1	ELODIDA	BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
2	FLORIDA	POBLIC BERVICE COMMISSION	
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4	In the Matter c	f : DOCKET NO. 930885-EU	
5	Petition to Resolv Territorial Disput	e : e :	
6	with Gulf Coast Electrical Coopera	tive,	
7	Inc. by Gulf Power Company.		
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9		The warman	
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11	PROCEEDINGS:	PRE-PREHEARING CONFERENCE	
12	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN SUSAN F. CLARK Prehearing Officer	
13	BEFORE.		
14	DATE:	Monday, July 29, 1996	
15	TIME:	Commenced at 1:40 p.m.	
16		Concluded at 2:30 p.m.	
17	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 152	
18		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	
19		Tarranabee, Trerraa	
20	REPORTED BY:	JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR Chief, Bureau of Reporting	
21		Circle, Bureau or Reporting	
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25		DOCUMENT MEMBER-DAT	

APPEARANCES:

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the Commission Staff.

22 ALSO PRESENT:

ROBERTA BASS, FPSC Division of Electric & Gas

PROCEEDINGS 1 (Hearing convened at 1:40 p.m.) 2 CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll call the 3 pre-prehearing to order. Do you have a notice? By notice issued July MS. JOHNSON: Yes. 5 17, 1996, this preliminary prehearing conference was 6 set in Docket 930885-EU, in Re: Petition to Resolve 7 Territorial Dispute with Gulf Coast Electric 8 Cooperative by Gulf Power Company. 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let's take appearances. 10 MR. FLOYD: Patrick Floyd, Gulf Coast 11 Electric Cooperative. 12 MR. HASWELL: John Haswell, Gulf Coast 13 Electric Cooperative. 14 MR. STONE: Jeffrey A. Stone, with me is 15 Russell Badders. We're both from the law firm of 16 Beggs and Lane. Also in attendance is Joe Cresse, a 17 Class B Practitioner, and we're representing Gulf 18 Power Company. 19 MS. JOHNSON: Vicki Johnson on behalf of the 20 Commission Staff. 21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Ms. Johnson, why are we 22 23 here? Chairman Clark, this matter is MS. JOHNSON: 24

currently set for a hearing in February of 1997.

There's been some disagreement between the parties regarding the scope of the issues. We have today Staff's preliminary issues for Docket 930885, along with Gulf's proposed revisions to Staff's issues and additional issues that have been proposed by Gulf Power Company. Staff has requested this preliminary prehearing conference in a effort to simplify and resolve the issues to aid us in discovery as we proceed to the hearing.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. So what we need to do is reach a resolution as to what the issues are going to be in this case. Is that correct?

MS. JOHNSON: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And how should I start?

Should I start with Mr. Stone, because it is apparently Gulf Power who takes issue with what the issues currently are, and would like to propose -- to have the Staff's preliminary issues revised and would also like to add some issues. Mr. Stone.

MR. STONE: Thank you. Commissioner, I believe you have a document that we handed out at a workshop or a conference between the Staff and the parties. If my recollection serves me correctly, it was dated May 14, 1994.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's the one I have.

MR. STONE: As you indicated, we have taken the preliminary list of issues that Staff circulated. We have made some minor editing to several of the issues. It was more significant editing to Issue 6. And in the way that we reworded Issue 6, it eliminated the need for Issue 7.

Basically it is our position that the issue should be framed in such a way as it does not presuppose the outcome, and we were attempting to be sure that the Commission actually considered the question of whether a territorial boundary should be drawn. That question has not yet been heard, and it is for that reason that we felt like it was important that the issues be framed in such a way that Gulf would have an opportunity to present evidence in support of its position in that regard.

Similarly, the added issues that we listed, which are on the bottom of that page, Issues 1 through 7 are intended to allow the parties to address the policy questions that are behind whether the Commission should, in fact, draw lines on the ground.

