BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 DOCKET NO. 060162-EI 3 In the Matter of: 4 PETITION BY PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA, INC. FOR APPROVAL TO RECOVER MODULAR 5 COOLING TOWER COSTS THROUGH FUEL COST RECOVERY CLAUSE. 6 7 8 9 10 11 ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT 12 THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING, THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY. 13 14 AGENDA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS: ITEM NO. 10 15 CHAIRMAN LISA POLAK EDGAR BEFORE: 16 COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER ISILIO ARRIAGA 17 COMMISSIONER MATTHEW M. CARTER, II COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. TEW 18 Tuesday, August 29, 2006 19 DATE: Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE: 20 Room 148

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LO		TIM PERRY, ESQUIRE, representing FIPUG.
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L2		MICHAEL COOKE, MARTHA BROWN, ESQUIRE, and RALPH VON
13	FOSSEN, re	presenting the Florida Public Service Commission
L4	Staff.	
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: We will be on Item 10.

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MR. VON FOSSEN: Item 10 is staff's recommendation concerning Progress Energy's petition for approval for cost recovery of its modular cooling tower project through the environmental cost recovery clause.

Staff is recommending that the project is eligible for recovery through the clause. We are asking for additional reporting, annual reporting requirements, so that the Commission can monitor the project on an ongoing basis. Parties are here to address the Commission, and we are available to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

MS. RAEPPLE: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Carolyn Raepple on behalf of Progress Energy Florida.

The staff recommendation does a very good job of describing Progress Energy Florida's modular cooling tower project for the Crystal River plant, as well as the justification for recovery of the costs for that project under the environmental cost-recovery clause, so I'm going to try to limit my comments.

It just came to my attention on Friday that there may be some persons speaking in opposition to Progress Energy's recovery for this project under the ECRC, although no one has spoken with me directly. But in light of that possibility, we

would like to reserve a little bit of time to respond to any such comments.

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The Florida Department of Environmental Protection has issued an industrial wastewater permit for the Crystal River plant that includes a thermal limit of 96-1/2 degrees Fahrenheit on a three-hour rolling average for the cooling water discharge. This thermal limit must be met no matter what the temperature of the inlet water is from the Gulf of Mexico.

Last summer, in 2005, there was a dramatic increase in the temperature of the inlet Gulf waters, and this led Progress Energy to having to implement unprecedented de-rates of the Crystal River Units 1 and 2. Those de-rates were nearly three times the amount that was needed for the prior two years in order to comply with the permit limit.

When those de-rates occur on these base-loaded units, Progress must replace that generation by using more expensive coal -- I'm sorry, more expensive oil or gas-fired units or by purchasing higher cost power on the open market.

Progress Energy's evaluation indicates that the modular cooling towers are the most cost-effective option for minimizing de-rates associated with the thermal permit limit while giving the company the flexibility to evaluate whether a permanent solution is needed, and if so, what that permanent solution may be.

Since Progress Energy's evaluation of the de-rate

situation was not completed until the last quarter of 2005, which was after this Commission approved Progress Energy

Florida's current base rates in September, this modular cooling tower project could not have been anticipated at the time

Progress Energy filed its MFRs, and could not have been anticipated in the cost levels used to determine the company's base rates.

The project is estimated to cost approximately 2 to \$3 million per year with a 1-1/2 to \$2 million one-time capital expenditure in 2006. Progress Energy estimates the net fuel cost savings over the life of the five-year project to be approximately \$45 million. And in each of the five years the annual fuel cost savings are projected to exceed the estimated cost of the project.

This project is proper for recovery under the ECRC since it complies with the requirements of both the statutory section, Section 366.8255, Florida Statutes, and the three-pronged test in the Commission's policy that was set forth in your Order 94-0044. And those three prongs are that the cost of the project must be incurred after April 13th, 1993, the need for the project to comply with the DEP permit limit was triggered after the company's last test year upon which its rates are based, and the costs of the project are not recovered through some other cost-recovery mechanism or base rates.

