1		BEFORE THE
2	FLOR	IDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3	In the Matter	DOCKET NO. 080001-EI
4	FUEL AND PURCHASED	POWER
5	COST RECOVERY CLAUS GENERATING PERFORMA	
6	FACTOR.	
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11		VOLUME 1
12		Pages 1 through 110
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14		VENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT ICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING,
15	THE .PDF V	ERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY.
16	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING
17	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II
18		COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN
19		COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP
20	DATE:	Tuesday, November 4, 2008
21	TIME:	Commenced at 9:30 a.m.
22	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
23		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way
24		Tallahassee, Florida
25	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, as we prepare for our next case, which will be Docket Number 080001-EI, prior to getting into that docket, let me just kind of give you the lay of the landscape so we can kind of plan for the day. My plans are is that to break by 5:00 today to give staff an opportunity to go and exercise their franchise. We want to make sure that everyone has an opportunity to do that. So we are going to go, but I want to be able to -- so kind of help me remember that 5:00 o'clock breaking point so staff can go and take care of that very, very important process and franchise, and that is what separates us from the rest of the world.

I was reading something the other day about one of the countries I will leave nameless, and the way they change governments is that somebody's brother-in-law knocks them off and then they get to be the president. But we don't do that here. We go by and have our fellow citizens vote. And I think that is a better way to do it, too.

So just let me lay the landscape on how we are going to proceed further on Docket Number 080001-EI. Before I recognize staff on this matter, I want to just kind of let you know, Commissioners, that the order of this docket we want to take Progress first, and then we'll have FPL last, but all the other companies will fall within the purview of that. So just kind of organizationally, okay?

1 All right. Staff, you're recognized. 2 MS. BENNETT: Thank you, Commissioners. 3 The first matter I have before you is you have a 4 compiled proposed set of stipulations. Normally we look at the 5 stipulations at the end, but in this proceeding because there 6 are so many, and if there are any that are removed from your 7 bench vote then you'll have an opportunity to hear testimony 8 about those. 9 But in your handouts there is a Docket Number 10 080001-EI, Proposed Stipulations, November 1, 2008. Staff is 11 available for answers to any of the proposed stipulations. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's do this. Commissioners, we 13 14 have a list of proposed stipulations. Let me just ask staff, does that -- in the process of these proposed stipulations, 15 Staff, have all the parties agreed to them? 16 17 MS. BENNETT: Commissioners, the utilities have agreed with staff's positions on these items. All of the other 18 parties have taken no position on these matters, so they have 19 20 not joined into the stipulations, but they do not object to it. 21 I think that is a fair assessment of their positions.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I just wanted for the record to make sure that we all -- Commissioner Argenziano.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So then am I to take that as the intervenors have no objection to staff's

recommendations?

MS. BENNETT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's the way I read it, too,

Commissioner. So that way if we dispose of the stipulations,
that way we would have done so with all the parties having the
opportunity to be heard and having their positions known. So
with that, staff, let's do this -- let me kind of get my
thoughts together here.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm sorry, I do have one very brief question on one of the proposed stipulations.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized now.

commissioner edgar: Thank you. And partly because I do agree this is a good time for any of us to ask questions. So, very quickly. On Issue 13H, which on the proposed stipulation document that Ms. Bennett just referred to is on Page 9, right in the middle of the page. And it just seemed that the position I wasn't completely sure answered the issue statement, so I would just like to have staff address that very briefly. In Issue 13H it says what is the appropriate calculation of fuel savings, and then the position statement says the calculation is appropriate. And that just seemed a

little circular to me, so if somebody could speak to that briefly.

MR. LESTER: Pete Lester with staff. I think what we intend there is that the methodology they used in calculating the savings is correct, and the methodology is appropriate.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I'm not trying to throw a huge curve here at all, but I'm just wondering if maybe a slight -- and I will look to the parties, again, if they have a suggestion -- but if indeed we are referring to a methodology, would it be possible to be a little more specific or reference that methodology? Again, to me it just seems like the issue -- the position statement doesn't really answer the question in the issue.

MS. BENNETT: I think it would be appropriate to include FPL's position with our position and that would give you the explanation that you are looking for.

FPL's position that they provided in the prehearing statement is that FPL utilized its POWRSYM model to quantify the benefits of WCEC Units 1 and 2, which is the same model that FPL uses to calculate the fuel costs that are included in FPL's projection filing. For this analysis, FPL ran two individual cases for each unit, one with the new unit and one without the new unit to determine fuel costs, and then compared the two cases to determine the savings for each unit.

So if we included that with staff's position, I think

that would give a full explanation of what we are agreeing to.

commissioner edgar: And, Mr. Chairman, I would just say -- and I recognize it's a little unusual to suggest possibly adding to a position statement that has already gone through the review by the parties. And if I'm misreading it, I am welcome to having that pointed out to me. It just, again, to me seemed like the position statement didn't completely answer the issue. So I will defer, Mr. Chairman, as to how to address what Ms. Bennett has suggested. It sounds like a more thorough and clear response to me; but, of course, I would certainly be glad to hear from the parties or any other Commissioner if you have any further thoughts.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me just ask the parties. This was the understanding that in the process and all the parties had the opportunity to hear this?

mr. BUTLER: FPL took the position that Ms. Bennett just read as part of our prehearing statement, so the parties have been aware that that is our position on the issue for sometime now.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is there any concern from the parties -- although the intervenors had no position on that, does this change your mind, any of you? Okay. Hearing none.

Commissioner, are you comfortable with that?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I am, and

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obviously would want to make sure that we all are if we are looking at possible stipulations. To me that just sounds like a clarification and not a change is the way I interpret that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And, staff, just for the record, you can transpose that language in the appropriate place.

MS. BENNETT: We will.

further from the bench on this? What I wanted to do before we got into the meat of -- got further is to kind of deal with the stipulations and make sure that we are all on one accord. And I noticed from what has been presented to us, the parties either have no position or are comfortable with the way things are. The companies have agreed with staff, and staff has agreed with the companies on these positions as pertains to the proposed stipulations. And staff is recommending approval of the stipulations.

MS. BENNETT: That's correct. Staff is recommending approval of these proposed stipulations.

chairman carter: And, Commissioner, the staff are recommending that we approve this prior to, so as we go further that will be a little less for us to deal with at the appropriate time, and those issues will be off the board and we can move forward and fully prosecute the claim, so to speak. Those are my terms, not staff's terms.

Any further questions on the stipulations,

Commissioners? Hearing none. We are open for a motion on the 1 2 acceptance of the stipulations as presented. Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized. 3 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4 I make the motion that the Commission approve the 5 proposed stipulations listed on the document headed Docket 6 Number 080001-EI, Proposed Stipulations, November 1st, with the 7 addition to the position statement on Issue 13H that 8 Ms. Bennett read to us a few moments ago. 9 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Second. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and properly 11 seconded. 12 Commissioners, we have this list of the stipulations 13 here, it is part of our paperwork here. I wanted to make sure 14 that you saw that, and also with the incorporation of the 15 language proposed by Ms. Bennett. 16 It has been moved and properly seconded on the 17 stipulations. Any further questions? Any further debate? 18 further concerns? 19 Hearing none. All those in favor let it be known by 20 21 the sign of aye. 22 (Simultaneous aye.) CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like sign. 23 Show it done. 24 25 Ms. Bennett.

MS. BENNETT: Mr. Chairman, I would ask that this 1 docket number -- that the proposed stipulations that were just 2 voted in be included into the record as Exhibit Number 52 on 3 our Comprehensive Exhibit List. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Without objection, show it done. 5 (Exhibit Number 52 marked for identification.) 6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bennett. 7 MS. BENNETT: I do want to note that FPUC has a 8 9 change to its position in the prehearing order that they would like to address at this point. 10 MR. HORTON: Mr. Chairman, on Issue Number 5, which 11 is on Page 11 of the prehearing order -- let me make sure I've 12 got the right -- the position of Florida Public Utilities to 13 Issue Number 5 should read as follows: The total 14 jurisdictional fuel cost for Marianna is \$20,468,423, which is 15 16 the number shown. The total jurisdictional fuel cost for Fernandina Beach is \$21,531,537. 17 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Will you read those numbers again, 18 19 please. 20 MR. HORTON: Yes, sir. Marianna is as shown, 21 20,468,423; Fernandina Beach would be 21,531,537. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Do all the parties have this 23 information? MR. HORTON: We had provided that to the parties that 24 25 are involved with us, and it just didn't get picked up as a

1 revision. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Show it done. 2 MR. HORTON: Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bennett. 4 MS. BENNETT: Staff has no further questions of this 5 6 witness, and also there are several -- because of the 7 stipulations, there are several additional witnesses that staff has no questions of, and we have contacted the parties and they 8 9 did not have questions of these witnesses. I will give you the list, and at this time, if the Commissioners also don't have 10 11 questions, might be excused. CHAIRMAN CARTER: And these are the witnesses that 12 13 were related to the stipulated areas? MS. BENNETT: Yes, Commissioner. 14 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 16 MS. BENNETT: They are Cheryl Martin, Curtis Young, and Mark Cutshaw for FPUC. Carlos Aldazabal, Benjamin Smith, 17 and Joann Wehle for TECO. Will Garrett and Joseph McCallister 18 19 for Progress Energy Florida. Now, I will say that they relate to the stipulated 20 areas, but some of the big number questions, I think -- I'm not 21 22 sure which TECO witness would be responsible for that, whether it would be Ms. Wehle or Mr. Aldazabal. 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Why don't we just ask them now? 24 MR. BEASLEY: You are talking about the fallout 25

issues?

MS. BENNETT: The fallout issues.

MR. BEASLEY: Mr. Aldazabal. But those, I think, are the calculations based on the other issues that have been covered.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: So does that answer your question, Ms. Bennett, in terms of if we were to agree to excuse the witnesses based upon the stipulation, these witnesses that we are excusing will not necessarily be the primary witness for the issues that remain?

MS. BENNETT: By excusing Mr. Aldazabal you would not have a TECO witness available to answer any of the fallout questions, but all of the other issues -- when I say fallout questions, those are the big numbers, the 2007, 2008, 2009.

Staff does not have any questions of those witnesses, and neither do any of the parties. But if Commissioners still have questions about any of the items you might want to keep Mr. Aldazabal here to answer those questions and not excuse him.

Likewise, I believe that --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hold on. Back up for a second.

Let's take it from the top. Let's deal with FPUC. Let's just do it this way. Now, are there any witnesses from FPUC, Martin Young, Cutshaw? Those are the three?

MS. BENNETT: Those are the three for FPUC.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Horton, any of these witnesses that are going to be relied upon for the -- what is that, fallout? Is that the word you said?

MS. BENNETT: That is the word I said.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I hate to use fallout when we are talking about power. Maybe we need to get another word.

MR. HORTON: Yes, sir. Two things. First of all,
Ms. Martin is shown to address Issue Number 1, and she was not
able to attend. Mr. Young would adopt her testimony and
exhibits, but Mr. Young is identified as testifying on Issues
2 through 11, which would be the fallout issues, I think, that
you are talking about.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: So Mr. Young would still be here?

MR. HORTON: Hopefully not; but, yes, sir.

Second to both staff and to the parties. What we are trying to do here is obviously we believe in judicial economy. If you want to have these witnesses stipulated to and excused, then let's do so with full transparency. If there are no major issues for the witnesses, I don't have a problem with it, but if there are issues I don't want to be sandbagged, and neither do I want to the intervenors to be sandbagged. If there are issues that are going to come about, then --

MR. HORTON: Mr. Chairman, I understand that, and I'm sorry for that comment.

But Mr. Young is identified for those issues. Staff
has not taken a position. My understanding is that there are
no parties that have any questions of any of the FPUC witnesses
on any of the issues, nor does staff. They are here, they are
available for questions, but unlike years past where we have
stipulated these issues, these fallout issues, those apparently
have not been stipulated at this time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, here is what I think we will do is that we will just go through the flow and at the end of the time when we deal with one case, if the witnesses -- if we don't need them, we will just go ahead on and go from there. But let's move on from there. This is about as confusing as -- well I don't want to -- anyway. Let's just take it from the top. We will just defer that for now. Let's move forward. Now, we are on --

excused. They are the GPIF witnesses, the generating performance incentive factor witnesses. And as we get to those witnesses, I will identify them and we could move their testimony and exhibits into the record at that time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's do that for all of the ones that they are recommending to stipulate to, and that is probably a better course to take. So we are going to take in Docket 080001-EI, we are going to take Progress first, is that correct?

MS. BENNETT: That's correct. I do want to mention that the Comprehensive Exhibit List is -- that there is a Comprehensive Exhibit List which includes staff's composite exhibit. When we get to the record and are ready to swear in the witnesses, staff will ask that it be moved into the record.

There are two corrections from Progress Energy to that Comprehensive Exhibit List, and I think they wanted to address that. Now would be an appropriate time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burnett, you're recognized.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, sir.