Since the submission of those proposed revisions, and those additional issues, the Supreme Court has, of course, ruled on the award of the prison, and we believe that the Supreme Court's ruling

has made it clear that drawing lines on the ground is not a viable solution given the jurisdiction of the Commission. And we have since filed a motion to dismiss. It's my understanding the time frame for response to that motion has not yet expired.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me back you up a minute. The case has made it clear that drawing lines on the ground is not a viable solution to resolving territorial disputes.

MR. STONE: No. And I'm sorry if that's the way what I said sounded. That's not what I meant to say. Certainly, the parties can enter into territorial agreements that include lines on the ground. The fundamental question, I think, that is before the Commission is whether or not when the parties are unable to reach an agreement on their own, whether the Commission has the authority to impose territorial boundaries on its own motion.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And you're saying the case makes it clear that we do not?

MR. STONE: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay.

MR. STONE: And our issues were simply designed to address whether or not from a policy standpoint you should, and then subsequently we filed

a motion to dismiss to deal with the question of whether you can.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's the subject of the motion to dismiss?

MR. STONE: That is correct. And as I indicated, the time period for response has not yet run, so that would not be ripe for a decision at this point.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Anything else?

MR. STONE: At your pleasure.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Haswell and Mr. Floyd.

MR. FLOYD: Thank you. I'll respond first because John is catching up a little bit on where we are here, having just come in from out of town.

Essentially, we reviewed the Staff's preliminary issues. And in looking at them agree that they exactly track what was set forth in the Commission's order and clarifying order. The clarifying order being the one that was issued on July the 27th, 1995.

Specifically -- and I think in terms of simplifying the issues, we have gotten them down, I believe, to two. Although there are a number of them that are encompassed here.

Essentially, the questions are how should

the Commission go about establishing the territorial boundary between the two, drawing the line on the ground, and then where should it be established?

I think that the argument, not only regarding the issues, the change in the wording of the issues, but also in the motion to dismiss submitted by Gulf Power, goes back to the same challenge that they have always maintained in this case, which is that they do not want to and will oppose drawing of a boundary line on the ground.

The clarifying order says that -- the order does intend to establish a territorial boundary in the areas identified in the record where the utility's facilities are commingled or are in close proximity, and where further territorial conflict and uneconomic duplication of facilities is likely to occur. And on the last page it says where "where facilities are commingled or are in close proximity and where further conflict is likely."

I believe those set the stage. And then we went about establishing the areas where there was a dispute, and those maps were isolated by the parties, signed and then submitted to the Commission. And we've gone over those. And I'll get into it a little bit later. There are some ones that need to be added

to that particular list that was issued on May the 28th. But that pretty much defines the areas of 2 dispute, commingled, close proximity; where conflict 3 is likely to occur a boundary line is to be drawn. 4 Going from there, the boundary -- how you 5 determine the boundary line and then establishing it? 6 And I think through experience, certainly in other jurisdictions and the experiences that Gulf

coast has been in, there are certain criteria that are used in determining a boundary line. And I don't think they need to be gone over at this time, but, you know, such items as -- such areas as natural geographical boundaries, the location and duration of service of existing distribution facilities, etcetera.

So we think that they are pretty much in order. And I think to state it distinctly and succinctly, simplifying the matters here would be just to move forward would simplify them and to get into the area of providing the information which is what we're trying to do.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Haswell, do you have anything to add?

> MR. HASWELL: Shakes head.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask Staff a question. When you have in your issue, you have Issue

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6, "How should the Commission establish, and then where is Issue 7? What did you have -- what was your thinking behind having "how"? What kinds of facts go into determining how?

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MS. JOHNSON: I'll defer to Roberta Bass on that issue.

MS. BASS: I think that we were expecting that there could be several different methods in establishing a boundary, whether it's done on the number of customers in a particular area, whether it's done on revenues, whether it was done on location of facilities. It was more or less a different -- on what basis would we establish the territorial boundary; not whether or not a territorial boundary would be established because we've already been directed by the Commission to establish a territorial boundary. But it was framed in those words because we thought there were a lot of different ways that that boundary could be established, and that would cover all of the information that we would need to get in order to come up with a method for establishing, you know, looking at perhaps an equidistance theory, as was in some proposed legislation, or, you know, different -- we wanted to be able to look at several different methods.

chairman clark: Mr. Stone, let me ask you a question. It seems to me that the order is fairly clear, on the one issued in July, that we intend to set territorial boundaries; and, therefore, how the Staff has worded the issues is the correct way to word them. And I guess my question to you is what in the order leads you to believe that there is still a debate?