The modular cooling towers have now been in operation at the Crystal River Plant since June 9th of this year, and we do not at this point have a full summer season's worth of data. It is only three days before we have to file our projection testimony on September 1, and staff has requested as part of that submittal that we provide data to support the continued need and prudency of the modular cooling towers, and that we annually provide that analysis in the projection testimony under the ECRC clause.

Due to the fact that it's June through September that are the critical months for the operation of these modular cooling towers, Progress Energy Florida respectfully requests the Commission's approval for Progress to only include in their projection filing the available data, which will be only for a partial summer season, and allow Progress to provide a more thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of the modular towers, the actual and avoided de-rates, the annual and cumulative project costs and fuel savings, and an updated cost/benefit analysis as part of its true-up filing, which is filed in early 2007 and annually thereafter.

Thank you. And, again, we would like to reserve some time to respond to any comments that may be offered in opposition.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Mr. McLean.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am. My notes begin by saying good morning, Commissioners. How are you today?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: We're great.

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MR. McLEAN: So the notes really don't bear anymore relevance after that, actually.

I want to talk to you just briefly about the posture that you are in right now. You are considering to propose to act. Your staff recommendation is that you propose action.

Okay. You're not listening to evidence this afternoon. And there is no record before you, other than the pleading of the company and the statements which you are going to hear from all of us.

PAA makes really good sense. It is a cheap way to go. You don't have to go through a hearing, you don't have to wait for hours while witnesses go on and on. You have a pretty good idea of what is going on, and you propose to act, and that is what is before you now. It's really important to know that when a party protests a proposed agency action, it is not a challenge to the agency. It is not a challenge to its judgment, because you don't have a full record before you. You have a general direction of where you think the case might go. You make a pronouncement that this is what we propose to do, and it is often the case. I would say more often than not the case that parties are okay with the results. Okay.

Why do I bring that up now? Because you don't need a

trial right now. You need to be generally advised of the premise so that you can propose to act in a particular way, and maybe we can live with the result. But what, of course, I'm going to tell you, because of the nature of this particular place -- case, rather, is that we can't live with the result that your staff has suggested to you.

We think that this particular expense is inappropriate to the ECRC for a number of reasons. The principal one of which is that it isn't even close to what the legislature had in mind when they enacted the ECRC some several years ago. This is not an instance where an environmental regulation has come down on the company that is going to cost them money, and if they don't get the money they have to file for general relief. That's what the ECRC was all about.

This is expenses to be incurred and are occurring to comply with a 1988 regulation. And you heard a lot from Progress just moments ago about the prudence of this project.

I don't take any issue with that. We don't know if it's prudent or not, but we don't choose to drive a stake in the ground on the issue of prudence.

The issue is whether it is recoverable through the ECRC. I believe you heard them say that it isn't in base rates. I challenge any one of us, the company, intervenors or the Commission alike to say with confidence and with certainty that it isn't in base rates. We don't know what's in base

rates now. This company agreed with us sometime ago to be measured by means other than rate base regulation. We are now in an environment of revenue sharing. So can you say that these costs are in base rates or are not in base rates now?

Not unless you are willing to assume that every other expense from the last time MFRs were filed has remained precisely the same. And you can't say that. We don't know whether that's true or not.

These costs are appropriate for recovery through base rates, in my opinion, because it does not qualify under the ECRC. They bargained away their rights to collect this in base rates in the last case. It is among the things that we -- clauses are fine, no change in base rates. If it's inappropriate to the clause, you have got to wait until the next time you can ask for an adjustment in base rates to recover them. And I think that's the posture we are in.

It is quite late. I don't want to belabor the point, and I don't really want to try the issue of whether these expenses are eligible for the ECRC, because if you propose, as the staff recommends that you do, we will carefully evaluate your order, and if it takes the direction it appears to, we will protest it. And we will produce evidence in the hearing which comes along that says, among other things, that the ECRC has been stretched way out of shape over the years, and that we believe it should be contracted quite a bit. And when

companies bargain away their right to change base rates, they are obviously incented to bring you more requests by means of the clauses, both the conservation -- the ECRC and the fuel clause, for that matter.