With respect to the Comprehensive Exhibit List, the Exhibit JM-2P, as in Papa, it actually is -- it should be titled "Unrealized Hedge Values for 2009." It just currently reflects an improper title. And then we are actually missing an exhibit, which should be JM-3P, and, if appropriate, that could be assigned Hearing ID Number 53. It was simply omitted, and that would be titled "January through July 2008 Hedging Report."

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Show it done without objection.

Ms. Bennett, any further preliminary matters?

MS. BENNETT: Yes. I believe that Progress Energy Florida has a motion in limine that they are requesting to address the Commission now, and I believe FIPUG has got -- I may be ahead of myself on the official recognition of the ten-year site plan. Those are both before the Commission.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Helton on order. 1 MS. HELTON: Maybe it would be simpler to take up the 2 motion more official recognition first and then go to the 3 motion in limine. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's do that. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman. 6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second. 7 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I apologize. But to staff, I 8 9 have lots of paper here, but I cannot find a Comprehensive 10 Exhibit List for this docket, so if somebody over there could maybe bring me an extra copy that would be much appreciated. 11 And I apologize for breaking in. It just seems like that would 12 13 be easier. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN CARTER: No problem. Let's kind of hold up. 14 We won't leave the building. Let's kind of hold in place while 15 16 we get this document. One second, Mr. McWhirter. 17 (Pause.) 18 MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman, utilities file 19

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter, you're recognized.

information with you from time to time, and on April 1st of each year they file with you their ten-year site plans which you rely on heavily in determining things like need for generation and so forth. I have requested that in this proceeding you take official recognition of the ten-year site plans filed by Florida Power and Light and Florida Progress on

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2008 that shows what their generation projection plans are for the next ten years, the tenth year being 2017. And the reason I asked for that was to demonstrate the capacity that will be available for customers when the nuclear plants come on line.

You have looked at this in the need proceedings. You have looked at it in the '09 proceedings. This is the proceeding in which you set the rates for the customers, and I think it is appropriate to have that document as part of the official record in these proceedings.

Under Florida Statute 90.202, you are authorized —
there are certain things you must take judicial recognition of,
and there are other things that you can take judicial or
official recognition of, and one of those, of course, is your
own records. And, secondly, things that everybody knows and
they are beyond dispute, so that it can come into evidence like
testimony that hasn't been disputed. I think it's appropriate
that that document be part of the record of these proceedings
and respectfully request that you do it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. McWhirter.

Before I go to the opposing side, let me just ask any of the intervenors or other parties would you like to be heard in support of Mr. McWhirter's motion?

MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chairman, yes, sir. AARP would support the motion. Thank you.

MR. BREW: Mr. Chairman, PCS would support it, as

1	well.
2	MR. WRIGHT: The Florida Retail Federation supports
3	FIPUG's motion.
4	MR. BURGESS: We support.
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: The Office of Public Counsel
6	supports the motion.
7	MS. WHITE: Sir, FEA supports the motion.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bradley?
9	MS. BRADLEY: We support the motion.
10	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. The Attorney General's
11	Office supports it.
12	Okay. Now opposing. Mr. Burnett, you're up.
13	MR. BURNETT: Thank you, sir.
14	Progress Energy Florida has no objection to the
15	motion for official recognition, but as to the substance, sir,
16	that will touch on the motion in limine that I wish to make.
17	So just preserving my ability to make that motion in limine
18	without speaking to the substance.
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Butler.
20	MR. BUTLER: We have no objection to the official
21	recognition of FPL's ten-year site plan.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any other companies? Okay. Ms.
23	Helton, recomendación.
24	MS. HELTON: It is within your discretion to allow
25	official recognition of the ten-year site plans. Although I am

1	a little bit hesitant to the say this, but I do feel like that
2	I should. Section 90.202 says that a court and we generally
3	follow this provision, even though we are not a court, per se.
4	Facts that are not subject to dispute because they are
5	generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the
6	court and the facts that are not subject to dispute because
7	they are capable of accurate and ready determination by resort
8	to sources whose accuracy cannot be questioned, or those
9	matters which you have the discretion to allow judicial notice
10	for those types of information.
11	I'm not sure that projections, per se, fall into that
12	category, but it seems to me that no one here objects, so since
13	no one objects, I do think you have the discretion to allow
14	official recognition.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: And also, too Commissioner
16	Argenziano.
17	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I would like to ask that we
18	allow the ten-year site plan to be included.
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Show it done.
20	Next motion. Ms. Bennett.
21	MS. BENNETT: The next motion would be Progress
22	Energy Florida's motion in limine.
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burnett.
24	mr. burnett: Thank you, sir. Progress' motion

addresses Issues Number 27 and 29A, as in alpha. And,

specifically, the motion goes to what it appears -- a question that FIPUG and perhaps PCS Phosphate will have on Issue 27 as well as 29. Commissioner, the crux of that issue is that FIPUG is encouraging the Commission to apply a 15 percent reserve margin in some fashion to effectuate a reduction of the NCRC, or nuclear cost-recovery clause costs that this Commission issued an order on in the 09 docket.

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This is improper for several reasons to even have questioning on this issue. First of all, this is nothing more than a collateral attack on the need order that this Commission has already granted for the Levy units. Any issues about reserve margins, the propriety of the nuclear units with respect to reserve margins has already been litigated in the need proceeding. Those arguments were actually made in that proceeding and were addressed in the Commission's order as appropriate. So it is improper for that reason.

Also, the nuclear cost-recovery clause proceeding in the 09 docket, the Commission has already determined the appropriate amounts to be included in the capacity clause in this proceeding, and the Commission has also determined the proper jurisdictionalization of those amounts. So, again, to suggest that the Commission should do something differently here is a collateral attack on that order, as well.

Furthermore, Mr. McWhirter and FIPUG's arguments are a collateral attack on the reserve margin requirements that are

currently in place in the state. Effectively, Mr. McWhirter is asking the Commission to reset or apply a different reserve margin and to abandon the current requirements for reserve margins in the state without any hearings, without any witnesses, or any testimony whatsoever on reserve margins and the appropriateness of doing anything with those reserve margins.

And, fourth, Mr. McWhirter's position seems to be asking the Commission to take action that is directly in conflict with at least the policy of the nuclear cost-recovery statutes and the rules, if not the plain language, as well.

And we would suggest it did.

And then, finally, there is not a witness in this proceeding that can address this issue at all. Mr. McWhirter is simply encouraging the Commission, I suppose from a legal or a policy perspective, that the Commission should abandon one, if not several of its prior orders, and revisit what the appropriate amounts to be included in the capacity clause are here for the NCRC proceeding.

As a legal matter, certainly none of the PEF witnesses can and should address legal issues. Certainly, we don't have a policy witness from anyone on those issues in the proceeding, so this is nothing that any witness can take up appropriately in this. So for all of these reasons, Progress Energy would request that any questions or any suggestion that

the Commission should take any action beyond the ministerial function of saying that the numbers to be included from the 09 are, in fact, accurately transcribed and have been properly converted into factors would be inappropriate.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: That's very persuasive, but I would like to deal with the items that he raised seriatim.

As you know, Progress Energy has proposed Levy 1 and 2. They did that in the filing that was filed in March. You had hearings on it in July and in August you issued a certificate of need. And I would like to quote to you what you found in that certificate of need. My friend from PCS Phosphate suggested that it wasn't needed now, and clearly the statement of which you just admitted into the record shows that at the time this plant comes on line it will be 33 percent in excess of the firm demand of the customers of Progress Energy.

Now, that means that customers at that time will be paying for something that is 33 percent more than they need. This was raised to you. We all were of the opinion, and I am still of the opinion that nuclear power is a good thing for Florida's future. The problem we have is that power plants are built by utilities. When you looked at the need, you looked at what the state needed. And that was, I perceived, to be your overriding concern.

What you said in Order 518, or it's 08-0518, is Progress demonstrated a reliability need for additional base load capacity by 2016. Units 1 and 2 will add 2200 megawatts of nuclear capacity which is needed to keep pace with the increasing demand for reliable power and the steady population growth in the state of Florida, not for the customers of Progress Energy. You went on to say, next, Levy Units 1 and 2 represent a critical component in Progress Energy's efforts to maintain a diverse fuel mix and reduce the state's dependence on natural gas and fuel oil, maintaining a balanced fuel portfolio which will result in less volatile fuel cost over time.

Now, earlier in that order, you recognized that what you are doing in this case is placing an unusual burden on Progress Energy's customers. And the Witness Lyash testified that that is true, but they are considering joint ownership. So my thought that I believe is worthy of your consideration is that we like nuclear power, we think it has great merit, but we don't think the customers of one utility, which constitutes maybe 25 percent of the investor-owned utilities in the state, that that utility ought to -- the customers of that utility ought to provide the capacity for the state at large.

The second thing I would like to point out to you are the statutes that were mentioned. One of the statutes that wasn't mentioned is 366.06, and it tells -- what that section

of the statute does is tells the Commission what it must do in ratemaking proceedings. The Commission shall investigate and determine the actual legitimate costs of the property of each utility company actually used and useful in the public service. The net investment of each utility company in such property which value as determined by the Commission shall be used for ratemaking purposes and shall be the money honestly and prudently invested by the utility company in such used and useful property.

Now, it is perfectly clear that at the present time when you are going to impose this charge, you are increasing a rate on the customers of Progress Energy, this plant is not in used and useful service. If that were the only statute that governed your proceedings, clearly as a matter of law this rate proceeding could not go forward.

So what happened? In 2006, and 2007, and 2008, the legislature readdressed this issue, and it came up with the second statute that Mr. Burnett mentioned, which is 366.93. And this is a guideline that the legislature has given to you, and in that guideline it defined cost, and it said cost includes but is not limited to all capital investments. Okay.

Now, I would like to bring your attention back to what it is we are doing in this proceeding. What we are doing in this proceeding, first, given the amount of money the utilities must collect for the money they didn't get to cover

their costs in 2007 and what they project they won't get in 2008. That's money that has been expended.

The third thing that you do is to look at what the utilities project that their costs will be in the forthcoming year. Not what they're getting for facilities that are in used and useful service, but what they project will be spent. And because a major portion of Progress Energy's investment is for construction cost, not the return on an investment that 93 talks about, but the total construction cost of certain elements of their nuclear plants, they are asking you to increase customers' rates today for costs that they say they are going to expend in 2009. It's not for an investment that has been made, which is your requirement under Section 366.06, and it is not for a cost for a capital investment, which is under 366.93, it is a projection of what is going to be spent.

When we got to the prehearing conference in this case, it was determined that because things had happened so rapidly, the petition filed in March, the need hearing in July, the order in August, that we couldn't clearly determine the prudency of all the expenditures. A lot of them are secret. And so the suggestion was we'll figure out what that is in the proceedings next year. So prudency — not only have the costs not been spent, but the prudency of those costs is going to be decided next year. So the question is with the background in history that you have in your regulatory process, whether it is

wise in these times to ask customers to not pay a return on a utility's investment, but in major portion the total cost of the money they say they are going to expend a year before it's spent.

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Now, I think it is legitimate to raise that question about what customers ought to have to pay for. So the big issue then comes to reserve margin. And I don't know if you know the history of reserve margin, but I will tell you what it is. And I don't want to take too much of your time, but back in 1990 some people raised the issue that our existing utility plants didn't have the capacity to serve their customers, and that independent power producers ought to be allowed to come into the state of Florida to provide capacity, especially when they said they could do it cheaper than the existing utilities.

We had a year-long litigation over that subject, and finally the utilities agreed upon themselves that they would stipulate that by 2004 they would have a 20 percent reserve margin. Now, that is kind of unusual because you have a rule that says that all we need for the statewide reserve margin is 15 percent.

So what we have got here now is a situation which Progress Energy -- I'm going to focus on Progress Energy. It is somewhat similar, but not quite as bad with Florida Power and Light. What we have got, they are asking for the customers to pay for a plant that is not in used and useful service.

They are asking to pay for the money. Not a return on their investment, but the total investment a year before it is made, and they are asking to do that because at a point ten years from now -- not ten years from now, but in 2016 and 2017 they are going to bring on a plant that is going to be 33 percent in excess of the customers' needs at that time. And, of course, it is 50 to 60 percent more than current customers' needs.

So I think as a matter of policy at the time when the rubber meets the road, which is now, you have gone through the need proceedings, you have gone through the 09 proceedings, you have had a vote on 09, but that has not been reduced to an order yet, and this is where you set the rates, and this is where I think the rubber meets the road. And when you set the rates, I think you ought to look at what the legislature has told you to do. It reduced the impact of 366.06 when it adopted the promotion for nuclear plants. We don't know what facts the legislature had before it as to what nuclear plants were going to cost, and certainly at the time that was done they didn't know what the impact on customers was going to be.

So I think what we need to do is look at this logically. And the logical way to look at it is look at your rule which requires a 15 percent reserve margin, not the utilities' stipulation that they agreed to a 20 percent return margin, nor Florida Progress' proffer for a 33 percent reserve margin, which you said is okay because of a statewide need in

your order. I think today's customers, if they are going to pay for something in advance, which is highly questionable, ought to be restricted at least to this 15 percent criteria. The problem is we don't know exactly how that scopes out, but I think in generalities the motion should be denied, and we ought to have an opportunity at least think about that prospect and talk about it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. McWhirter.