MR. STONE: Commissioner, first, we have not had a hearing on whether it is wise to establish a boundary.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me back you up on that.

It seems to me that there is a statute and rules that call for setting boundaries.

MR. STONE: I respectfully disagree. The statute calls for the Commission to exercise its jurisdiction to prevent the further uneconomic duplication of facilities. That may entail a boundary if the parties agree. And certainly the Commission has a statute that says it has authority to review and approve boundaries if, in fact, the parties do agree on a territorial boundary. What we're talking about here is where the parties have been unable to negotiate a boundary between themselves and, therefore, have no agreement to bring before the

Commission for approval of whether or not the Commission, in exercising its jurisdiction to prevent the further uneconomic duplication, can impose a territorial boundary. In this regard the Supreme Court's recent ruling certainly changes the state of the law as it existed when your original order was issued and how it exists today.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Well, let me ask you a question. What does the statute say on the ability of the Commission to declare territorial disputes?

MR. STONE: I apologize, I don't have a copy of the statute in front of me.

MS. JOHNSON: The statute reads, and it is Section 366.04(2)(e) -- (2)(d), and it says "to approve territorial agreements between and among rural electric cooperatives, municipal electric utilities and other electric utilities under its jurisdiction. However, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to alter existing territorial agreements as between the parties to such agreements". That's the section of the statute regarding the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The statute further says that "The Commission shall have further jurisdiction over the

planning, development and maintenance of a coordinated electric power grid throughout Florida to assure an adequate and reliable source of energy for operational and emergency purposes in Florida and the avoidance of further uneconomic duplication of generation, transmission and distribution facilities." So the Commission can, pursuant to the statute, declare a territorial dispute and to resolve it. That is also consistent with the rule.

MR. STONE: Commissioner, if I may. I'm not disputing your ability to declare a territorial dispute and resolve it. My question is whether the resolution is a territorial boundary. We certainly believe that there are other mechanisms that the Commission can use to resolve a territorial dispute declared on its own motion, but that that solution may not include a territorial boundary. And, in fact, in light of the Supreme Court's recent ruling, a territorial boundary, absent voluntary agreement between the parties, is impractical in that it would do harm to the principles that the Supreme Court found that basically --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: What are those principles?

MR. STONE: That \$15,000 of extra

expenditure by one utility over what would have been

spent by the other does not constitute uneconomic duplication. By its very nature that ruling means you can't draw a single line. You would have to have an area, if you will, that is a -- I liken it to a demilitarized zone that is as wide as it takes for one utility to spend more than \$15,000 than the other, and in that area, according to the Supreme Court's decision, you have customer choice. It is those issues that we believe need to be fully explored before the panel in this case, and that's why we have those other issues as to whether or not it is appropriate to draw a line. That issue has not been litigated before. We have not been heard in opposition to that.

MR. FLOYD: Commissioner Clark, if I may respond to that.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Floyd.

MR. FLOYD: Thank you. First, I believe that the essence of one of the provisions in that statute says that the Commission can, on its own motion, where there is a disputed area, resolve the matter.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I thought that's what the statute said, but I didn't hear you read that.

MS. JOHNSON: I don't remember reading that.

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1	So that the record is clear, it is 366.042(e), "To			
2	resolve competition of a utility or on its own motion			
3	any territorial dispute involving service areas			
4	between and among rural electric cooperatives,			
5	municipal electric utilities and other electric			
6	utilities under its jurisdiction."			
7	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Now, just so I'm clear,			
8	Mr. Stone, you say that does not give us the authority			
9	to draw a line.			
10	MR. STONE: Not if you can resolve that			
11	dispute in any fashion less onerous than drawing a			
12	line.			
13	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Holland, why don't you			
14	come right up here and join in this. And, Mr. Cresse,			
15	if you'd like to do it by all means come up. This is			
16	not a regular prehearing, and I'd rather do that than			
17	have you shake your heads when something is said.			
18	MR. HOLLAND: I apologize if I was shaking			
19	my head.			
20	CHAIRMAN CLARK: It wasn't you. It was			
21	Mr. Cresse. Go ahead, Mr. Holland.			
22	MR. CRESSE: I think it was something			
23	Patrick was saying.			
24	MR. HOLLAND: Madam Chairman, my name is Ed			
25	Holland, by the way. I'm vice president of generation			

and transmission for Gulf Power.