And one last thought, if there is some doubt about whether these costs are appropriate to ECRC, look at what they filed to start with. They filed in fuel believing it wasn't even -- wasn't eligible for ECRC, and we happen to agree with that. Your staff recommendation mentions that they didn't believe it was recoverable, and we don't either. But the big picture -- and I think we're going to be before you in more than just this case to suggest to you that the clauses have become expanded, partially because of the incentive that is created by the kind of settlements that we have been signing, namely that you can't change your base rates. That if you want more money, if you want to raise rates to customers, you've got to go through the clauses. And I think that's what you're looking at today.

So what are we doing here? To persuade you, if you must propose to act, to propose to deny it. The company didn't think it was appropriate, and you probably shouldn't either.

But I think in either case, you are faced with a hearing. And we have had discussions in the past. When you know for sure you are not going to make anybody happy, why propose to act at all? Why don't you just go to hearing? I think there is an

answer to that in this case.

There is a policy issue about whether ECRC is appropriate.

There is a legal issue about whether that's what the legislature wanted. So I would say to you, propose to act, propose to deny, if you wish, because the PAA gives the affected parties something to work from. It tends to sharpen issues a little bit. So sending it directly for hearing may not do that. I would urge you to issue a proposed agency action denying, and then we can go to hearing and sort this issue out.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. McLean.

Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Very briefly, Schef Wright on behalf of the Florida Retail Federation. I'm here to say that we support the position and the arguments advanced by the Citizens through Public Counsel.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chair, Commissioners, good afternoon. Mike Twomey. I'm appearing on behalf of AARP. As was the case with Mr. Wright, AARP is here for the sole purpose of supporting the Office of Public Counsel and all of his

comments and with the desired outcome, as well.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Mr. Perry.

MR. PERRY: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Tim Perry on behalf of FIPUG, and I would also ask that you respectfully deny Progress's petition. We are not sure that the cooling tower project necessarily qualifies for the ECRC. And, in any event, I think that there are some unanswered questions perhaps raised by Progress' petition and that would maybe need stricter proof.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you. Before I ask for questions, Ms. Raepple, would you like to take a few minutes to respond?

MS. RAEPPLE: It is correct that initially Progress
Energy Florida filed its petition under the fuel clause, and
initially our thinking was that it was not proper to file it
under ECRC. We subsequently had discussions with staff, and we
went back to the statute and looked closely at the statute.
And there is nothing in the statute that precludes recovery for
these modular cooling towers under the ECRC.

We then looked at the policy established by the Commission in '94 and it has that three-pronged test that I went through. The one criteria that was cited by counsel for

the Office of Public Counsel was that there was -- he said that there has been no environmental regulation that has come down. And there is a prong that says the activity is legally required to comply with a governmental imposed environmental regulation enacted, became effective, or whose effect was triggered after the company's last test year upon which rates are based.

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And I believe what he is referring to is whether this regulation was enacted since our last rate case. And, clearly, the permit that we are complying with has been in effect. It has been renewed a number of times, but it has been in effect since 1988. So it has not -- this regulation has not been enacted or gone into effect, become effective since the last base rate.

What we are looking at is the third part of that prong, which says the effect was triggered after the company's last test year. It was not until after the last rate case that we were able to evaluate the summer season of 2005 and see that the de-rates were extraordinary. They were, as I said, approximately three times more than the de-rates we had experienced in the prior two years. We were monitoring the de-rates, because even in those two years there had been some increase, but now that the de-rates were so dramatic it was apparent that we needed to go forward with a temporary solution to buy us the time to further evaluate and figure out if this warming trend of the inlet waters is a temporary situation or

whether it's something that is going to demand a permanent resolution.

So it is that triggered language that we are looking to. And we agree with staff that under the policy as set forth by the Commission and, clearly, under the statute, this project does qualify for recovery under the ECRC. We also agree it is recoverable under the fuel clause. But as I said, based on conversation with staff, they felt it was more appropriate to go under the ECRC. We just feel it needs to be recovered, and so we are here under the ECRC.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Commissioners, questions?