Ms. Helton.

MS. HELTON: First, let me say what a motion in limine is, because I know we have a couple of non-lawyers sitting on the bench, and for some of you it may have been a while, like for me when we actually studied what a motion for limine is in law school. It's an option that is available to parties to a proceeding to seek some kind of a preliminary ruling on the admissibility of evidence or an argument at a trial. And so I was floundering a little bit this morning, because in my mind I thought that a motion in limine should be made prior to the start of a hearing.

So I pulled out some of my favorite Judge Philip
Padovano's book on trial practice, and he has a section in
there, 22.2, on preliminary rulings. He first talks about the
purpose of a motion in limine is to obtain a ruling on an issue
that cannot be effectively addressed by objecting in the
presence of the jury. So the whole point is it is really a

not here in a jury trial. You can use it, and I have seen done before, in administrative proceedings and in Commission proceedings. But we also have to keep in mind, I think, that you all have the expertise to decide whether evidence is relevant or not to your decision and to give it some weight. So it's not as vital a tool, in my mind, in an administrative proceeding before you as it would be in a jury trial.

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The point that really concerned me, though, was the And Judge Padovano says that some motions in limine timing. are made orally at the start of a trial and without much notice to the opposing party. If the motion is the equivalent of an evidentiary objection, then it is not necessary for the moving party to give notice. In contrast, however, if the effect of the motion would be to adjudicate a part of the opposing party's case, then the court should not rule on the motion unless the opposing party has received adequate notice. this regard, the courts have observed that a motion in limine cannot be used as a substitute for a motion for summary judgment. If the effect of the order on a motion in limine would be to summarily decide all or part of the case, the court must require compliance with the notice requirements of Rule 1.510, which, if you were to look that up, it's the rule on summary judgments.

I tried to listen very carefully to the arguments

	made by Mr. Burnett and Mr. McWillter's response, and it seems
2	to me that what Mr. Burnett is doing is going beyond that of a
3	mere objection to the evidence. That he is going to the heart
4	of Mr. McWhirter's argument. So my suggestion to you, Mr.
5	Chairman, is to deny the motion in limine here, but to give
6	leave to Mr. Burnett to raise objections to questions that Mr.
7	McWhirter or any others may raise at the appropriate time
8	during the course of the proceedings if it's going to evidence
9	that Mr. Burnett believes is irrelevant or has already been
10	decided by the Commission in a previous docket.
11	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Ms. Helton.
12	Commissioners, having heard from our counsel on this
13	matter have you got a question, Commissioner Argenziano?
14	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. Can I hear from, I
15	guess, Mr. McWhirter on what staff just recommended, please.
16	MR. McWHIRTER: What do you want to hear about from
17	me?
18	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, do you agree with
19	her?
20	MR. McWHIRTER: Yes, ma'am; absolutely. She's right
21	on the money.
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.
23	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
24	Just a quick question to clarification of a point
25	that Mr. McWhirter raised. With respect to the assertion

and I am, again, looking at the statement at the position paper. He made a lot of the 33 percent reserve margin. Does that statement take into account co-ownership or generating asset retirement pursuant to Florida Statute 366.934?

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MR. McWHIRTER: No, sir. And I think the answer to this plant is co-ownership. I think the other utilities and the municipalities in Florida ought to have the opportunity to participate with this for the benefit of their customers. As you know, JEA is already contracting with the Southern Company for nuclear power out of Georgia, and that to me seems like a terrible shame when we have got it right here in the state of Florida that is available with this new transmission system for JEA, and there ought to be a great encouragement to get the munis on board and the other utilities on board so that the statewide need for nuclear power can be addressed out of this plant.

Now, I don't want to do anything to discourage

Progress Energy from going forward with the plant as they have

designed it. My only objection is to having the consumers pay

for that in advance, especially before the money has even been

spent and before the legislature has a chance to see the real

impact of the legislation that was enacted to see if the

homeowners in Florida can really tolerate these kind of

expenses. We need to share, share that cost statewide.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And to that point, one quick

question, and then we will get to the procedural motion before us. In the need determination that you mentioned, I wrote a concurring opinion that goes to your concern about consumers being asked to pay more -- for more capacity than should be utilized.

So just two points in passing. First and foremost, I believe that the legislature has directed the Commission to allow cost-recovery pursuant to the nuclear statute, 366.93, as you have mentioned. But also with respect to the concern that you raised about having consumers pay for additional capacity, again, in my concurring opinion I stated that I would fully expect that any co-owner be expected to pay their full pro rata cost share, including all amounts previously recovered under the nuclear cost-recovery clause. So, again, that would protect the consumers at least in my view. I'm not speaking for the majority or what have you, but, you know, if you are going to buy a piece of the pie, you are going to pay for the whole thing. You are not going to get a discount.

So that, I think, alleviates part of the concern that I thought I heard you express. With respect to the excess reserve margin, you know, certainly your assertion does not encompass what may happen in the future in terms of co-ownership or the retirement of existing generating assets, and I could use CR-1 and 2 coal plants, for example, that is addressed in the same statute.

So, again, I just wanted to give you an opportunity to respond real quick if you have any response. But some of the concerns, I mean, I know we are going to get in a procedural motion, but, again, we have been directed as a Commission to decide certain things that have been decided, to allow costs that have been decided, and, you know, I do tend to agree to some point it seems to be an after-the-fact collateral attack on prior orders of the Commission.

Now, I agree that there are some legitimate concerns that need to be addressed on a forward going basis, but I think we will get there in due time.

MR. McWHIRTER: Did you want me to respond to that?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Sure, briefly.

MR. McWHIRTER: Well, the question is should customers today advance money to build a power plant in anticipation if there is joint ownership later on. The person that lives in my house, if I'm still alive, maybe me, will get the money back. That's nice, but it's a question of timing.

And I would suggest to you that the statutory system which you have built regulation around is based on customers only paying what they have the use -- and the idea that we pay for something now, not just the return on investment, but the total amount to be spent in anticipation that in the 10 or 15 years from now there may be some fuel savings, or as part of the plant is sold, maybe the person that lives in my house will get

a bit of a refund doesn't ring logical to me. And I respect your logic, because you are very wise and perspicacious, but that doesn't make a lot of sense.

commissioner skop: And to briefly address what you said, I think Commissioner Argenziano as well as my other colleagues have raised this many times. When it comes down to policy, we are not the policymakers. We follow the statute. I am an attorney, I follow the law. The law is what it is. It is pretty clear on its face, 366.93 seems directly on point to me. I know we have sole discretion over determination of need, which we have done. And I agree that the issues you raise are important. But in terms of advocating for change in how cost-recovery is allowed, I think this is the wrong forum. We are just following what the legislature has directed us to do.

You know, with respect to the statutory construction argument, too, 366.93 seems, again, directly on point. I know you are referring us to the other statute that says we have a little bit more discretion. But, again, I just wanted to hear and better understand the argument that is being articulated, and I think there was one additional question.

MR. McWHIRTER: Well, you are guided by the legislature in 366.93, the one that allows the advanced payments says cost included, but is not limited to all capital investments. What you are doing in this proceeding is paying for prospective investments during the year 2009, and you are

not going to check on the prudency of them until next November. So it seems to me that perhaps in the public interest in these trying times it might be wise to postpone this additional burden on customers.

taken. Again, trying to adhere to the statute, again, we have the Commission rule, we have the statute to guide us. Again, I think we have in previous situations tried to resolve some tension between the statute and our rule. But with respect to the prudency question that you raised, if prudency is not rendered it's still subject to disallowance, and I use that word very gingerly. But those costs, as was previously, I believe, stipulated by the parties, including FIPUG, stipulated to address prudency -- and correct me if I'm wrong, but stipulated to address prudency next year of those costs.

MR. McWHIRTER: I certainly agree for prudency next year since there was no evidence of it this year. I didn't agree that we would pay for it in advance, only that the decision would be made later, and certainly after the money has been spent. So I don't see any real problem with postponing it until next year, and I didn't stipulate that we would pay for it before prudency was determined.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you for that clarification.

Appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioners.

Commissioners, based upon the recommendation and input from counsel, I am going to rule based upon Ms. Helton's recommendation.

Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just a question for Mr.

McWhirter, because it is -- I guess what I'm trying to figure out is where in the statute do you see that we can disallow that up-front recovery?

MR. McWHIRTER: I'd like to respond to that.

There is nothing in the statutes that tells you that you must require customers to pay for any cost before the money is spent. There is nothing in the statute that calls for that. It happened back in the middle 1980s when Commissioner Cresse was the dominant force on this Commission, and the Florida Supreme Court eliminated the year-end rate base, and said you had to use an average rate base in base rate cases. Commissioner Cresse in his wisdom said, well, we will use a test year that is a projected year.

There's nothing in the statute that permits a projected year, and there's nothing in the statute that permits a projected cost. We have gone along with it because it makes some high degree of sense with respect to cost-recovery items when you have volatile costs to go ahead and let the utility collect its money as quickly as possible rather than postponing it until after the costs have occurred. And we haven't fussed

about the volatile portion of fuel costs in the past. And I think it is appropriate what the Commission did even though the legislature didn't authorize it. The Commission back in '86 did what it thought the legislature would think was appropriate. The legislature has never even approved the fuel cost-recovery clause, as you know. That was implemented by Commission incentive and it was done properly. I have no objection to the way it was done, and I think the legislature by its inaction later has put its stamp of approval on it.

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But what you are doing today with a very major cost of the nuclear facilities, they are going to spend a billion dollars in preconstruction construction over the next three years, as they have told us, and you are going to ask customers to pay for that before it is even spent, and the total cost rather than the return, which is what the legislature had in mind? I think that is going way too far.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Can staff respond to that question?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Helton or Ms. Bennett.

MS. BENNETT: I'm glad I was on the nuclear cost-recovery clause docket, because most of this discussion is in reference to issues that we have already decided in the nuclear cost-recovery clause docket. I disagree with Mr. McWhirter. I think the statute is very clear in your

responsibilities as the Commission to --

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commissioner argenziano: Would you point to exactly where in the statute, because I would like to flesh this issue out. I would like to know what I have and don't have statutory authority to do, and what I appear to think it does when I read it, and if we can just point directly to it I would like to do that, Mr. Chairman, if we can.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. No problem. Staff.

366.932 is the beginning of it. MS. BENNETT: says within six months after the enactment of this act, the statute, the Commission shall establish -- you don't have any choice, you have to establish by rule -- alternative cost-recovery mechanisms for the recovery of costs incurred in the siting, design, licensing, and construction of a nuclear power plant, including new, expanded, or relocated electrical transmission lines and facilities that are necessary thereto. I'm going to skip a little bit. Such mechanism shall be designed to promote utility investment in nuclear or integrated gasification combined cycle power plants, and allow for the recovery in rates of all prudently incurred costs and shall include, but not be limited to, recovery through the capacity cost-recovery clause of any preconstruction costs, recovery through an incremental -- and it goes on.

So you have got specific direction. And the

Commission -- what is important is that the state legislature recognized the existence of the capacity cost-recovery clause in the statute, so they understand that it is a perspective. That we are looking at a 2007, 2008, 2009. You are looking at last years, this years, and next years when they were talking about the capacity cost-recovery clause. MR. MCWHIRTER: I would like to quickly respond to that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Wait a second. Just hold on.
You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. McWhirter, I just don't see where what you are saying applies. I'm looking for it.

MR. MCWHIRTER: Let me help you. Let's look at what she just read to you.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: 366.932.

MR. McWHIRTER: What Ms. Bennett just read to you. She read 366.93, Subsection 2, and it requires you to enact or adopt a rule which cost-recovery mechanisms for the recovery of costs. Now, the word that she didn't emphasize, but I want to emphasize for you is costs incurred shall be -- such as, and then they list some costs that were incurred.

What you are doing in this proceeding is not looking at costs that have been incurred or costs that have been determined to be prudent, but costs that they might spend in 2009. That's a lot different than the legislative mandate that

you have.

commissioner argenziano: Mr. McWhirter, hang on a second. To that point, it does say costs incurred. These costs have not been incurred. So if you have another definition stuck in there somewhere that I don't see, if they are not incurred are we supposed to do a Carnack and say that the legislature thought these were to be incurred over a period of time? I mean, there is a point there.

MS. BENNETT: There is a point that we also need to consider that this is an attack on what occurred in the 09 docket. We are discussing now what we made decisions on in the nuclear cost-recovery docket. So I want you to keep that in mind as we discuss this.

commissioner argenziano: Wait a minute. While I'm keeping that in mind, so you are saying if we did it wrong back then, we shouldn't look at it now? Because obviously I have been trying to look for that and thinking, and actually probably read this a number of times, and it just didn't click that way. Are you saying that because we did it that way before that we shouldn't look at it now as cost incurred?

MS. BENNETT: I'm saying that he is collaterally attacking an order that you, as a Commission, spent many days and many hours of hearing and then a post-hearing recommendation to think about and make a decision on in a docket that is really not appropriate for this type of

consideration.