For years Gulf Power Company maintained that there was a level of duplication that was not uneconomic. The cooperatives fought us on that tooth and nail. For years we maintained that customer choice should be given serious consideration and ultimately the Commission agreed with us and that was, in fact, put in the rule. And as the Supreme Court noted in its decision, that is when all other things are equal, in the case of the Supreme Court decision they determined that \$15,000 or less, all things are equal, and customer choice should be considered.

The point that I would make here with respect to the statute is that the statute says when there is a dispute between the parties. I think the question that the Commission needs to answer, and especially in light of the Supreme Court decision, needs to answer is there a disputed area?

I would submit to the Chairman that given the Supreme Court decision, the areas which the Commission Staff has designated or intends to designate as areas of commingling and duplication, that either party could very likely serve the majority, the vast majority of customers located in that area for less than \$15,000, which by definition

in the court's decision is not uneconomic. And I would submit to you, therefore, that there is not a dispute there.

there is some threshold of spending money; that even though it is a duplication, it's not uneconomic.

MR. HOLLAND: And I would suggest that the Commission look at -- and I think a good case in point, since, I think, the early '70s, '70, '71, in the state of Georgia, there was a determination made there that for loads above 900 kW there was no level of uneconomic duplication. And I think, yes, from a engineering standpoint, from a cost standpoint, and I think the co-op would find it very difficult to argue in this case that what they did was not uneconomic. They feel very strongly that what they did was an economic -- and I think we would all agree it's a duplication, but it is not an uneconomic duplication and I agree with them.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, it is uneconomic in the sense that two parties had to spend money that -- somebody is not going to get that money back.

MR. HOLLAND: Well, we didn't spend any money.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, I read the case a

little differently than you, Mr. Holland. And I don't think it sets a threshold of \$15,000 as being -- meaning it is economic duplication.

Mr. Floyd, I did interrupt you. You were going to speak to the notion of whether or not when we declared a dispute, that we could set boundary lines.

MR. FLOYD: Yes. That particular statute establishes that. And certainly gives the Public Service Commission all of the jurisdiction that it needs to be able to accomplish that statutory purpose. There's no limitation in there to specify that a boundary line cannot be used as one of the tools by the mission to achieve that purpose. In fact, it's been recognized among those utilities who have been able to work together and establish a boundary line that it is the most effective way of doing that.

Certainly when we look and listen to what the Supreme Court said in their arguments and their questions at the hearing, at the oral argument on this case, one of the messages that came loud and clear was that the Public Service Commission needs to establish and follow through with a basis of resolving these type of continuing problems before they come back to the Supreme Court.

Now, the order that was issued by the Public

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Service Commission -- in addition to that general jurisdiction, the order that was issued and the clarifying order both specify that there are disputed That part of the order was not appealed by areas. In addition to that, the order states Gulf Power. that there will be a determination by the setting of a boundary line in those areas where the facilities are commingled or in close proximity, and where future conflict may occur. That was not appealed. think that that's where we are here in the case. it seems to be simply stated an effort to reargue either before the Supreme Court or before this Commission when in all certainty we should be moving forward with the determination of those areas and submitting the facts. Because, in addition to those, we have, through the course of discovery here, submitted maps that everybody signed that were encompassing the disputed areas.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask you a question:

It seems -- the basis of your response to Gulf Power
that if they took issue with us drawing the lines,
that it should have been as part of the appeal of the
original order or certainly the clarifying order; is
that correct.