Commissioner Arriaga.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: A comment and a question to Mr. Cooke, but first to Mr. McLean. I wanted to thank you very much for your enlightening snapshot at Regulatory Procedure 101. That was quite fine. Being an engineer, that helps.

MR. McLEAN: Commissioner, I hope it helped.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Making use of that recently acquired knowledge, Mr. Cooke, it would seem that whatever we approve, whether we approve staff's recommendation or deny staff's recommendation, this thing is going to be protested by either party, and it's going directly to hearing. So rather than approving or denying, can't we just send it directly to hearing anyway?

MR. COOKE: You could do that. I think what the 1 2 suggestion is here in this case -- there are two types of hearings that could occur under 120 if it is protested. One 3 would involve disputed issues of material fact, and that would 4 be an evidentiary hearing. There is another avenue for 5 hearings set, for lack of a better term, would be paper 6 hearings, that wouldn't require evidentiary proceedings. And it is possible in this case, and I think I'm hearing signals, 8 that that is a real possibility if this PAA is protested by one side or the other. I think that is the suggestion I am 10 hearing, that that's a possibility. 11

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In other words, it might be advantageous in this case to actually make a decision one way or the other on the PAA and allow one party or the other to protest, and it would not necessarily result in an evidentiary hearing. Also, I think we had a somewhat similar case recently involving a TECO environmental cost-recovery clause that was protested by Office of Public Counsel. And there might actually be a way to try to bring those together or at least do them on a similar time frame. And there may be similar issues, there may not. But I think there may be some reasons here that this is a good case to let the PAA process go forward.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Tew.

COMMISSIONER TEW: I have a couple of questions for Public Counsel. Whenever you talked about we don't know what

is in base rates, I guess that sort of struck me. And, of course, you probably know I used to work on this issue, and so we had to evaluate. And the same thing for fuel, that you have to satisfy yourself that there is not recovery in base rates. And I do think that there is some difficulty in trying to determine what is in base rates. But I guess my concern is, is that even a project which is uncontested to be consistent with the purpose of the ECRC per the legislature, how would even in that case -- how would we be able to satisfy ourselves to that criterion?

MR. McLEAN: I'm not quite sure I understand the question.

COMMISSIONER TEW: Well, in the case of a hearing, we have to determine, whenever you have any type of project for ECRC or fuel recovery, that it's not already being recovered in base rates. And I know it is hard to sometimes determine if something is being recovered in base rates, but if we just -- if we sort of assume that we don't ever know what is in base rates, how do we ever make a determination about what should go into environmental, or fuel, or some of the others that have that criteria?

MR. McLEAN: I think it may boil down to a question of materiality. And I think that's a good question. If you accept, as I do, that the reason for the ECRC when it came into being was that occasionally utilities were victimized, if you

will, by a somewhat unforeseen and material environmental regulation with which they were compelled to comply, they would before the ECRC, if they wished to recover for it, have to come down here or over there to apply for a base rate case.

And I think the ECRC was an attempt to put an end to that, to relieve them from that burden. Because notice when they did apply, they still might lose some, because you can't set rates retroactively. So I think it's somewhat an issue of materiality, actually. I think that's probably what it boils down to.

Can you say with certainty that it's in or out of base rates? I don't think you can. I don't think you ever can, unless you have a utility which has -- maybe in the TECO case, and that made one of the differences. Because I believe their last rate adjustment, if I'm not mistaken, was the result of a contested rate case. It was not the result of settlement, I think. But in the case of the settlement we agreed, us and the utilities, and you folks decided it was in the public interest, not to measure those utilities in that way to determine whether things were in base rates or not. So I don't think that that particular prong helps you at all. I don't think you can say, well, they're in base rates.

Let me give you an example. Suppose -- and this is, obviously, an example favorable to our side -- that in the next case you decided that their return on equity was 150 basis

points too high. Well, how could you say that if that were the case that they weren't already recovering for these kind of expenses?

