1		BEFORE THE
2	FLORII	DA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3		DOCKET NO. 080001-EI
4	In the Matter of:	
		POWER COST RECOVERY
5	CLAUSE WITH GENERAT INCENTIVE FACTOR. (
6	FLORIDA, INC.)	/
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13		
14	PROCEEDINGS:	
15		ITEM 9
16	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II
17		COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN
18		COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP
19		
20	DATE:	Tuesday, July 1, 2008
21	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
22		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way
23		Tallahassee, Florida
24	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
25		(850) 413-6732
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3	Industrial Power Users Group.			
4	J. R. KELLY, ESQUIRE, Office of Public Counsel,			
5	representing the Citizens of Florida.			
6	JOHN T. BURNETT, representing Progress Energy			
7	Service Co., LLC.			
8	ROBERT SCHEFFEL WRIGHT, representing Florida Retail			
9	Federation.			
10	MICHAEL COOKE, FPSC GENERAL COUNSEL, LISA BENNETT,			
11	ESQUIRE, TIM DEVLIN, BILL MCNULTY, JOHN SLEMKEWICZ, ELIZABETH			
12	DRAPER, and PETE LESTER representing the Florida Public			
13	Service Commission Staff.			
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, as I mentioned early
3	on this morning, we are going to redo the order of Items 8,
4	9 and 10. So let's give staff an opportunity to get prepared
5	and we will start up with Item 9.
6	Is that right, Mr. Devlin?
7	MR. DEVLIN: Mr. Chairman.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, sir.
9	MR. DEVLIN: If you would, we are trying to put
10	together some analysis that we feel is going to be germane to
11	the discussions on the three cases regarding midcourse
12	corrections. It would be really helpful if we could have ten
13	minutes, 10 or 15 minutes maybe. I know it's early for a
14	break, and I apologize for that.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, we will give staff
16	an opportunity to get their ducks I shouldn't say ducks in a
17	row, it sounds like we are going out hunting.
18	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: We're bird watching.
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: We're bird watching. Fifteen
20	minutes of bird watching for staff, and we are on recess.
21	MR. DEVLIN: Thank you, sir.
22	(Recess.)

25 Staff, you're recognized.

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we took a break we were getting ready to call Item 9.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record, and when

MR. McNULTY: Chairman, my name is Bill McNulty with the Commission staff. Item 9 on the agenda is Progress Energy Florida's petition for midcourse correction to its fuel factor that was approved by the Commission at last year's November hearing. There are five issues addressed in the recommendation, including a motion to dismiss, or, alternatively, to abate the proceeding.

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With the Chairman's permission, I will turn the microphone over to Ms. Bennett to address the issue of party and interested persons participation.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bennett, you're recognized.

MS. BENNETT: Thank you, Chair and Commissioners. My name is Lisa Bennett. I'm with the attorneys office for the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Chair and Commissioners, the participation by parties and interested persons is a little different between Issue 1 and Issues 2 through 5 in this docket. And I would suggest that the Commission vote on party and interested persons participation prior to actually hearing the substance of each of the issues.

Issue 1 is a motion to dismiss, or alternatively a motion to abate the proceedings that was filed by FIPUG. And Florida Power and Light did file a response. In our Florida Administrative Code, Rule 25-22.0022 it governs motions to dismiss. If the party does not file for a request for oral

argument, they have waived it. However, oral argument can be asked for by the Commission. It is within your discretion to request it if you so desire. And that is Issue 1.

But Issues 2 through 5 are also in the Commission's discretion, and this one is governed by Rule 25-22.0021(7), which allows the Commission to recognize interested persons if they wish to participate.

Before the Commission addresses the substantive issues of the petition, staff recommends that the Commission determine whether they will request oral argument in Issue 1 and whether they will permit participation in Issues 2 through 5.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, we have a long history of allowing participation, and I think we should probably grant it in this case. It is at our discretion, and we can always get more information. So with your permission and your approval we will grant permission on Issue 1. Let's deal with Issue 1, that's the motion by FIPUG. And we will have all the parties come and make their presentation, and we will go from there.

First of all, we'll take appearances of the parties.

MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman, my name is John

McWhirter, appearing on behalf of FIPUG.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

MR. BURNETT: Good morning, Commissioners. John

Burnett on behalf of Progress Energy Florida. 1 2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. 3 MR. McWHIRTER: Mr. Chairman. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized, sir. 5 MR. McWHIRTER: This may surprise you, but I waive 6 the opportunity for oral argument on Issue 1 for the following 7 In Issue 1, our motion requests the Commission to dismiss the petition because of a variety of reasons that are 8 9 explained in the recommendation. In Issue Number 3 we approach it and request that you deny the midcourse correction. 10 11 whether you deny it or dismiss it is, in my opinion, a 12 distinction without a difference, and I would rather waive oral argument on the motion and dedicate that argument to denying 13 14 the petition. 15 Thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burnett. 17 MR. McWHIRTER: I hope he doesn't object. 18 I certainly don't object to no oral MR. BURNETT: 19 argument. I think the staff -- I can say simply that the staff 20 rec is very clear on the proper position I believe that the 21 Commission should take in its staff rec, and we fully support 22 I'm happy to answer any questions or legal issues. 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, let's get ourselves 24 in the proper procedural posture. 25 Ms. Bennett, on Issue 1.