MR. FLOYD: That is part of it, yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. My question to you is would the court have entertained that order because it wasn't adverse and they were not harmed?

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MR. FLOYD: Certainly I think that there's an expectation whenever it is brought up that the court will address it. As it did in this particular case.

specific. It seems to me if they had tried to appeal the first order that said -- that directed them to negotiate, and then if they failed to negotiate we would set lines, that the court would not have heard them on that issue because it was either not ripe or they were not harmed because actually the territory was awarded to them. They were not adversely affected by that order. And that's the only basis on which you can appeal an order.

MR. FLOYD: But there were two parts of the order and the part we're talking about here -- in fact, our proceedings were ongoing pursuant to that second part of the order which was as to those areas around the prison facility.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I realize we took it up in the hearing. What would they have appealed to the court? How would they have framed the issue?

MR. FLOYD: I would say this and then I'll ask John to clarify on it. But it would be that the Public Service Commission does not have jurisdiction to define where the disputed areas are. And number two, that they do not have the authority or jurisdiction to set a boundary line where the two do not agree. Both of those were set out specifically in the order.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I guess I think the court would have responded, "Well, they haven't and, therefore, it's not ripe for us to take up.

MR. FLOYD: Possibly, but that is something that Gulf Power certainly ran the risk of in this case if they had any questions about it. I think that it should have been raised if they had some questions about it, rather than raising it here now.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Haswell.

MR. HASWELL: Madam Chairman, I'd agree with what Mr. Floyd just said. But it seems to me issues of jurisdiction can be raised at any time whether or not the Commission has actually entered a final order.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, I guess, Mr. Haswell, I think they are raising the issue of whether we could have sent -- pursuant to declaring dispute on our own drawn lines. We didn't do that. We gave you all the

opportunity to resolve it and we said we would. It seems to me that at that point an argument that it was not ripe for appeal is an adequate defense for your argument that they should have appealed it.

MR. HASWELL: I would agree with the first part of your statement. That if all that order had said was, "We order the parties to negotiate and to come up with an agreement, period," that would be exactly correct. But the order went beyond that and said, "And if you don't, we're going to draw the lines." It seems to me that is the part that they should have objected to at that time and said, "I'm sorry you do not have the jurisdiction to do that."

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay.

MS. JOHNSON: Chairman Clark, if I might, I just want to clarify that Staff agrees that our reading of the Supreme Court's decision does not set a \$15,000 threshold and pursuant to Rule 25-6.0439, it defines territorial dispute, and it defines it to mean a disagreement as to which utility has the right and obligation to serve a particular geographical area.

MR. FLOYD: Chairman Clark, if I may add one item. I did not address that motion to dismiss because I know that it's not before you at this time. But, certainly, we disagree. The \$15,000 was in the

context of the facts and circumstances of this particular case.

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But we do not agree that it disenfranchised the Public Service Commission from considering and resolving territorial disputes.

commissioner clark: Okay. Mr. Stone, do you want to indicate to me why the list that is your preliminary issue should be included in the Prehearing Order?

MR. STONE: Yes, Commissioner. Basically your statement regarding the ripeness of the Commission's previous order with regard to its determination of drawing lines on the ground is why we do not appeal it. Quite frankly, had we been successful in reaching an agreement -- which we tried to do and we brought an agreement back to you -- that issue of what the Commission might have done had we failed to reach an agreement would have been moot. And in the interest of judicial and administrative economy, that's the reason for having those determinations of whether or not an appeal is ripe. We understood that. It was not a question of whether we thought it was a question. We thought it was very clear. And for that reason the only issue that could be appealed, the only final aspect of the Commission's

previous orders was the award of the prison to Gulf Power Company. That is what was appealed and there was a cross appeal with regard to some monetary exchanges directed in that order which was also final. But with regard to what future action the Commission might take in order to resolve some determination as to disputed areas which were not defined in that area, other than in a descriptive sense, certainly was not a final determination. And, in fact, we had offered testimony with regard to the wisdom of drawing lines on the ground and that testimony was stricken as not being germane to the issues before the Commission at that time. We simply want our opportunity to be heard in that regard, and that's why we urge that all of these additional issues, the seven that are on the bottom of Page 1 of our May 14th memo and all of Page 2 should be included.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, I had Page 2, but I can't find it now.