The point is, unless you are willing to do a rate base analysis rate case on your cuff, on a going-forward basis you can't say whether those are in or out of rates today. You can certainly say whether they were in or out of the last MFRs, but you don't know what's going on today, because we do not regulate this company on -- you do not regulate this company on a rate base sort of analysis, except insofar as there is an escape clause in the settlement and things like that.

MR. GLENN: Commissioner Tew, if I might respond.

COMMISSIONER TEW: Mr. Glenn.

MR. GLENN: Thank you. Just for the record, notwithstanding the OPC lead pig pile on PEF right now, I'm not taking back any of the nice things that I said about Mr. McLean earlier this morning. But do we know -- but do we know what is in base rates? Yes, we do. And the settlements specifically address that. It says that when you approve the settlement agreement you approve the MFRs that were filed. Specifically it will constitute approval of the MFRs filed in the docket for regulatory reporting purposes and for establishing PEF's base line costs in the next base rate proceeding. So it is clear what is in there and what is not in there. So I disagree with Mr. McLean on that point.

MR. McLEAN: And Mr. Glenn and I continue to disagree on that point. Those are for very restricted purposes, and you can't do a rate case in the beat of a heart. And that's what you are being invited to do when they say that those rates are already in there. They were. But whether they are now, I don't think we can say.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I have a question, and then, Commissioner Carter, I will look to you.

Mr. Cooke, when you responded to a question a few moments ago and described the two hearing processes, an evidentiary full hearing or a paper hearing, at what point would that determination be made if we got to that point?

MR. COOKE: Well, I think partly it's going to be up to the parties as to whether they can agree that there are issues of material fact. So if they could agree today, it could be agreed today. I'm not sure that they are going to be willing to be put on the spot in terms of that issue.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Okay. So is that something that then perhaps would go to the prehearing officer?

MR. COOKE: I don't know that it would go to the prehearing officer. There would be -- for example, if there is an order issued today, or a vote taken today, either up or down on the recommendation, a party would likely protest that, one side or the other. And at that point that party would pursue either -- if, in their opinion, they believe there are issues

of material fact, they would pursue an issue that would involve -- well, the PAA actually would just be basically a nonevidentiary process. The question is whether that would resolve all of the issues.

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CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. McLean for a few questions. I was really intrigued by your statement, and I think we have kind of danced around this issue for some time. And correct me if I'm wrong, but it seems to me like you were saying -- and we have had this discussion before about settlements that were agreed to and then later on coming back -- the utility will come back and try to get something that, for whatever purpose, was already covered in the settlement. And then we get into a posture of whether we're going to accept this. One party to the settlement says, well, I don't like this, and I don't like that, and we get back into -- do you remember that whole dialogue we've been going through?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: And you intrigued me by that because it seem to me that you are saying -- I mean, we are right back in that same posture. Would you agree with that assessment?

MR. McLEAN: No, sir, respectfully.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Okay. Then tell me where are

we, then.

2 MR. McLEAN: Sure.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Because it seems to me a distinction without a difference.

MR. McLEAN: Sure. Let me tell you -- let me see if I can clarify, at least my way of thinking. The company and I would both agree that if these rates are appropriate -- if this money is appropriate for recovery through base rates, that it is precluded in the settlement. That is not where our disagreement is. We agree on that.

What we disagree on is whether this is appropriate to the ECRC. That's what we are talking about here, really. If it is appropriate to the ECRC, then it is inappropriate to base rates, at least for purposes of this proceeding. But if it's appropriate to base rates, and if the company were taking that position in their petition -- they couldn't take that position in their petition. I don't really think we disagree on what the settlement says. I have to leave that to them.

We disagree on whether these particular expenses are recoverable through the ECRC, and I suspect that we also disagree about whether the current breadth of the ECRC is appropriate to what the legislature intended when they enacted it. And we intend to put evidence before you, if we go to the evidentiary hearing, to persuade you that, indeed, it is overly broad at this point in time. That is what the dispute is

really about, whether these expenses are appropriate and whether -- it is a very closely related question -- whether the current breadth of the ECRC is too wide. So we don't really agree about what the settlement says, I don't think. I'll have to leave that to these good folks to comment.