Issue 1 is the Florida Industrial MS. BENNETT: Yes. 1 2 Power Users Group's motion to dismiss or alternatively to abate 3 the proceedings. Staff has reviewed the petition and feels that it does not meet the grounds to dismiss the petition --4 the FIPUG motion does not meet the grounds for a dismissal. 5 The legal grounds for a motion to dismiss are whether 6 the petition itself fails to state a cause of action for which 7 relief can be granted. Progress Energy's petition meets the 8 requirements of Order Number 070333-PAA, which was issued by 9 the Commission last April. 10 As to the request to abate until a hearing is held, 11 this is analogous to an interim rate proceeding, and so the 12 Commission's opportunity is to set rates today and to have the 13 hearing in November. And that's consistent with your prior 14 15 orders in 2001, which state that this is a preliminary procedural matter. And so staff is recommending that you could 16 go ahead and make your decision on the petition today. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, on Item 1. 18 Mr. Chairman. 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized. 21

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think what I'm hearing is consistency between each the three attorneys who have addressed us on this item.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: I said item, it's Issue 1.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So on Issue 1, I would make a motion in favor of the staff recommendation with the understanding that I'm looking forward to further discussions on the remaining issues.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Second.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: It's been moved and properly seconded that we adopt the staff recommendation on Issue 1.

Commissioners, any further discussion? All those in favor let it be known by the sign of aye.

(Unanimous affirmative vote.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like sign.

Commissioners, let me do this. Since we did allow for the parties to be heard, and there are some parties that are participating here today, let's kind of let the parties get assembled in their respective places so that when we do that -- and, also, Commissioners, after the parties have had an opportunity to be heard, I would like to recognize Mr. Kelly from the Office of Public Counsel.

So let's do this, we'll have staff introduce the issue, then we will hear from the parties. Commissioners, would it be more helpful to hear from the parties and then have staff introduce the issue? Just whatever, for your convenience.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Maybe a brief overview from staff and then from the parties.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: A brief overview from staff, then 1 2 we will hear from the parties, and, Staff, we may want you to 3 come back again. Staff, you're recognized. 4 MR. SLEMKEWICZ: I'm John Slemkewicz. 5 6 Issue 2 concerns PEF's request to end its storm 7 cost-recovery surcharge pursuant to terms of a stipulation that was approved in Order Number PSC-06-0772-PAA-EI. Per that 8 9 stipulation, the surcharge ends with the last billing cycle in July 2008. 10 For clarity, the word "with" at the end of the first 11 line in the recommendation statement on Page 10 should be 12 changed to the word "after." This does not change the staff's 13 recommendation, but just clarifies that it's after the last 14 15 billing cycle in July. 16 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioners, do you want to do all the issues at one time? 17 18 Go ahead and introduce all the issues, and we will 19 come back and hear from the parties. 20 MR. LESTER: Commissioners, I'm Pete Lester with staff. 21

Issue 3 addresses whether the Commission should approve PEF's petition for a midcourse correction to its 2008 fuel factors. The company has requested to increase its fuel factors for the remainder of 2008 to collect an additional

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\$212,822,857 based on its reprojection of full costs and revenues for 2008, its 2007 final true-up, and interest.

Staff reviewed the calculations and the underlying assumptions provided by PEF of its underrecovery and believes these calculations were performed correctly and the assumptions appear reasonable. Staff recommends the costs included in such calculations be further reviewed in the fuel hearing this November.

Staff presented four options for recovery of these costs. Option A is to approve the midcourse correction request as filed. Option B is to deny the midcourse correction and allow recovery of costs to take place in 2009. Option C is to collect half the cost in 2008 and the remaining half in 2009. And Option D is the recovery of cost over 17 months, or the remainder of 2008 and all of 2009.

Staff recommends the Commission approve Option A to approve the midcourse correction as filed in order to promote rate stability for PEF's customers, and staff is available to answer questions.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Do you want to go ahead and do Issue 4?

MS. DRAPER: Commissioners, Elizabeth Draper with the Commission staff.