The order will be issued shortly on that docket. It makes it very difficult, just from my standpoint, I mean, to be called upon to go back through all of the history that we have done on the nuclear cost-recovery docket and answer those specific arguments in the fuel docket is a little different.

But to answer your question on the incurred costs, it is the rule that also applies to how we consider and put those costs through. It is not just the statute, it is the statute and the rule that we adopted because we had to, because the state legislature told us to adopt the rule, and so this is how we did it.

respect, and I was part of that, so I obviously didn't get that part answered or it wasn't brought up at that time. With all due respect to rulemaking, the statute to me is the primary thing that I am looking at. And I understand, and I'm not a lawyer, and thankfully so because it would take me a lot longer to say what I want to say or get to the point. When I listen to some of the lawyers here, you guys are really good, but my point is if it does say costs incurred, then Mr. McWhirter is right regardless of a rule. Costs incurred. These costs are not incurred. It is just blank, point blank simple to me, and I need more than because we do it in the rule, just being an average person trying to understand what that means. And he

just brought up a very good point. If it is not incurred, how are we then just because we said the rule -- in the rule now we have disregarded what the statute said. And you are shaking your head no, but in layman's terms, in the everyday Joe the plumber, Nancy the whatever, can you tell me why he doesn't have a good point there.

MR. BURNETT: Commissioner, I can.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on a second. I'm going to give a stab at it and then we will bring on -- I think fundamentally is that it is the forum. That in this matter, as I read what staff is saying, is that Mr. McWhirter is trying to collaterally attack an issue that has already been litigated before us. We have already ruled on that, and he could have made whatever objections that he wanted to make during that time, and this docket is a separate --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I understand that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And I think that is the threshold you will have to reach to say whether or not you are in the right forum at the right time. And I think that it is kind of like -- I don't want to use inflammatory language, but it is trying to hijack this docket.

commissioner argenziano: I get that part of it, but
it still doesn't make it right.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's a threshold, though. The threshold is that you have got to be in the right place at the

right time.

anything done in the legal realm. I'm sorry. And with all due respect, again, I understand that, and I understand the difficulty that creates. But in my mind I can't say that that is not what it says if that is what it says. And if we are going to move forward and impose or possibly impose some costs upon the consumer out there, then I want to know that we are following the statutes and to try to lessen the burden as much as possible and get things done for the company, too. But, I am not going to disregard what the statute says.

To be honest with you, I have looked at that a number of times and it just didn't stick with me that way. I looked at it as we shall allow these, and I didn't think about the projected costs that were involved. And so I'm stuck then because of the way the forum difficulty is facing, you know, that we are facing.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And also, Commissioner, just in the process, and I'm not trying to shut off debate, I'm just kind of getting my thoughts out before I forget them, is that in the process of that, looking at the statute and developing the rules, all of the parties had an opportunity to be heard. We went through the process. We took feedback, we took testimony, we took information, we looked at the statute, we went through the process on the interpretation of that. We went through the

rule. Any party that had any concerns or whatsoever on that. That was the time to attack and say you misread the statute.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I obviously did, too.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, but I'm saying that the parties had a vested interest in it, and they were a party, too.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Sure.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And they chose, for whatever reason, not to do that. But after the cattle have left the barn, you know, it's useless to close the door. And I don't mean to use that as a joke, but the forum that we are in now doesn't lend itself to what Mr. McWhirter is trying to do because he should have done that at a different forum. Where we are now is based upon the law as is based upon -- all of these representations are made upon the statute and the rules as we have gone further from here, and so we are a little further down the road.

Now, still if he thinks it is of that magnitude that the PSC totally misread the statute, I think that the Florida Supreme Court would be the proper jurisdiction for that matter.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, then I would probably --

MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman, let me hasten to say I don't think you misread the statute. I don't think you did wrong, except perhaps today misinterpreting the impact of your

vote, we don't have an order yet in the 09 proceeding. People came in and testified that that was the amount of money they were going to spend and you said, okay, that's the amount of money you are going to spend. The 09 docket after the need proceeding only dealt with the amount they said they were going to expend in 2009. It didn't say that customers were -- that proceeding did not set rates. Now, you're setting rates, and you are setting rates that are to be fair, just, and reasonable as Mr. Wright just slipped me a note.

In our opinion, it is not fair, just, and reasonable to charge people money that they are going to spend in anticipation that they won't sell part of the unit somewhere else and that they may not change their mind about what they are going to spend. Well, I'm not going to go any further on that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's hear from Mr. Burnett.

MR. McWHIRTER: I'm not collaterally attacking what they said they were going to spend, which you have voted on in 09.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burnett.

MS. BENNETT: Thank you, sir. I'll be brief.

And, Commissioner Argenziano, I think I can offer you a Joe-the-plumber explanation. All costs always have to be incurred, and I think the legislature has always recognized that in any of the statutory clauses, the ECRC, the ECCR, and

1 the fuel clause. The Commission has recognized that.

2 Ultimately, we, as a utility, can never collect a cost that we

3 don't actually incur. But by specifically referencing the

4 | capacity clause, as Ms. Bennett recognized, the legislature

5 understands and has given you the discretion not only in this

6 matter, but in all of your other clauses that you can have a

7 projected basis, you can have an actual, and you will have a

8 true-up. So ultimately through the process of having a

projection, an actual, and a true-up, the customers will only

pay for costs that are ultimately incurred. So those go

11 perfectly hand-in-hand together.

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So that is the process by which you are allowed to say, utility, you may recover these costs on a projected basis. But if you don't actually incur them in the true-up process, you are going to make a refund, you are going to make it subject to paying interest, as well. So ultimately all costs will be incurred. I think it is somewhat disingenuous for Mr. McWhirter especially to suggest that this is not a process that has been long recognized in all of your statutory clauses, and you have the absolute discretion to make a rule, especially with a reference and a mandate from the legislature to do this in the capacity clause.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But then he is also correct in saying that it doesn't have to be the total projected cost.

MR. BURNETT: I disagree. No, ma'am, the costs are

what they are and they are subject to --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But you are only anticipating these costs. You don't know what they are. They are projected.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am, but that is the same process in all the clauses. That is why we have the true-up. Ultimately in the true-up it is going to be what it is. And that works both ways. That works a lot of times to the customers' benefit just as well. But the true-up ultimately is what it is, and the customer is always made whole. If it cuts against the customer, the customer has a refund interest with interest, as well.

commissioner argenziano: The only difficulty that I see there, Mr. Chairman, is that we are in a time of great difficulty with people being able to afford something that later on they may not be here to get back if it is not the exact amount. So I guess that -- and you did help clear that up, and I appreciate that, but I guess Mr. McWhirter's points go duly noted, also. It's not easy. But, thank you.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

chairman carter: Well, Commissioners, we have kind of beat a dead horse to sleep on this issue. We will consider that matter, but as we proceed further we will look at the qualified and competent evidence on any issue before us today.

Let's do this. We are in the process now to -- we

have kind of ruled on all the -- there are no more preliminary 1 2 matters, correct? 3 MS. BENNETT: Staff does not have any. 4 MR. BURNETT: No, sir. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any of the parties? None. 5 Okav. Let's do this, Commissioners, prior to me swearing in 6 the witnesses and moving forward. Let's give our court 7 reporter a break and then we will start anew. 8 MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler. 10 MR. BUTLER: John Butler for FPL. When would it be 11 12 appropriate in your procedural posture for the docket for FPL to make its opening statement? I know that we have made 13 arrangements for the other utilities to go before us in order, 14 15 and we could either do it right when we come back, or if you 16 would prefer we can wait until we get to the FPL witnesses, but 17 I just wanted to raise that so we can be clear on the timing. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burgess. I have a question more or less Yes. 19 MR. BURGESS:

MR. BURGESS: Yes. I have a question more or less along the same lines as Mr. Butler. I have a preliminary matter that I would like to raise and have the Commission consider, but it applies only to Florida Power and Light, and I was of the understanding that you were going to move through company-by-company, and so I was holding back on that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You are correct.

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MR. BURGESS: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hold your fire.

Let's do this, Commissioners, so we can kind of get some of this wheat and chaff separated with this stack in front of us here and the ones behind us, is that we will take a break and we will come back and we'll start, we'll swearing in the witnesses and we will proceed with Progress Energy's case.

After we complete that matter, then we will go with the other companies, and FPL will be batting cleanup today. So we will do it in that manner.

I guess I better look at the clock on the wall that you guys can see. I'm saying at five of we will be back.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record.

And as I said when we left, we are getting ready for opening statements. But just before we do, for the record, I did rule on the motion based upon the recommendation from our counsel. I accepted the recommendation of our counsel, and I ruled based upon her recommendation, so, therefore, the motion for the motion in eliminate is denied.

You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Not to belabor the point, but I have to express, in reading the statute -- and, first of all, I want to say I wasn't here for the rulemaking. It was April '07, so I wasn't here for that, so I have no idea what

the dialogue was in the rulemaking. But to make it perfectly clear, and not being an attorney, understanding the forum, understanding all of that, that is not my -- I understand it is a difficulty, but my concern goes down to nuts and bolts of the statute. And what I don't see in 366.93 under -- when you point to the -- I'm sorry, (2)(a), as the recovery through the capacity cost-recovery clause or any other -- or any preconstruction costs that -- that is the fuel clause that allows the projection. But what I don't see is a statutory definition of what the capacity cost-recovery clause is, and so as not having no statutory definition, and not seeing where it expressly says one way or the other whether I can say -- or whether I must give total projection costs, so I don't even -if we argue through the fuel clause that it says that that language allows projection through the fuel clause, then having no statutory definition of the capacity cost-recovery clause, number one, is a problem. And, number two, for me, does not anywhere expressly say that I have to grant in total any projected costs, or does it prohibit me from that. So I have no direction there other than feeling extremely uncomfortable about a rule that I don't think has -- or may not comply with the intent of the statute, because I really don't know.

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Reading the statute, I do not see where it prohibits me from saying that I can grant less than the projected cost or prohibits me from doing that. So in expressing that, I really

do feel very uncomfortable with the rule, understanding that this Commission had set in place that rule, not knowing the particulars of the rule, and that is the reason of my questioning. Because I just don't see where it prohibits me or denies me -- I mean, prohibits me or grants the ability for me to do one or the other. So I am still left scratching my head saying, okay, if I do not feel like that a projected cost, according to the statute, has to be granted in full, I still don't have an explanation as to why I can't, or Mr. McWhirter can't bring up the point of saying, hey, let's not give the whole thing now. I don't see where the direction is.

And just by going back to the rule, I just don't get how you get there because you have a rule that may not fully comply or does not reflect the statute. I don't know if I'm being articulate enough, but I hope somebody out there understands what I'm saying, because it's very clear to me.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner McMurrian.

am trying to help here just to make sure I am clear, too. I wanted to ask the staff with respect to Issue 29A, which I believe is the issue that Mr. McWhirter took a position on that Progress Energy does not agree with, and perhaps other parties, as well, but that issue remains for us to decide at the conclusion of this case. Am I right?

MS. BENNETT: Yes. And that issue is did they

correctly apply the information from that order in this clause.

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in limine in no way precludes the Commission from taking whatever position it concludes is the right one at the conclusion of the hearing on Issue 29A. So we are not in any way -- and I'm not sure if this was unclear or not, but I just wanted to make sure I'm clear that we are not precluded from hearing the evidence that is put on, and the cross examination during the course of the hearing and deciding whatever we feel is appropriate on 29A based on reading of the statute and the information we get at the conclusion of the hearing.

MS. BENNETT: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: I don't know if that helps.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Not precluded from either granting part or all of the projected costs?

MS. HELTON: Let me speak for Ms. Bennett. I think

Ms. Bennett was trying to ask Commissioner McMurrian -- or

answer Commissioner McMurrian's question about whether

Mr. McWhirter could ask questions with respect to Issue 29A

under the ruling of the Chairman, and Ms. Bennett's answer was

yes, Mr. McWhirter can ask questions. They are always going to

be subject to the appropriate objection at that time.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's fine. That point is fine with me. But the other point I was trying to make was the -- I think staff had indicated to me that you cannot on the

other issue of -- and whether I am going one way or the other it is to clarify to me what we have the ability to do or not to do, whether I take that even into consideration. And then the point is if you point to the statute and tell me that, you know, Mr. McWhirter is wrong about the incurred -- the recovery of costs incurred, and then point to the fuel clause that allows projection, that brings on another question as to what is the statutory authority of -- I mean, the definition of capacity cost-recovery. And then does it allow or does it not allow to give part or in whole. And that is what I am probably looking for as an answer, you know, somewhere down the line. I understand you have a rule. I wasn't here for the rule, and I didn't have the benefit of the arguments while you were setting the rule.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That will be --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think what I heard was I cannot do what I think the statute says I can do, and that's where I'm having a hard time.

MS. BENNETT: I think I'm understanding you to say could the Commission postpone the projection portion of the order in the nuclear cost-recovery clause; do you have that authority in this docket? Is that my understanding of your question?

commissioner argenziano: Not necessarily postponing it. Basically, finding out if we have the authority to limit

the amount of the projection cost upfront. And I'm not saying that is what I want to do. I just want to know what is the avenues we have in going forward with this point that Mr. McWhirter brings up.