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COMMISSIONER CARTER: You understand why I asked that question, right?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. And, you know, I thought about in the earlier item of chiming in, which I probably too often do. I understand your consternation about the little disputes we get in about the settlements which we sign. It is very annoying. When I was over here it was annoying. But the fact is from a practitioner's standpoint, crafting a settlement that contemplates every imaginable scenario is simply not possible. And we do the best we can.

I don't think that is the kind of case that Progress has set before you today. And I don't think we take a great deal of -- I don't think we disagree about whether the settlement is really at issue here. The true kernel of disagreement between Progress and ourselves is whether these expenses are appropriate to recovery through the ECRC.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Permission to follow up, Madam Chair.

You also heard the discussion by General Counsel about the posture of whether or not we act or whether we, you

know, send it to an evidentiary or not hearing after we move from here. What is your feeling on that?

MR. McLEAN: I would be very uncomfortable with the Commission relying entirely on the notion that we may not want to produce evidence. We need to read the order, see what it says, consider the breadth of the ECRC as it has been interpreted by this Commission and make a decision at that time whether we want to put on evidence.

We may put on -- we may want to put on the dreaded policy witness to suggest to you what your policy should be, as well as what the facts are. But it is part and parcel of regulation. We may wish to do that. So I would hate for you guys to take any action relying on the notion of a paper hearing.

We have had preliminary discussions with Progress, and I think there is some possibility to go there.

Particularly with respect to these specific expenses in the ECRC, but with respect to the very closely related issue, which is the breadth of ECRC, I'm afraid we may have to do some evidence on that point.

MR. COOKE: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Cooke.

MR. COOKE: I just want to revise one thing I said, which is normally we would ask the parties to try to go to a posture as to whether they agree it is a paper hearing or not.

But we could arguably take that to a prehearing officer for a determination, whether there are issues of disputed fact or not.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Commissioner Tew.

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COMMISSIONER TEW: I think this is my last one. This is also for the Public Counsel. I only bring this up because of the way the case was originally filed as being a fuel clause recovery item. And I wonder if you would also view -- if we had gone forward with the fuel case -- if you would also view that as, and I know you haven't used this terminology, but I will do the little quotes and say an end run around a settlement or a base rate recovery.

MR. McLEAN: Let me respond two ways. First of all, I'm not advancing an argument that this company is attempting to end run around the settlement. My experience with Progress is that under their settlements we have a disagreement about the ECRC, which could be mistaken for an end run. But that implies some kind of intent on their behalf, which I don't have. With respect to had it been filed under the fuel clause, you kind of asked me about the pink stuff in Spam, you know. That's Spam, too. We don't particularly like the breadth of the fuel clause just now either. And in the appropriate case, I may bring that to your attention, or our office may.

So, I don't think we would be much happier were it

filed in the fuel docket. Again, the fuel clause was crafted by this Commission to isolate the utilities from volatility of fuel prices. And it has come down a very long road from that particular point. And one of the reasons it has come down the road is companies are incented to bring that case before you because they cannot bring it before you in base rate cases. So had it been -- would it give me any comfort if it were filed in the fuel docket? Not a whole lot. Maybe a little.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Tew.

COMMISSIONER TEW: I was just going to -- one, I shouldn't have characterized the end run that way, and that is why I put it in quotes. Just lack of articulate words at this late hour.

MR. McLEAN: Well, Commissioner, when you said end run, I thought you said Enron, so --

(Laughter.)

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COMMISSIONER TEW: Oh, no. I'm done with that word.

But also I just wanted to note I think he has been waiting to spring that pink stuff in Spam thing on us for awhile.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Arriaga.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Commissioner Carter, let me see if I can add some kind of clarity to your discussion regarding is it or not in base rates, is it a violation of the settlement or not. And it seems like in my mind this discussion is similar to a wedding celebration to which you are

not invited, but you are asked to bless the groom and the
bride. So, I don't know if you understand what I am trying to
say, but basically that is the point.