MR. STONE: I'll be happy to provide an extra copy to you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Here, I've got it. Thanks.

Well, I'll tell you what is concerning me about your issues, your extra issues. It seems to me that those are arguments which are appropriate to take

up in a generic proceeding. You are, in fact, taking issue with our rules and the statute on resolving territorial disputes. And if those issues are allowed in, then we would have to open up the docket to any party or any utility, I suppose, or co-op or municipal who may have a different view of how territorial disputes could be otherwise resolved.

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MR. STONE: I don't believe our raising those issues goes quite that far. We are dealing with the facts and circumstances before the Commission with regard to the areas between Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative and Gulf Power Company. But I would like to point out that it has been characterized that we have said the Commission does not have the authority to determine that there is a dispute on its own motion, and that is not what we're saying at all. We're simply saying that if you make that determination, the remedies you can use to resolve that dispute must fall within the law. And we believe that the law is clear, that your jurisdiction in the absence of an agreement between the party is to prevent the further uneconomic duplication of facilities.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We can't do that through drawing lines.

MR. STONE: I don't think you necessarily have to do it by drawing lines. And I think that given the direction we've gotten from the Supreme Court, the difficulty you have in drawing lines means that's not a wise administrative course to follow. And we want the opportunity to present testimony to you to demonstrate that fact.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Anything further from -- Mr. Cresse?

MR. CRESSE: Let me share a little history with you which I think you already know, but one of the -- the basis for the Commission's decision in resolving a territorial dispute has historically been least cost on the part of the utility to extend transmission and/or distribution lines.

On at least two occasions in the last few years, there's been legislation introduced that would draw territorial boundaries equidistant under the theory that if you go equal distance between two lines that that would then let people serve. And I recall the Commission opposing that in the legislative arena because you can draw a line equidistant today and in a year from now it may not be equidistant and then you'll wind up spending uneconomic extension of lines because you do boundary lines equidistant between the

existing lines.

I don't know if the Commission wants to consider going beyond the transmission and distribution lines because the issue has never been raised. But one of the issues that we've put down here is should you go beyond that? Should you go back to generation? If you're going to do least cost planning, maybe you ought to take a look at something other than just distribution lines and transmission lines.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let will me ask you this:

Isn't that the position you can take in response to how should the Commission establish territorial boundary? You can say in this case the Commission should look at this, this and this.

MR. CRESSE: Yes, ma'am. And that's what we're trying to raise here, because the issue was not brought out how this should be done. The issue as to whether or not you could impose something other than lines on the ground that would be more cost effective was not presented. It was not permitted to be presented. And I think what we're asking is the opportunity to present that. Is there an alternative other than drawing lines on the ground that would be more cost effective and beneficial to the consumers in

this state? And I don't recall an issue that significant for an alternative has ever been denied. You know, you won't even hear it. I'm troubled by the fact that folks don't even want you to hear that opportunity. We think there is an opportunity to do it more cost-effectively. We'd like for you to hear it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Floyd or Mr. Haswell, I guess what I hear Mr. Cresse, on behalf of Gulf Power, suggesting is that another issue be added that is there an alternative to drawing lines on the ground?

MR. FLOYD: Chairman Clark, I think that that certainly is one that was addressed and gone over in the hearing. We really came down to -- even in the discussions and the negotiations back and forth, pursuant to the order, there were a number of different ideas. It came down to that in the clarification of the order that certainly there were innovative ideas that might be permissible in the areas that were outside of those commingled directly in conflict or close proximity, but in those that were in dispute.

That the -- it was determined that the territorial boundary line was necessary to prevent these people, these two utilities from coming back and

coming back and coming back again.