MS. BENNETT: I would ask for permission to have some time at lunch to be able to give you a better and fuller answer of that question, because I think it's going to take me a little bit of research and review of the nuclear rule, and the capacity cost-recovery dockets, and some consultation with counsel.

commissioner argenziano: That's basically what I need. That's what I'm looking for. Thank you.

to be discussed on 29A. With that, let's kind of give a heads-up to the parties. We are in the Progress portion, and those parties that have been identified on that, we are ready to proceed with the Progress Energy case. And we are going to proceed with opening statements of the parties, and I'm trying to see my notes. Was it 30 seconds that we allowed for opening statements? I can't find them. Can you help me, Ms. Bennett?

MS. BENNETT: It was ten minutes.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Oh, I tried. I really did.

Mr. Burnett, you're recognized.

MR. BURNETT: I will add to the clock right now. No opening statement, sir.

1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Burgess. 2 MR. BURGESS: No opening. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright. No opening statement, Your Honor. 4 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter. 6 MR. MCWHIRTER: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. 7 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** Of course. I knew that. I fully 8 expected it. 9 MR. McWHIRTER: I've got three issues that I think 10 are worthy --11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: But you have only got ten minutes, 12 though. 13 Okay. I'm not going to take that MR. McWHIRTER: 14 long. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 16 MR. MCWHIRTER: I have three issues that I think are 17 worthy of your consideration. And the first has to do with an 18 order you issued last year which says that to determine whether 19 there is a midcourse correction, we no longer deal with 20 comparing actual costs year-to-date to the projected costs that 21 were given in these kinds of proceedings in November of each 22 year, but you measure projected revenues to projected costs. 23 And so what happened in July of this year was the utilities 24 made new projections and justified midcourse corrections. 25 What we have got here in this proceeding is actual

costs for 2007/2008, and then we have got projected costs for 2009 in the fuel proceedings, and the projections were made in August and September. Florida Power and Light projected that the cost of natural gas would be \$9.95 per MCF. Progress Energy projected \$9.75 per MCF. Yesterday the price went up again and it's now \$7 per MCF on the NYMEX.

What we have is a substantial change in cost since the original projections were made in September. My first point is that maybe things have happened in the last three months that justify your requiring the utilities to make new cost projections. Florida Progress did it, and they filed projections on October 13th. And Progress Energy filed new projections, but those projections still have relatively high numbers in them.

And so the question is these costs as the year goes on may fall. And apparently in our economy today the demand for fossil fuels has fallen a lot and costs have fallen a lot. So you are going to set factors today, and those factors will be in place for the rest of the year unless the utility makes new projections. There's no requirement that the utilities make new projections. So unless the utilities make new projections, the factors that you set today will go on for the rest of the year.

My first suggestion to you is that you direct the utilities to make new projections now for what they see based

upon what has happened between their original projections in September and the costs as they are projected on the futures market in November.

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The second issue I have is based upon a concern about -- it happened in the Florida Power and Light midcourse correction. It projected that its annual sales -- it sells about -- it originally projected it was going to sell 105 million megawatt hours of electricity. And in June, it filed a petition for a midcourse correction and said we think customers are going to start conserving as a result of increased prices, and our sales are going to fall off by 5 million megawatt hours.

Sales haven't fallen off in that amount, but in their petition they said because sales have fallen off, we are going to have to raise our rates \$329 million. And that put a big question mark in my mind about our conservation programs. If we are going to encourage people to conserve electricity, and if they conserve costs are going to go up, there is something that is wrong. So I raised an issue in this case, are there fixed costs in the fuel clause that cause costs to go up when people conserve. And so we have deposed the witnesses that presented testimony, and it doesn't look like there is a whole lot of fixed costs in these fuel costs, and that's very perplexing. So one of the things we are going to ask about is why is it that costs go up when sales go down. If you are

buying less fuel, the cost ought to go down proportionately, not up.

And the third point I had, of course, was the nuclear plant issue. And there is a big hunk of money that is going to be charged to customers based upon anticipated expenditures, and whether you go with incurred costs or projected costs is a big deal. I think the legislature told you to go to incurred costs. We have used projected costs in other things, and the people I represent have not complained about that, because there is some reasonableness in the approach, because it did away with regulatory lag.

But I think in this proceeding it has gotten to an outrageous point. Something like executive compensation. People are paying too much -- are being paid too much, and that's fine, but when a utility comes in and asks for a whole lot of money in a different kind of procedure, the question is do we want to deal with that on projections or do we want to take other things into consideration. And I think there are other things that you can take into consideration in making your final determination.

I won't tell you what Progress Energy told the legislature the increased costs would be when it sought this legislation, but I don't think anybody anticipated it would be 400 million in 2009, another additional 400 million in 2010, and an additional 400 in 2011. These are big rate increases

for a utility that sells 40 million kilowatt hours a year -- or megawatt hours a year. That's ten bucks each year just on that particular item.

So is there some other way that we can deal with these projections that are still in keeping with the legislative mandate to encourage nuclear plants, which I would like to see encouraged, but still not have too much of an adverse impact on customers.

So those are the three things that are of interest to me. And as you see, I don't understand most of them, so I hope that the witnesses that we have today will give us the explanation that justifies the amount of money they want.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: Did I make it within ten minutes? (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, no. Mr. Brew.

MR. BREW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I will try not to repeat what Mr. McWhirter has been through, but I want to be very brief, and starting by a statement of the obvious which is that this is the first time in which the Commission has dealt with recovering the nuclear early construction costs in rates from consumers. And Murphy's law being what it is, it couldn't have come at a worst time. Particularly in this year we are looking at two body blows for

consumers in terms of the rising of fuel costs increase driven in part, ironically, by the expected outage of the existing nuclear unit combined with \$418 million in nuclear cost-recovery.

And our concern is that in part here what we are going to ask to be addressed is that — and without getting into the earlier discussion at all, is that we addressed the issues that should have been addressed in the need docket. We addressed the issues that should have been addressed in the cost-recovery docket. The issues relating to, in this docket, of how do you treat the \$418 million is properly here. But what we are going to focus on is actually asking the Commission to put some flesh on the bones of what Commissioner Skop put in his concurring opinion on the need case, which is that in the need case the company's witnesses described that they were exploring joint ownership in the units. And to the extent that that does, you have to remember that we are going to be billed for it now, and the \$418 million is being entirely to Progress Energy retail loads.

And so to the extent that slacking demand -- Progress announced on Friday that they have lost 2,000 customers.

Changes in need projections, other factors come into play. The Commission in this docket where they are approving the rates needs to make sure that Progress' retail load are adequately protected and fully reimbursed to the extent that ownership or

long-term capacity rights to these units go to somebody else. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. Mike Twomey. As you all are well aware, unless the numbers change, my client, AARP, has over 3 million members in this state. On my client's behalf, I want to adopt the comments made by Mr. McWhirter and Mr. Brew, as well. And I want to expand upon them just briefly. And I want to start by laying the foundation, which you all know, in these recovery clauses we are not talking about a utility not getting money that was reasonably and prudently expended or incurred, to use that word.

It's a timing issue. So, for example, if in these projections and whatever clause charges you approve for January 1st, if they aren't sufficient and the company spends more money next year, then they will get it back from the customers the following year along with interest at the commercial paper rate. So it is not an issue of them being derived of any of this money. And that is true with all of these charges, whether it is the fuel, the conservation, and with the nuclear cost-recovery charge that we are addressing for the first time this year.

Now, that being the case, I would urge you in this environment particularly, or suggest to you that you should be

looking for every possible excuse to reasonably limit the amount of the charges that you approve effective January 1st. It is a separate deal of sorts, but we were just down in Tampa and Winter Haven the last week or so, and you heard from real live customers who were having difficulty paying the bills as they are now, the base rates, the current fuel charges.

People are hurting at every turn. Whether it is foreclosures, insurance costs, property, and the like. Job loss, that type of thing. So you should be looking for every possible reason to reduce these charges within reasonable bounds. So with respect to the fuel, as Mr. McWhirter said, the companies have made projections that are arguably outdated given changes in the market. We have seen gasoline fall from \$4 per gallon or close to it down to 2-whatever it is now, 2.20, or whatever. Oil per barrel has gone from 140 or whatever it was down to 63.

I'm not suggesting that those necessarily translate to these companies' costs for next year, but they could. And as Mr. McWhirter suggested, you ought to have them make new projections. And if the new projections suggest that they don't need as much money and to take as much money the next 12 calendar months from the customers of these utilities, my client's members, or anybody else who may be on the margins, then you ought to be able to -- you ought to reduce those charges as much as you reasonably can under the new

projections. You ought to require them to do that. Reduce the charges as much as possible.

The same is true with the early cost-recovery for the nuclear plants. No one is suggesting that once the monies are spent next year that the company shouldn't have recovery of those monies. Mr. McWhirter has raised the possibility of reducing the amount that you would approve starting January 1st by what their reserve margin could be under the Commission's prior policy versus what it is going to be. That would give you an opportunity, if you took it, to reduce the \$11.40 that otherwise would appear on the monthly bills of a customer for Progress that only uses 1,000 kilowatts per month, which you know is below average, so that the impact is going to be higher for the average customer.

If they spend that money — if you made the adjustment suggested by Mr. McWhirter, then the company would have a portion of it, half perhaps. If they spent more, as they, in fact, projected, then they would get it the next year with interest. So, again, I am just suggesting that given the dire straits that many of the consumers in this state are clearly suffering, you should consider wherever possible reducing these charges that you approve January 1st where it is reasonable and prudent given the evidence before you, or that could be brought before you with new projections, and I would encourage you to do that. Thank you.

1 CHAIRMAN CARTER

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Twomey.

In this matter we are dealing with Progress Energy.

Are there any other intervenors related specifically to the Progress case? Okay. So we have disposed of our opening statements. Would all the witnesses in this case, would you please stand and raise your right hand so we can swear you in.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, before we do that, may I?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized, Commissioner Edgar.

commissioner edgar: Thank you. I would just like to say -- and, of course, I'm only speaking for myself. I have no idea how my fellow Commissioners feel about this, of course, but I, quite frankly, would have appreciated the courtesy of the opportunity to hear from the other parties for an opening statement. We have reams and reams and reams of testimony, we have numerous witnesses still to come, and I am looking forward to hearing from them as the actual experts, but because we do have so much before us, the opportunity to have heard the other parties highlight some of those points that they think are useful in these deliberations would have been very useful to me.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Anything further from the bench?

Hearing none -- oh, yeah. I just thought about something. I

1	probably didn't say anything to you guys about lunch, did I?
2	We will cross that bridge when we come to it.
3	Those witnesses in the Progress matter, would you
4	please stand and raise your right hand.
5	(Witnesses sworn.)
6	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. You may be seated.
7	Mr. Burnett.
8	MS. BENNETT: Mr. Chairman.
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bennett, yes. Am I moving too
10	fast?
11	MS. BENNETT: Just a little bit ahead. We need to
12	enter the Comprehensive Exhibit List and Staff's Composite
13	Exhibits 2 and 3.
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Show it done without objection.
15	(Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 admitted into the record.)
16	MS. BENNETT: And also Exhibit 52, which was the
17	additional stipulations.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's right, the stipulation as it
19	relates to this. Without objection, show it done.
20	(Exhibit 52 admitted into the record.)
21	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Any further preliminary matters
22	before we
23	MS. BENNETT: No, sir.
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burnett, before you call your
25	witness, remember what I ruled on about whether or not those

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1	would be stipulated to. If we don't need those witnesses, you
2	know, let it be known at this point in time and then we will go
3	with the witnesses that we actually need. It just was kind of
4	ragged at the beginning, so that's why I wanted to kind of
5	but you remember my ruling on that.
6	MR. BURNETT: Yes, sir, I do. And to do exactly what
7	you are suggesting, sir, I would suggest that we take
8	Ms. Olivier. She is the only remaining witness that wouldn't
9	be touched by the stipulations. Mr. McCallister and
10	Mr. Garrett would be subject to excusal if the Commission did
11	not have questions for them, but Ms. Olivier is not eliminated
12	by the stipulations, so if we take her first and you didn't
13	have any additional questions
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Excellent. Let's do that.
15	MR. BURNETT: Thank you, sir. We would call
16	Ms. Olivier.
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second, Ms. Olivier, before you
18	get going there. You may proceed.
19	MR. BURNETT: Thank you, sir.
20	MARCIA OLIVIER
21	was called as a witness on behalf of Progress Energy Florida,
22	and having been duly sworn, testified as follows:
23	DIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. BURNETT:
25	Q Good afternoon, Ms. Olivier. Will you please

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1 introduce yourself to the Commission and provide your business 2 address. 3 Good afternoon, Commissioners. A My name is Marcia Olivier, and my business address is 4 5 299 First Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701. 6 Q And, Ms. Olivier, I believe I just saw you be sworn, 7 is that correct? 8 A Correct. 9 Okay. Who do you work for and what is your position? 10 I work for Progress Energy Florida, and my position A is Supervisor of Regulatory Planning Strategy. 11 And have you prefiled direct testimony and exhibits 12 Q in this proceeding? 13 14 Yes, I have. 15 And do you have a copy of your prefiled testimony and 16 exhibits in this proceeding with you today? 17 Yes, I do. A Do you have any changes to make to your prefiled 18 Q 19 testimony and exhibits? 20 No, I do not. A If I asked you the same questions in your prefiled 21 22 testimony today, would you give the same answers that are in 23 your prefiled testimony? 24 Α Yes.