Back to serious business. Mr. Cooke, do we have to

Back to serious business. Mr. Cooke, do we have to vote up or down?

MR. COOKE: No, the Commission could, for example, in a recent case defer the decision and ask for further clarification. I think the parties might want to address whether they would like you to vote up or down, however. You could also simply set it for an evidentiary hearing. I mean, that is another possibility.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Okay.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, any further questions?

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: If that's appropriate, I don't know, maybe we could ask the parties about the preference. I mean, I know we can make a decision, but I'm just saying, you know, let's get it out here.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I think Mr. McLean has stated a preference earlier, but he certainly can restate it if he would like.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: He said yes and no, though.

MR. McLEAN: No, we would prefer to leave with the

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marbles, if you don't mind. That would be fine with us. In other words, we wish that you would propose to deny the staff recommendation or deny the company's petition.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Thank you.

MR. GLENN: This is Alex Glenn for PEF. We would ask for an up vote today.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Fair enough.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chairman, I have a question.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Deason.

moment. I don't know exactly how relevant it is, but I guess it is a question of curiosity. And this is to PEF. It seems to me that the dilemma we find ourselves in has been necessitated by the permit under which you operate and the fact that there is an absolute 96.5 rolling average limitation, and that that limitation has been reached which causes de-rating of the plant and it is primarily due to increase in the water temperature at the intake. Was there any attempt to approach DEP to change that certificate of operation or permit as opposed to an absolute limitation of 96.5 degrees, to put it in terms of a differential between intake and outflow, so that if the intake temperature increases there is a likewise increase in permissible discharge temperature?

MR. GLENN: We have and they rejected that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, it appears that we have a couple of options before us. As Mr. Cooke pointed out, we can defer, if indeed there is additional information that would be helpful. I don't know that I'm hearing that, but that is always an option that I am willing to consider and discuss. We can vote in favor of the staff's recommendation. We can deny the staff recommendation, or we can set it directly for hearing.

You know, Mr. McLean, I'm somewhat intrigued by the statements you made about being able to, or possibly if we were to go that route presenting testimony as to the intent of the legislature for the statutory language for the clause. I always find evidence about legislative intent to be interesting and intriguing, but yet before us today is the plain meaning of the statute and the criteria that it contains, as has been laid out by our staff and discussed by the parties before us. So, with that, is there additional discussion or comment?

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Madam Chairman, if I may.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Mr. McLean, I'm intrigued by your perspective. And I do think, you know, maybe we should put this in the posture where we need to look at it now and in a more evidentiary fashion such that as other situations arrive like this we will have some basis for it. I'm really intrigued

by what you had to say, Mr. McLean. 1 2 MR. McLEAN: Thank you, sir. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chairman, is a motion in 4 order, or are there more questions? 5 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I am not sensing any additional 6 questions. 7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move that we set the matter 8 for hearing and we expand the scope of the hearing to not only 9 look at the appropriateness of recovery through the 10 environmental cost-recovery clause, but also potential 11 appropriateness for recovery through the fuel clause as fuel 12 savings. 13 COMMISSIONER CARTER: Second. 14 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, there is a motion and a second. Is there a discussion or a question regarding the 15 16 language of the motion? Usually when I call for a vote 17 somebody asks for clarification, so are we all clear? Realizing that it is late, I think I am clear. Okay. All in 1.8 favor of the motion say aye. 19 20 (Unanimous affirmative vote.) 21 CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Those opposed? Show the motion carried. 22

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Thank you all, and I look forward to the hearing.

MR. McLEAN: Thank you, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: It has been a good day,

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Commissioners. Thank you. Thank you to our staff and to all the parties, and we are adjourned.

1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 3 COUNTY OF LEON 4 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative 6 Services, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated. 7 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically 8 reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this 9 transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, 11 attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel 12 connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. 13 DATED THIS 6th day of September, 2006. 14 15 16 ANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Hearings Reporter 17 FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative Services 18 (850) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23 24

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