elias can tell me where I'm wrong. The tariff speaks for itself. The information is confidential. It is filed under such. It is presumed to be confidential. But there are certain due process rights. There are certain statutory provisions, and if a party believes that information is not confidential and does not meet the statutory standards, I presume that they are free to pursue that and that that information will be reviewed, but would be held confidential during that review process.

Is there a problem with that, Mr. Elias?

MR. ELIAS: No, with the understanding that when it's filed here, which these -- and understand that these contracts and the supporting information is not filed as a matter

of course with us. We only get them when there's a dispute. And when there's a dispute or when they are filed here, at that point, section 366.093, which deals with the standard for approval of confidential documents and exemptions from the public records law, comes into play.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And I believe that it is incumbent upon TECO or any other utility which has a CISR tariff to identify that they are filing pursuant -- if there's a dispute, that they are filing it as confidential pursuant to the provisions within tariff, and then if there's any challenge to that, it would have to go through the normal process of determining whether it in fact is confidential.

I understand what Mr. Long wants. He does not want the obligation of having to go through and identify every little piece of information on an up-front basis that it should be presumed confidential pursuant to the terms of the tariff.

MR. LONG: That's right. And that's the basis, Mr. Chairman, on which a customer would show us the information in the first place.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: And that is another concern, is that I'm sure that there are customers who avail themselves of this, and by definition, provide benefits to the general body of ratepayers, who are comforted by the fact that this information is being provided under a confidential basis. And I would not want to undermined that confidence that currently exists within the tariff.

COMMISSIONER JABER: So --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Do we have that luxury, though? If somebody challenges that tariff under the statute, where are we then?

MR. ELIAS: I think we're in the same place we are now. You have to --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Do you think we have that luxury?

MR. ELIAS: -- apply the standards provided for in the civil rules and balance the interests of the parties, and at the same time, to the extent the information is in the building, in the possession of this agency, apply the standard in the confidentiality statute to see if it's exempt from disclosure under the public records law.

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the point that that language, as I said before, was not adopted in isolation. The Commission made the policy determination. Those words are there because the Commission explicitly

MR. LONG: But Mr. Chairman, that ignores

discussed the fact that the kind of information

that one would need to verify that a customer

has alternatives and to verify the cost of those, the price of those alternatives, is the

kind of sensitive, proprietary information that

no customer in his right mind would release if

those was any danger of that information being

there was any danger of that information being

released publicly. So the policy determination

that that kind of information should be kept

confidential has already been made by the Commission.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: I agree with that. And if the information you file meets that policy, it will be determined to be confidential if there is a challenge. And what I'm saying is that under the terms of the tariff, the way I view it, if you represent to this Commission that this is valid CISR tariff information which meets that standard, that it would be determined to be confidential. And if there is a

1 challenge, then they would have to demonstrate 2 that the information you filed does not fall 3 within that definition with the tariff, and it 4 should be disclosed. 5 MR. LONG: That's our understanding of the 6 statute and the tariff. 7 COMMISSIONER JABER: Staff, I want to 8 acknowledge the stipulation and move Staff's 9 recommendation that the motion for reconsideration be denied. Is that what you 10 11 need me to say? 12 MR. ELIAS: Yes. 13 CHAIRMAN DEASON: And can we also offer the clarification that we just discussed here 14 15 concerning Mr. Long's concern about the 16 confidentiality provision within the tariff? 17 MR. ELIAS: I believe so. 18 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Very well. 19 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Second. 20 CHAIRMAN DEASON: It's moved and seconded. 21 All in favor say "aye." 22 COMMISSIONER JABER: Aye. 23 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye. 24 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Aye. Show then that 25 motion carries unanimously, and that then

| 1 | concludes |
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| 2 | MR. LONG: Mr. Chairman, one more point. |
| 3 | The stipulation that we agreed to, will that |
| 4 | also be referenced in the order? |
| 5 | CHAIRMAN DEASON: Yes. |
| 6 | COMMISSIONER JABER: Yes. That's why I |
| 7 | acknowledged it on the record. |
| 8 | Mr. Ellis, Thank you. |
| 9 | MR. ELLIS: Thank you very much. |
| 10 | CHAIRMAN DEASON: That concludes Item 26. |
| 11 | (Conclusion of consideration of Item 26.) |
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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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 85 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 8th day of August, 2000.

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100 Salem Court

Tallahassee, Florida 32301

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