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MR. BURNETT: Mr. Chairman, we would request that the

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prefiled testimony be entered into the record as if read today. CHAIRMAN CARTER: The prefiled testimony of the witness will be entered into the record as though read.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA 1 **DOCKET NO. 080001-EI** 2 **Fuel and Capacity Cost Recovery** 3 Estimated/Actual True-Up Amounts 4 January through December 2008 5 DIRECT TESTIMONY OF 6 7 MARCIA OLIVIER 8 Please state your name and business address. 9 Q. My name is Marcia Olivier. My business address is 299 1st Avenue A. 10 North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701. 11 12 By whom are you employed and in what capacity? 13 I am employed by Progress Energy Service Company, LLC as Α. 14 Supervisor of PEF Regulatory Planning Strategy. 15 16 Have you previously filed testimony in this docket? 17 No. I have not filed testimony in this docket. 18 19 Q. Please provide a brief outline of your educational background and 20 business experience? 21 I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance in 1991 and a 22 Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting in 1995 from the University of 23 South Florida. I have worked for Progress Energy for seventeen years, 24

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holding various positions in Accounting, Tax and Regulatory Planning. I

have been in my current role for one year, and I am responsible for the fuel, capacity, environmental and energy conservation cost recovery clause estimated/actual true-up and projection filings. My responsibilities also include rate case filings and various strategic analyses.

The purpose of my testimony is to present, for Commission approval,

Progress Energy Florida's (PEF or the Company) estimated/actual fuel

and capacity cost recovery true-up amounts for the period of January

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

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Q. Do you have an exhibit to your testimony?

through December 2008.

Yes. I have prepared Exhibit No.__(MO-1), which is attached to my prepared testimony, consisting of two parts. Part 1 contains Schedules E1-B through E9 which contain the calculation of the Company's 2008 estimated/actual fuel and purchased power true-up balance and the supporting calculations. Part 2 contains the Company's 2008 estimated/actual capacity true-up balance and supporting calculations. The calculations in my exhibit are based on actual data from January through June 2008 and estimated data from July through December 2008.

Q. How was the estimated true-up under-recovery of \$225,094,914 shown on Schedule E1-B, sheet 1, line 20, developed?

FUEL COST RECOVERY

A. The estimated true-up calculation begins with the actual under-recovered balance of \$31,669,749 taken from Schedule A2, page 2 of 2, line 13, for the month of June 2008. This balance plus the estimated July through December 2008 monthly true-up calculations comprise the estimated \$225,094,914 under-recovered balance at year-end. The projected December 2008 true-up balance includes interest which is estimated from July through December 2008 based on the average of the beginning and ending Commercial Paper rate applied in June. That rate is 0.203% per month.

Q. Does this ending true-up under-recovered balance incorporate the additional \$106 million midcourse correction revenues from August through December 2008 as authorized by the Commission at the July 1st agenda conference?

A. Yes, as can be seen on Schedule E1-B, sheet 1, line 2, the projected jurisdictional fuel factors have been increased to reflect the additional rate increase of approximately .6¢ per kWh.

Q. Does the projected 2008 under-recovery of \$225 million indicate the need for another mid-course correction?

A. Order No. PSC-07-0333-PAA-El in Docket No. 070001 indicates that a utility should file for a mid-course correction when the absolute value of

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true-ups for which recovery has been deferred, by order, until after the current recovery period) divided by the current period's total actual and estimated jurisdictional fuel revenue applicable-to-period will be ten percent or greater. PEP's projected under-recovery of \$225 million less the \$106 million the Commission ruled on July 1, 2008 (Order No. PSC-08-0495-PCO-EI in Docket No. 080001) would be deferred consideration until 2009, produces are under-recovery of \$119 million. This is only 5.74% of the Actual/Estimated fuel revenues of \$2,072 million (Schedule E1-B, sheet 1, line 7) for the period ending December 31, 2008. PEF does not believe a mid-course correction is appropriate at this time.

Q. What are the primary reasons for the \$225 million projected fuel year-end 2008 under-recovery?

There are three primary factors contributing to the \$225 million projected year-end under-recovery. First, \$106 million of this under-recovery is attributable to the remaining 50% of PEF's \$212 million mid-course correction filing submitted on May 30, 2008. On July 1, 2008, the Commission voted to allow PEF to recover 50% of the \$212 million in 2008 and 50% in 2009. Second, approximately \$80 million is due to fuel price increases over and above those projected in the mid-course correction filing. Coal and natural gas costs (including hedges) have been, and are expected to remain higher than forecasted in the 2008 mid-course correction filing. This is primarily due to the increasing worldwide demand for energy. Third, actual under-recoveries for May

through June 2008 were \$41 million higher than estimated in the midcourse correction filing.

Q. How does the current fuel price forecast for July - December 2008 compare with the same period forecast used in the Company's 2008 Mid-Course Correction filed on May 30, 2008?

Coal prices increased \$.45/mmbtu or 12% due to new spot purchases to fulfill burn requirements and to replace a defaulted Venezuelan coal contract. Natural gas prices increased \$0.26/mmbtu or approximately 2.5%. Heavy oil prices decreased \$.31/mmbtu or 3%. Light oil prices increased \$1.80/mmbtu or 8%.

Q. Does PEF expect to exceed the three-year rolling average gain on other power sales in 2008?

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Α. No, PEF estimates the total gain on non-separated sales during 2008 will be \$2,059,150, which does not exceed the three-year rolling average for such sales of \$2,083,339.

CAPACITY COST RECOVERY

How was the estimated true-up over-recovery of \$15,292,976 shown Q. on Part 2, page 1, line 50, developed?

The estimated true-up calculation begins with the actual under-recovered Α. balance of \$18,086,376 for the month of June 2008. This balance plus the estimated July through December 2008 monthly true-up calculations comprise the estimated \$15,292,976 over-recovered balance at year-

- 5 -

end. The projected December 2008 true-up balance includes interest which is estimated from July through December 2008 based on the average of the beginning and ending Commercial Paper rate applied in June. That rate is 0.203% per month.

Q. What are the primary reasons for the \$15 million capacity projected year-end 2008 over-recovery?

A. The \$15 million over-recovery is driven by a decrease in capacity costs of \$37 million. This decrease is due mainly to including expected capacity purchases of \$26 million from CP&Lime in the original projection. In late 2007, after the projection was filed, CP&Lime chose not to sign the contract with PEF. In addition, PEF's capacity payments to Pinellas County Resource Recovery will be reduced from July through December 2008 by \$12 million due to a generator failure. This decrease in capacity costs is partially offset by a decrease in capacity revenues of \$23 million. Retail sales are expected to decrease in 2008 by 2.1 million mWhs. Finally, \$2.2 million of the over-recovery is attributable to the final 2007 capacity true-up balance.

Q. Does this conclude your estimated/actual true-up testimony?

A. Yes.

PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA

DOCKET NO. 080001-EI

Fuel Cost Recovery

Estimated/Actual True-Up Amounts

January through December 2008

And Projection January through December 2009

SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY OF MARCIA OLIVIER

OCTOBER 13, 2008

A.	My name is Marcia Olivier.	My business address is 299 1st	Avenu

Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701.

Please state your name and business address.

- A. I am employed by Progress Energy Service Company, LLC as Supervisor of PEF Regulatory Planning Strategy.
- Q. Have your duties and responsibilities remained the same since your testimony was last filed in this docket?
- A. Yes

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Q. What is the purpose of your supplemental direct testimony?

The purpose of my supplemental direct testimony is to update the Company's 2008 estimated/actual fuel calculations presented in my direct testimony and Exhibit No. ____ (MO-1) of August 4, 2008, and the Company's 2009 projected fuel factors presented in my testimony and Exhibit No. ___ (MO-2) of August 29, 2008. These revisions have been necessitated by significant decreases in fuel commodity prices since my original filings.

Q. Are you sponsoring an exhibit to your supplemental direct testimony?

A. Yes. I am sponsoring Exhibit No. ____ (MO-3), which includes three parts. Part 1 contains updated 2009 fuel price forecast assumptions. Part 2 contains revised 2009 fuel projection schedules, including a calculation of variance from my original projection filing, Schedules E1 through E10, a calculation of the inverted rate, and Schedule H1. Part 3 contains revised 2008 fuel estimated/actual schedules, including a variance from the mid-course correction filing and my original estimated/actual true-up filing, and Schedules E1-B and E2 through E9.

- Q. What significant updates have been made to the fuel cost recovery 2008 estimated/actual and 2009 projection filings since they were originally filed?
- A. PEF has updated the commodity prices for all fuel sources used in

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generation and has re-dispatched the system for the period of October through December 2008 and all of 2009. In addition, PEF has updated its 2008 estimated/actual fuel schedules with actual data through September 2008. The updated commodity costs are based on forward curves as of September 22, 2008. These costs continue to be fair and reasonable as of the date of this supplemental filing. Given the changes in commodity prices, PEF has also updated its cost of purchased power and revenues from non-separated wholesale sales. The methodology used to dispatch the system in order to forecast generation and purchases is the same as that discussed in my direct testimony filed on August 29, 2008.

Q: What is the impact of this amended filing on the residential rate?

A: The total residential rate is \$137.88 per 1,000 kWh, an increase of 24.7% over the 2008 rate of \$110.59 per 1,000 kWh. This is a reduction of \$7.21 from the original projection rate of \$145.09, which was an increase of 31.2% over the 2008 rate.

- Q. What is the change in total retail fuel costs for 2009 compared to the 2008 estimated/actual and 2009 projection filings since they were originally filed?
- A. The 2008 under-recovery was reduced by \$78.9 million, from \$225.1 million to \$146.2 million. Total 2009 fuel costs were reduced by \$206.5 million, from \$2,752.2 million to \$2,545.7 million (including GPIF and

Revenue Taxes). The combined reduction for 2008 and 2009 is a total of \$285.4 million.

- Q. What are the appropriate estimated/actual fuel adjustment true-up amounts for the period January through December 2008?
- A. \$129,347,835 under-recovery

Q. What are the appropriate total fuel adjustment true-up amounts to be collected/refunded from January 2009 through December 2009?

- A. \$146,154,866 under-recovery
- Q. What are the appropriate projected net fuel and purchased power cost recovery amounts to be included in the recovery factor for the period January 2009 through December 2009?
- A. \$2,691,843,085
- Q: What is the appropriate levelized fuel cost recovery factor for the period of January 2009 through December 2009?
- A: The appropriate levelized fuel cost recovery factor is 6.616 cents per kWh (adjusted for jurisdictional losses). This is a reduction of .701 cents per KWh from my original projection filed on August 29, 2008 of 7.317 cents per KWh.

A.

Q. What are the appropriate fuel cost recovery factors for each rate class/delivery voltage level class adjusted for line losses?

				Time	of Use
	First Tier	Second Tier	Levelized	⊘n-Peak	Off-Peak
	Factor	Factor	Factors	Multiplier	Multiplier
Metering Voltage	Cents/Kwh	Cents/Kwh	Cents/Kwh	1.461	0.788
 Distribution Secondary 	6.290	7.290	6.623	9.232	5.418
Distribution Primary			6.557	9.140	5.364
Transmission	J-		6.491	9.048	5.310
	-				
4. Lighting Service	- -		6.131		

Q. What is the appropriate estimated benchmark level for calendar year 2009 for gains on non-separated wholesale energy sales eligible for a shareholder incentive?

A. \$2,017,095

- Q. Does this conclude your revised supplemental testimony?

A. Yes.

PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA

DOCKET NO. 080001-EI

Fuel and Capacity Cost Recovery Factors January through December 2009

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF MARCIA OLIVIER

1	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
2	A.	My name is Marcia Olivier. My business address is 299 1st Avenue North,
3		St. Petersburg, Florida 33701.
4		
5	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
6	A.	I am employed by Progress Energy Service Company, LLC as Supervisor of
7		PEF Regulatory Planning Strategy.
8		
9	Q.	Have your duties and responsibilities remained the same since your
10		testimony was last filed in this docket?
11	A.	Yes.
12		
13	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
14	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to present for Commission approval the
15		levelized fuel and capacity cost factors of Progress Energy Florida (PEF or
16		the Company) for the period of January through December 2009.
17		

Q. Do you have an exhibit to your testimony?

A. Yes. I have prepared Exhibit No.__(MO-2), consisting of Parts 1, 2 and 3. Part

1 contains our forecast assumptions on fuel costs. Part 2 contains fuel cost

recovery (FCR) schedules E1 through E10, H1 and the calculation of the

inverted fuel rate. Part 3 contains capacity cost recovery (CCR) schedules.