And I think that that's -- the real solution here is one that's been worked on by the Staff a long time towards reaching a conclusion of this matter and, certainly, it's one that was pointed out by the Supreme Court that it desired. And what I hear Gulf Power saying is in multiple different ways, "Let's wait until the conflict occurs or rises to attempt to resolve it." Unfortunately, that has not worked, and the boundary line is what was determined in the order and that is what, more than coincidentally, is necessary to eliminate the future conflict in those commingled, close proximity areas. Now, the other areas, the order has said we can try some of those innovative ideas and certainly those are the ones that we can look at.

MR. STONE: Chairman Clark, if I may respond briefly. First of all, I'm always troubled when Mr. Floyd tries to tell me what I've said. Saying it's so doesn't mean that it happened. We never did resolve this issue in the previous hearing. In fact, our attempts to present testimony to that issue were denied because they were not ripe. We had a witness who had filed testimony that was addressing this point squarely, and he was prevented from testifying at the

hearing. We knew we would have another day. We were told we would have another day. We're simply seeking that other day.

With regard to what Gulf is proposing, I submit to you that if our proposed rewording of Issue 6 is adopted, that that implies that there may be alternatives and we could, in fact, argue our positions on the additional issues under that umbrella.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask you this: Why can't it be left the way the Staff has it and when it says "how should," you can say "it shouldn't."

MR. STONE: Because what we've heard from Mr. Floyd and his client, what we've heard from the Staff thus far is that determination has already been made. We will not hear any alternatives. The reason we're before you today is because no one is willing to hear us with regard to alternatives and we need the direction from the Commission to say, "Yes, we want to consider alternatives. We want to hear what you have to say in order to overcome that objection that has been expressed in our previous efforts to flesh out the issues."

MR. FLOYD: Chairman Clark, I think that I hear, too, though, that if they wanted to raise the

issue and their main challenge is to the Commission's having the jurisdiction to assert a boundary line where the parties do not agree, then as Mr. Haswell pointed out, that jurisdictional issue is reserved, and they can raise it if they like at any particular context in the proceedings. But I think that the issues are pretty simple the way they are, and they have an avenue of being able to attack that in the proceedings if they like any time.

MS. JOHNSON: Chairman Clark, if I might.

Just for the record, in reading the transcripts of the hearing, it's my interpretation that there was some testimony. There was some testimony and evidence in the record that there were areas where there were commingled facilities other than merely the prison site. The testimony that Mr. Stone has referred to, I've read portions of it and in my opinion it didn't address the issue of whether or not a line should be drawn. It addressed primarily the question of the purpose and intent of rural electric cooperatives and how perhaps their purpose is no longer needed. But it didn't address the question specifically as to whether or not lines should be drawn.

I also read the post-hearing briefs and both of the parties did address the issue of whether or not

the Commission should consider areas other than the prison site. However, the issue of whether or not the Commission had authority to draw lines was not addressed. That's my reading of the transcripts in the post-hearing briefs.

MR. HOLLAND: Madam Chairman, could I say -- CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes, Mr. Holland.

MR. HOLLAND: All that we are asking for here -- and I would reiterate what Mr. Cresse just said, to my knowledge the Commission has never precluded a party from presenting alternatives that it believes very strongly are in the best interest of the ratepayers that this Commission has jurisdiction over. And all that we're asking for is the opportunity to present some of those alternatives to the Commission, have the Commission consider those alternatives, and make a decision with respect thereto.

I would come back to something that

Mr. Stone just said. It seems to me, and I think

there is a critical distinction to be made between the

word "how" and the word "should." And that if the

Commission would reword that Issue 6 to say, "Should

the Commission" and you have down there in the add-on

to the last part of Issue 6, "If so, how and where,"

so that that issue is preserved. But that would give

us the opportunity to present those alternatives and that's all that we're asking for here.

MS. BASS: Chairman Clark.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes, Ms. Bass.

MS. BASS: I don't have any problem in rewording Issue No. 6, but just -- I do have some concerns with it. My biggest concern is that it's my reading of the order -- and I'm not an attorney, so this is just my reading of it -- the order and the clarifying order, I thought, very specifically directed Staff and the parties to establish a territorial boundary between the two utilities where the electric facilities are commingled and in close proximity. That was what our intent was when we wrote this issue.

It's my belief that that's still what our direction is supposed to be. I don't have any problem, and I think the Commission should, if it deems appropriate, consider alternatives, creative alternatives, if you will, for areas where future uneconomic duplication could occur.

And I think that that's -- I think there's two parts to the issue. One is the drawing of a territorial boundary where there is commingled and there is duplication. And then how do we fix those

areas where the potential exists but they are not currently commingled and there is not current duplication? So I see two parts to it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Stone.

MR. STONE: I understand Ms. Bass's concern, but that's exactly what we have been talking about is that Staff believes that they have no choice but to draw lines. We believe that there is a choice. We believe, in fact, it's the prudent choice and we want the opportunity to demonstrate that. It will not preclude you if you disagree with us in drawing lines. But we don't believe that you should preclude us from arguing our position and preordain that you're going to draw lines when we haven't had a chance to be heard on the issue.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, you know, that was what we originally did in the whole case. We said we declared the dispute to include more than just the prison, so you all were on notice that the possibility was at the end of that proceeding we were going to draw lines.

MR. STONE: We were under the impression that the end result may be to resolve the dispute. Whether the dispute is resolved by drawing lines on the ground was not something that was litigated in the

previous proceeding. All I'm suggesting is that to assume that the only possible solution is to draw lines on the ground destines us to in fact draw lines on the ground without ever exploring those other possibilities.

this out to you, Mr. Stone. The territorial agreement is described as an agreement where you identify the geographic areas to be served by an electric utility, and then dealing with disputes, it also refers to defining the geographic areas.

The last time I checked, you define geographic areas by drawing lines.

MR. STONE: And we just simply argue that there are better, more prudent ways to resolve disputes than drawing lines. That is not the only thing to consider.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Anything further? What is it Staff that you want me to do today? Let me just throw this out.

It seems to me you have a motion to dismiss that is pending, and it will be ruled on at the appropriate time. And it seems to me whether or not we can set territorial boundaries by drawing lines after the Supreme Court decision will be tested in the

motion to dismiss and that's the appropriate area to It is my view that the order was clear, at least the clarification that we did intend to draw lines on the ground and, therefore, it's my ruling at this point that the Prehearing Order will indicate the Issues 1 through 7 as described by Staff. indicate that I think the changes suggested by Gulf Power with respect to Issues 2, 3, 4 and 5 should be -- those changes should be made and, also, we should refer to uneconomic duplication. And it would be my view that if the utility wants to pursue what I view as opening up of this docket to consider more issues, then it has to be decided by the full panel in this case. And, therefore, I think it's appropriate to limit the Prehearing Order, and you can take it up with the full panel by whatever the appropriate motion is.

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MR. HASWELL: Request the Commission's indulgence and, hopefully, Gulf Power's concurrence. I've spent the last week up in the mountains of Virginia with a troop of boy scouts and got in at 2:00 a.m. this morning and just changed cars and drove over here. Would anybody have any objection to giving us an extension of time to answer Gulf Power's motion until August 7th? That would give me a reasonable

1	amount of time to look at it.
2	MR. STONE: My client says it's okay.
3	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay.
4	MR. HASWELL: Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. We'll do it
6	then. I just think if you want to I believe it is
7	opening it up. And if that is the decision to be
8	made, it needs to be made by the full panel.
9	MR. HASWELL: Madam Chairman, do we need to
10	address any issues about the discovery that we've done
11	on a voluntary basis on any deadlines?
12	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there anything else
13	that's ripe for determination?
14	MS. BASS: Not at this time.
15	MS. JOHNSON: No. Nothing we're aware of.
16	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Thank you very much.
17	The pre-prehearing is adjourned.
18	(Thereupon, the pre-prehearing conference
19	concluded at 2:30 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON)
3	I, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of Reporting Official Commission Reporter,
4	DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Pre-Prehearing
5	Conference in Docket No. 930885-EU was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and
6	place herein stated; it is further
7	CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
8	transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 38 pages, constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings. DATED this 5th day of August, 1996.
10 11	DATED this self day of hagase, issue
12	Ja Call
13	JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR Chief, Bureau of Reporting
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