FUEL COST RECOVERY CLAUSE

Q. Please describe the fuel cost factors calculated by the Company for the projection period.

Schedule E1 shows the calculation of the Company's basic levelized fuel cost factor of 7.317 ¢/kWh. This factor consists of a fuel cost for the projection period of 6.75355 ¢/kWh (adjusted for jurisdictional losses), a GPIF reward of 0.00533 ¢/kWh, and an estimated prior period under recovery true-up of 0.55323 ¢/kWh. Utilizing this basic factor, Schedule E1-D shows the calculation and supporting data for the Company's final levelized fuel cost factors for service taken at secondary, primary, and transmission metering voltage levels. To perform this calculation, effective jurisdictional sales at the secondary level are calculated by applying 1% and 2% metering reduction factors to primary and transmission sales, respectively (forecasted at meter level). This is consistent with the methodology used in the development of the capacity cost recovery factors. The final levelized fuel cost factor for residential service is 7.326 ¢/kWh. Schedule E1-D shows the Company's proposed tiered rates of 6.993 ¢/kWh for the first 1,000 kWh and 7.993

1		¢/kWh above 1,000 kWh. These rates are developed in the "Calculation of
2		Inverted Residential Fuel Rate" schedule in Part 2.
3		
4		Schedule E1-E develops the Time of Use (TOU) multipliers of 1.420 On-peak
5		and 0.806 Off-peak. The multipliers are then applied to the levelized fuel cost
6		factors for each metering voltage level which results in the final TOU fuel
7		factors to be applied to customer bills during the projection period.
8		
9	Q.	What is the amount of the 2008 net true-up that PEF has included in the
10		fuel cost recovery factor for 2009?
11	A.	PEF has included a projected under-recovery of \$225,094,914. This amount
12		includes a projected actual/estimated under-recovery for 2008 of
13		\$208,287,884 plus the final true-up under-recovery of \$16,807,030 for 2007
14		that was filed on March 3, 2008.
15		
16	Q.	What is the change in the levelized residential fuel factor for the
17		projection period from the fuel factor currently in effect?
18	A.	The projected levelized residential fuel factor for 2009 of 7.326 ¢/kWh is an
19		increase of 2.112 ¢/kWh or 40.5% from the 2008 mid-course correction
20		levelized fuel factor of 5.214 ¢/kWh.
21		
22	Q.	Please explain the reasons for the increase in the levelized fuel factor
23		compared with the 2008 forecast used in the Company's May 2008 mid-
24		course correction filing.

The increase in the levelized fuel factor is driven, in part, by the \$225 million under-recovery for 2008, which includes the remaining \$106 million from the mid-course correction that was approved in Order No. PSC-08-0495-PCO-EI. Note that the fuel factor charged to customers during 2008 was reduced by a \$169 million prior period over-recovery. In addition to the increase due to the 2008 under-recovery vs. the 2007 over-recovery, system fuel and purchased power costs are projected to increase, primarily due to a shift in generation mix and increases in fuel prices. The increase due to generation mix results from planned outages at Crystal River nuclear and coal plants, which are expected to result in an increased use of natural gas as a replacement fuel. The increases in fuel prices, including transportation and hedging) are as follows: Coal 24.7% increase, natural gas 11.4% increase, heavy oil 34.6% increase and, light oil 45.3%. These fuel price increases continue to be driven by the worldwide supply and capacity limitations coupled with increased global demand and geopolitical uncertainty. As discussed in more detail in the Direct Testimony of Joseph McCallister, the Company has entered into hedging contracts to mitigate the price volatility risk of natural gas and oil.

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Q. Why is PEF proposing to continue use of the tiered rate structure approved for use in 2006?

A. In light of continually increasing fuel costs, the Company is proposing to continue use of the inverted rate design for residential fuel factors to encourage energy efficiency and conservation. Specifically, the Company proposes to continue a two-tiered fuel charge whereby the charge for a

customer's monthly usage in excess of 1,000 kWh (second tier) is priced one cent per kWh more than the charge for the customer's usage up to 1,000 kWh (first tier). The 1,000 kWh price change breakpoint is reasonable in that approximately 2/3 of all residential energy is consumed in the first tier and 1/3 of all energy is consumed in the second tier. The Company believes the one cent higher per unit price, targeted at 1/3 of the residential class's energy consumption, will promote energy efficiency and conservation. This type of inverted rate design was incorporated in the Company's base rates approved in Order No. 02-0655-AS-EI.

Q. How was the inverted fuel rate calculated?

A. I have included a page in Part 2 of my exhibit that shows the calculation of the levelized fuel cost factors for the two tiers of residential customers. The two factors are calculated on a revenue neutral basis so that the Company will recover the same fuel costs as it would under the traditional levelized approach. The two-tiered factors are determined by first calculating the amount of revenues that would be generated by the overall levelized residential factor of 7.326 ¢/kWh shown on Schedule E1-D. The two factors are then calculated by allocating the total revenues to the two tiers for residential customers based on the total annual energy usage for each tier.

Q. What is included in Schedule E1, line 3, "Coal Car Investment"?

A: The \$422,370 on Line 3 represents the estimated return on average investment in rail cars used to transport coal to Crystal River.

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2	Q.	What is included in Sched	dule E1, line 4	4, "Adjustment t	to Fuel Cost"?
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- 3 A. The \$5,621,247 on Line 4 represents the return on coal inventory in transit,
- 4 which was calculated and included in accordance with the Stipulation and
- 5 Settlement Agreement in Docket 050078-EI.

7 Q. Are there any costs associated with natural gas storage included in the

2009 fuel factor?

- $9\,$ $\,$ A. $\,$ Yes. To further enhance system reliability, PEF has entered into gas storage
- contracts with Bay Gas Storage Company, LTD. and SG Resources
- 11 Mississippi, L.L.C. These contracts will primarily increase PEF's gas supply
- reliability and mitigate price risk. The total storage cost for 2009 is \$3.1
- million.

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Q. How do PEF's projected gains on non-separated wholesale energy sales

for 2009 compare to the incentive benchmark?

- 17 A. The total gain on non-separated sales for 2009 is estimated to be \$3,312,676
- which is above the benchmark of \$2,201,929 by \$1,110,747. Therefore,
- 19 100% of gains below the benchmark and 80% of gains above the benchmark
- 20 will be distributed to customers based on the sharing mechanism approved by
- the Commission in Order No. PSC-00-1744-PAA-El. Further, consistent
- with this Order, \$222,149 or 20% of the gains above the benchmark will be
- retained for the shareholders. The benchmark of \$2,201,929 was calculated

based on the average of actual gains for 2006 and 2007 and estimated gains
 for 2008 in accordance with Order No. PSC-00-1744-PAA-EI.

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Q. Please explain the entry on Schedule E1, line 17, "Fuel Cost of Stratified
 Sales."

PEF has several wholesale contracts with SECI. One contract provides for the sale of supplemental energy to supply the portion of their load in excess of SECI's own resources. The fuel costs charged to SECI for supplemental sales are calculated on a "stratified" basis in a manner which recovers the higher cost of intermediate/peaking generation used to provide the energy. There are other SECI contracts for fixed amounts of base, intermediate and peaking capacity. PEF is crediting average fuel cost of the appropriate strata in accordance with Order No. PSC-97-0262-FOF-EI. The fuel costs of wholesale sales are normally included in the total cost of fuel and net power transactions used to calculate the average system cost per kWh for fuel adjustment purposes. However, since the fuel costs of the stratified sales are not recovered on an average system cost basis, an adjustment has been made to remove these costs and the related kWh sales from the fuel adjustment calculation in the same manner that interchange sales are removed from the calculation. This adjustment is necessary to avoid an over-recovery by the Company which would result from the treatment of these fuel costs on an average system cost basis in this proceeding, while actually recovering the costs from these customers on a higher, stratified cost basis. Line 17 also includes the fuel cost of

1		sales made to the City of Tallanassee in accordance with Order No. PSC-
2		99-1741-PAA-EI, as well as sales to TECO, Reedy Creek, Gainesville, and
3		the City of Homestead.
4		
5	Q.	Please give a brief overview of the procedure used in developing the
6		projected fuel cost data from which the Company's basic fuel cost
7		recovery factor was calculated.
8	A.	The process begins with a fuel price forecast and a system sales forecast.
9		These forecasts are input into the Company's production cost simulation
10		model along with purchased power information, generating unit operating
11		characteristics, maintenance schedules, and other pertinent data. The model
12		then computes system fuel consumption and fuel and purchased power
13		costs. This information is the basis for the calculation of the Company's
14		levelized fuel cost factors and supporting schedules.
15		
16	Q.	What is the source of the system sales forecast?
17	A.	System sales are forecasted by the PEF Finance Department using normal
18		weather conditions, population projections from the Bureau of Economic and
19		Business Research at the University of Florida and economic assumptions
20		from Economy.Com.
21		
22	Q.	Is the methodology used to prepare the sales forecast for this projection
23		period the same as previously used by the Company?

23	Q.	How was the Capacity Cost Recovery factor developed?
22		CAPACITY COST RECOVERY
21		
20		hearing if changes in fuel prices warrant such an update.
19		to monitor fuel prices and update the projection filing prior to the November
18		have decreased somewhat. Consistent with past practices, PEF will continue
17		the date the projection model run was completed, natural gas and oil prices
16		change significantly from day to day, particularly in the storm season. Since
15	A.	No. Fuel prices have been very volatile these past few months and can
14		the projected fuel factor?
13	Q.	Are current fuel prices the same as those used in the development of
12		
11		exhibit.
10		Additional details and forecast assumptions are provided in Part 2 of my
9		Regulated Fuels Department. For coal, a third party forecast is used.
8		jointly by the Company's Enterprise Risk Management Department and
7		#2) are based on observable market data in the industry and are prepared
6	A.	The fuel price forecasts for natural gas and fuel oil (residual #6 and distillate
5	Q.	What is the source of the Company's fuel price forecast?
4		
3		developed with an econometric forecasting model.
2		period is consistent with the Company's most recent filings and was
1	Α.	Yes. The methodology employed to produce the forecast for the projection

A. The calculation of the capacity cost recovery (CCR) factor is shown in Part 3
of my exhibit. The factor allocates capacity costs to rate classes in the same
manner in which they would be allocated if they were recovered in base rates.

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- Q. Please provide a brief explanation of Part 3 to your exhibit.
- 6 Page 1, Projected Capacity Payments, provides system capacity payments to Α. 7 Qualifying Facilities (QF) and other power suppliers as well as the recovery of 8 nuclear preconstruction and AFUDC pursuant to Rule 25-6.0423 F.A.C. The retail portion of the capacity payments is calculated using separation factors 9 10 as agreed to in the Stipulation and Settlement Agreement under Docket 11 050078 as detailed in the Rebuttal Testimony of William C. Slusser Jr. 12 Page 2, Estimated/Actual True-Up, which was included in Exhibit MO-1 to my direct testimony in the 2008 estimated/actual true-up filing, calculates the 13 estimated true-up balance for calendar year 2008 of \$15,292,976. This 14 15 balance is carried forward to Page 1 to be refunded during January through December 2009. 16 Page 3, Capacity Contracts, provides dates and MW associated with the 17 18 various contracts. Pages 4 and 5, Calculation of Capacity Clause Recovery Factor, provide the 19 20 calculation of the capacity cost recovery factor for each rate class based on 21

average 12 CP and 1/13 annual average demand. The CCR factor for each secondary delivery rate class in cents per kWh is the product of total jurisdictional capacity costs (including revenue taxes) from Page 1, multiplied by the class demand allocation factor, divided by projected effective sales at

the secondary level. The CCR factors for primary and transmission rate classes reflect the application of metering reduction factors of 1% and 2% from the secondary CCR factor.

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- Q. Please explain the increase in the CCR factor for the projection period compared to the CCR factor currently in effect.
- 7 The projected average retail CCR factor of 1.847 ¢/kWh is 81.43% higher 8 than the 2008 factor of 1.018 ¢/kWh. The increase is primary due to 9 nuclear recoveries associated with preconstruction and AFUDC on Levy 10 units 1 & 2 of \$395 million and AFUDC on the Crystal River unit 3 uprate of \$25 million, offset by an expired QF contract of \$39 million, lower capacity 11 purchases of \$24 million and a refund of the prior period over-recovery of 12 13 \$15 million compared to a prior period under-recovery collected in 2008 of 14 \$15 million.

15

- Q. Has PEF included incremental security charges in the 2009 projectedcapacity amount?
- A. Yes. PEF has included \$7.3 million of estimated incremental security costs for 2009 in accordance with the Stipulation and Settlement Agreement in Docket 050078-El. Of this amount, \$4.2 million is associated with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, \$2.0 million is associated with the Maritime Transportation Security Act, and \$1.1 million is associated with the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) Cyber Security Standards CIP-002-1 through CIP-009-1, effective June 1, 2006.

- 2 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 3 A. Yes.

PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA

DOCKET NO. 080001-EI

Fuel and Capacity Cost Recovery Factors January through December 2009

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY OF MARCIA OLIVIER

October 15, 2008

1	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
2	A.	My name is Marcia Olivier. My business address is 299 1st Avenue North,
3		St. Petersburg, Florida 33701.
4		
5	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
6	A.	I am employed by Progress Energy Service Company, LLC as Supervisor of
7		PEF Regulatory Planning Strategy.
8		
9	Q.	Have your duties and responsibilities remained the same since your
10		testimony was last filed in this docket?
11	A.	Yes.
12		
13	Q.	What is the purpose of your Second Supplemental Direct Testimony?
14	A.	The purpose is to amend the capacity costs and related capacity cost
15		recovery factors of Progress Energy Florida (PEF or the Company) for the

1		period of January through December 2009 presented in my Direct Testimony
2		of August 29, 2008.
3		
4	Q.	Are you sponsoring an exhibit to your Revised Direct Testimony?
5	A.	Yes. I am sponsoring Exhibit No (MO-4), which contains PEF's revised
6		2009 capacity costs and capacity cost recovery factors and a revised
7		Schedule E10, which is the residential bill comparison for 2008 versus 2009.
8		
9	Q.	What revisions were made to the capacity costs and capacity cost
10		recovery factors included in your Direct Testimony?
11	A.	The capacity costs and capacity cost recovery factors were revised to reflect
12		a decrease of \$1,233,433 for the Measurement Uncertainty Replacement
13		(MUR) phase of the Crystal River nuclear plant (CR3) uprate project and a
14		decrease of \$616,747 in incremental security costs.
15		
16	Q.	Why were capacity costs revised for the MUR phase of the CR3 Uprate
17		project?
18	A.	In Docket No. 080009-EI, the FPSC and PEF stipulated that PEF would
19		remove from the Capacity Clause \$1,233,443 of 2009 projected costs and file
20		a separate petition for approval of a base rate increase for 2009 revenue
21		requirements. On September 19, 2008, PEF filed a separate petition in
22		Docket No. 080603-El for approval of a base rate increase for the 2009
23		revenue requirements of the MUR phase, and on October 14, 2008 the

1		Commission approved this process which removes those costs from this
2		proceeding.
3		
4	Q.	Why were capacity costs revised for incremental security?
5	A.	Exhibit No (MO-4), page 1, line 16 reflects a \$616,747 decrease in
6		capacity costs as a result of obtaining more recent incremental security cost
7		estimates, which primarily reduced nuclear security and NERC cyber security
8		projections for 2009.
9		
10	Q.	What are the appropriate projected net purchased power capacity cost
11		recovery amounts to be included in the recovery factor for the period
12		January 2009 through December 2009?
13	A.	The appropriate amount, as shown on Exhibit No (MO-4), page 1, is
14		\$748,873,246. This is a reduction of \$1,812,947 from the amount filed in
15		Exhibit No (MO-2) attached to my 2009 projection testimony on August
16		29, 2008.
17		
18	Q.	What effect did the decrease in MUR and incremental security costs
19		have on the CCR factor?
20	A.	The effect on the average retail CCR factor is a .004¢/kWh decrease.
21		PEF's revised retail factor of 1.843 ¢/kWh and revised residential factor of
22		2.166 ¢/kWh are shown on my Exhibit No (MO-4), page 3.
23		
24	Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?

1 A. Yes.

BY MR. BURNETT:

Q Ms. Olivier, do you have a summary of your prefiled testimony?

- A Yes, I do.
- **Q** And will you please summarize your prefiled testimony for the Commission?
 - A Okay. Good afternoon, Commissioners.

The purpose of my testimony is to address Progress Energy Florida's estimated/actual fuel and capacity cost-recovery true-up amount for the period January through December 2008, and the projection amounts for 2009. In my August 4th, 2008, testimony, PEF's fuel adjustment true-up amount to be included in the 2009 fuel factor was an underrecovery of \$225,094,914. In my August 29th, 2008, testimony, PEF's total projected fuel costs for 2009, including the prior period underrecovery, GPIF, and revenue taxes were \$2,977,251,945.

Due to significant decreases in fuel prices after my initial testimonies were filed, I submitted supplemental testimony dated October 13th, 2008, to update my initial testimony filed in August. Based on this supplemental testimony, the adjusted true-up underrecovery to be included in the 2009 fuel factor was reduced by \$78,940,048 to \$146,154,866. This is made up of the 2007 final underrecovery of \$16,807,029, and the 2008 actual/estimated underrecovery of

\$129,347,835.

Approximately 106 million of the 2008 underrecovery is attributable to the deferral of 50 percent of the 212 million from the midcourse adjustment approved in Order Number PSC-08-0495-PCO-EI. PEF's total projected fuel cost to be recovered in 2009, including the prior period underrecovery, GPIF, and revenue taxes were adjusted to be 2,691,843,085, a total reduction of \$285,408,860 from my original testimony.

In my August 4th, 2008, testimony, PEF's capacity true-up amount to be included in the 2009 capacity factor was an overrecovery of \$15,292,976. This was made up of the 2007 final overrecovery of \$2,181,228, and the 2008 actual/estimated overrecovery of \$13,111,748.

In my August 29th, 2008, testimony, PEF's total projected capacity costs to be recovered in 2009, including the prior period overrecovery, revenue taxes, and nuclear costs were \$750,686,213. On October 15th, 2008, I filed my second supplemental testimony to remove the costs associated with the first phase of the Crystal River nuclear plant uprate. The Commission approved recovery of those costs through base rates beginning in 2009. I also reduced incremental security costs based on a more recent estimate.

Final adjusted total projected capacity costs to be recovered in 2009, including the prior period overrecovery, revenue taxes, and the nuclear recovery are \$748,873,246, which

1	is a reduction of \$1,812,967 from my original testimony.
2	Thank you, Commissioners. This concludes my summary.
3	MR. BURNETT: Sir, we would tender Ms. Olivier for
4	cross examination.
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burgess.
6	MR. BURGESS: We have no questions. Thank you, Mr.
7	Chairman.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Wright.
9	MR. WRIGHT: No questions.
10	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter.
11	CROSS EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. McWHIRTER:
13	\mathbf{Q} You filed MO-3, Part 2. Would you look at MO-3, Part
14	2, Page 1 of 36?
15	A Okay, I'm there.
16	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And tell us what that exhibit is.
17	A That shows the variance between the original
18	projection filing that was made on August 29th and the update
19	that was made on October 13th.
20	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And what happened to the jurisdictional fuel costs
21	between August 29th and October 13th?
22	A Total jurisdictional fuel costs decreased by
23	\$206,263,465.
24	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And I presume that that number is your projected
25	number for the year 2009?

A Yes.

Q When was the projection made for the October 13th filing?

 A The projection was made during approximately a three-week period prior to that filing. Fuel prices were based on market prices as of September 22nd.

Q September 22nd, 2008?

A Correct.

Q What has happened to fuel prices between September 28th and the current date? Have they gone up or down?

A While I'm not the expert on actual fuel prices, it is my understanding that the fuel prices have come down since then. And specifically it's my understanding that the gas and oil prices have come down. I'm not sure where the coal prices are, or nuclear.

Q And when will you make a new projection? Is there any Commission requirement that you make monthly projections, or quarterly projections, or only the requirement that you make an annual projection?

A I'm not familiar with any Commission requirements that we make periodic projections. But I can tell you that from a company perspective, we project periodically throughout the year, approximately six or seven times during the year.

And we are actually in the process of providing a November fuel

and operations forecast which will reproject those costs. 1 2 And is that for internal purposes only, or do you publish that in some fashion? 3 4 A We would not necessarily publish that. However, 5 based on the knowledge that we get from those projections, we 6 are required to notify the Commission if we find that we have a 7 variance greater than 10 percent. 8 0 Does the Commission compel you to make periodic 9 projections in its order? 10 A I'm not sure. You say the Commission requires you to file a 11 Q 12 midcourse correction, I guess that is what you are saying? 13 Correct. A 14 What is that requirement, where is that found? Q 15 The requirement to notify the Commission is in an A 16 order, and I don't have that order number with me, or the order with me. But we are required per an order to notify the 17 18 Commission if we find that we are going to exceed that 19 threshold by 10 percent. We are not necessarily required to 20 file at that time, but oftentimes utilities do. 21 Does the order require you to make projections ever O 22 so often?

A I'm not familiar --

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MR. BURNETT: Objection, asked and answered.

MR. McWHIRTER: I'm sorry, I didn't understand.

1	MR. BURNETT: Asked and answered was my objection.
2	MR. McWHIRTER: Has been answered? I'm sorry, you
3	know I'm hard-of-hearing, John.
4	MR. BURNETT: I'm sorry. I objected to that question
5	as previously being asked and previously being answered by this
6	witness.
7	MR. McWHIRTER: Well, this time she said she didn't
8	know.
9	THE WITNESS: Could you please repeat the question.
10	BY MR. McWHIRTER:
11	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Are you required to file or to make projections on a
12	periodic basis, as far as you know?
13	A As far as I know, we are required to notify the
14	Commission when we find that we reach that 10 percent
15	threshold. But I'm not familiar with any requirement that we
16	have to make a projection on a periodic basis.
17	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And are you the person who would know if there were
18	such a requirement?
19	$oldsymbol{\mathtt{A}}$ I think we could read the past orders and see if we
20	see any. I'm not familiar with any.
21	Q Would it be fair to say if there's no requirement to
22	make a projection, you don't do it?
23	A I think that utilities just reforecast various things
24	periodically throughout the year. So I think that utilities do

that because they need to know where their fuel prices and

costs are expected to be. 1 You need to do it for your hedging activities anyway, 2 3 don't you? I'm not the expert on hedging, but that would be my 4 5 understanding. 6 Q Let's go to the next page of Exhibit E-1. And am I 7 correct that on Line 26 of that exhibit you anticipate that in 2009 you will sell 40,687,467 megawatt hours? 8 9 That's correct. Now, in 2007, this time last year, you made a 10 Q 11 projection for your sales in 2008. Did you sell what you 12 anticipated you would sell in 2008, or will you? I would have to go back and look at the 13 '07 projection, or the '08 projection that was filed in Docket 14 070001 and look to see what we had projected. 15 If sales fall off because demand falls off, what is 16 0 the impact that has on your fuel cost-recovery? 17 Generally speaking, all other things being equal, if 18 sales go down, then generation would go down. And, therefore, 19 if you generate less then you would experience lower fuel 20 21 costs. You would have lower fuel costs? 22 Q

A If all else being equal.

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Q What are some of the things that might not be equal?

A Fuel prices. I think fuel prices have a very large

1	impact on our total fuel costs, and if fuel prices go up more
2	than the benefit that we are seeing from the decrease in sales,
3	then you might see an increase in fuel costs.
4	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Well, if fuel prices go up and you don't sell fuel,
5	it would seem to me that you would customers would derive a
6	benefit because they wouldn't have to incur that cost of the
7	higher price because less was sold, if you understand that
8	question, which I'm not sure I do.
9	MR. BURNETT: I will go ahead and object. I don't,
10	either. Vague and confusing.
11	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Try to rephrase it, Mr. McWhirter,
12	that will help all of us.
13	BY MR. McWHIRTER:
14	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Well, let me rephrase your answer. Your answer, as I
15	understood it, was if fuel prices go up and you sell less, then
16	your costs will go up. Is that essentially what you said?
17	A I think I said if fuel prices the effect of fuel
18	prices goes up more than the benefit that you would see from
19	the decline in sales, then you would see costs go up. They
20	counteract each other, and depending on which one is higher or
21	lower, you can see the effect that way.
22	Q But isn't it also true that if you sold another
23	million megawatt hours you would have to buy the fuel at higher

million megawatt hours you would have to buy the fuel at higher prices to cover that million megawatt hour sale?

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Not necessarily. Fuel prices could come down and we

could be purchasing more fuel at lower prices. So if those fuel prices come down enough to offset the increased generation, then you could see that impact being negated.

Q So let me see if I understood what you said. You said if fuel prices go up and sales go down, that the increase in fuel prices might require an increase. And then you said if sales go up and fuel prices go up, you would not save because fuel prices might go down, is that what you said?

A I think I said that if sales go up, but fuel prices go down, they offset each other. And depending on the impact of either one, you could see an increase in fuel costs or a decrease in fuel costs, total fuel costs.

Q If fuel prices have gone up and sales go up, why would fuel prices go down?

A I think there might be some confusion about the term fuel prices.

Q I see.

A And so when I say fuel prices I am referring to the prices that we pay as a company for our fuel, for our commodities and our transportation. So I'm looking at the total fuel price of the fuel to the company, and you are probably thinking about the prices that the customers pay for fuel.

Q I see. Well, I guess what you are saying is you have got the cost of fuel, and then there are some other costs in

1	there besides fuel that are included in your fuel charge. Is
2	that correct?
3	A I believe that all of our costs are fuel related that
4	are included in our fuel charge.
5	(Transcript continued in sequence with Volume 2.)
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]	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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, do hereby certify 6 that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place 7 herein stated. IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically 8 reported the said proceedings; that the same has been 9 transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said 10 proceedings. 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 13 the action. 14 DATED THIS 6th day of November, 2008. 15 16 ANE FAUROT, RPR FPSC Hearings Reporter 17 Officia1 (850) 413-6732 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25