Issue 4 deals with the effective date of the issue if the Commission approves PEF's petition for midcourse

correction. The company has requested and staff recommends approval that any new fuel cost-recovery factors become effective with the first billing cycle in August of 2008. If the Commission denies Progress' petition, then the current factors stay in effect and this issue is moot.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. And now let's hear from the parties.

Mr. Burnett, I think you're up, is that correct?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I would note that staff has given a good lead-in on the factuals. I would like to turn to the four options that staff mentioned in its overview. That's found, actually, in the staff recommendation in Attachment B.

I think one thing that is very telling about

Attachment B is staff took an analytical process that was

neutral and pragmatic, so staff's view on this eliminates any

advocacy position. So I enjoy the luxury of not having to be

an advocate today, turning your attention to Exhibit B and just

letting the information speak for itself. Both, again, backed

up by logic and pragmatism.

If you look at the options, the first thing that I would draw to your attention is there is a line on Attachment B that talks about fuel cost-recovery. It's the second line down after base rate. If you go through and highlight the percentage change in each one of the four scenarios that staff

analyzed, you will see that under the approved petition there is a 28 percent change in the fuel factor under the petition as filed in the balance of 2008 and a nine percent in 2009. So that is the benchmark that we would weigh all the other percentage change against to see what is the true impact in '08 and '09 to the customers.

For comparative purposes to make it apples-to-apples, if you jump over to B you will see that it is a zero percent change, that's to deny the petition, and then a 52 percent change in the fuel factor in Option B. So you are looking at 52 percent total versus 37 percent total. So in Scenario A versus B you see the customer necessarily, just pure mathematics, enjoys less of a percentage change of the fuel factors over '08 and '09.

If you do that same analysis in C, you will see that the customers would have a 14 percent impact under the 50/50 scenario in '08 and a 28 percent in '09. Well, if you flip those numbers around, you will see that the 28 and 28 compare equally to each other. It's either a 28 in '08 or a 28 in '09, versus a 14 versus a 9. So, again, by simple mathematics you can look at this and show that for the ratepayer Option A is more mathematically favorable than Option C.

Again, doing that exact same analysis in D, you see 9 percent and 37 percent versus 9 percent and 28 percent. So, again, the math speaks for itself. The ratepayer enjoys less

1	of a percentage change in Option A than the others. Then if		
2	you add to that and say the next layer that we look at is the		
3	amount of interest. Well, under Option A there would be		
4	approximately \$600,000 worth of interest that the ratepayer		
5	would be responsible for under Option A. Option B,		
6	\$4.9 million. Option C, \$2.8 million. And Option D,		
7	\$3.6 million. So, again yes, sir.		
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Go back again with those numbers on		
9	interest.		
10	MR. BURNETT: Sorry. I'll slow down.		
11	On Option A approximately \$600,000. Option B,		
12	approximately \$4.9 million. Option C, approximately		
13	\$2.8 million. And, Option D, approximately \$3.6 million. And		
14	the A, B, C, and D I'm referring to, again, is Attachment B of		
15	the staff recommendation.		
16	So, again, on simple mathematics the interest that		
17	the ratepayer has to pay is less in Option A than any of the		
18	other options. So as we stand here with these two, less		
19	percentage volatility, less interest.		
20	Staff, also, on Page 18 of the staff		
21	recommendation		
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second.		
23	MR. BURNETT: Yes, sir.		
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.		
25	COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'm sorry, could you repeat		

could you briefly and a little bit more slowly, so I can 1 articulate and hear it, go through the interest rates and 2 3 specifically refer to where those numbers are being provided, or if they're not, or they are just calculations? 4 5 MR. McNULTY: Chairman, if I could interrupt, we have 6 all of these numbers in a single document we could distribute 7 at this time, if you would like to have them. CHAIRMAN CARTER: That might be helpful. One second. 8 9 Commissioner Argenziano. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: In regards to that, if we 10 11 are talking about tomorrow's dollars, have we taken into 12 consideration that the value of the dollar keeps dropping? 13 MR. McNULTY: Commissioner, I believe that these 14 numbers were calculated based upon the commercial paper rate 15 that was included in the petitions that were filed by -- the 16 petition that was filed by Progress Energy Florida. 17 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You know what I'm getting 18 at. If the value of the dollar drops, then the cost to the 19 consumer is less. I didn't know if that was added into the 20 calculation. MR. McNULTY: The calculations that you are going to 21 22 see have been assembled by Progress Energy, and they would be 23 best able to address that question. 24 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's go ahead and have staff pass

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those out, and then we will come back. 1 2 Commissioner Skop, do you want to ask your questions 3 now or after you get the --4 COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'll wait. 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's have staff do that. 6 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized, sir. 7 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 8 wait until Mr. McNulty gets back to his seat. 9 Mr. McNulty, thank you for -- and I commend staff for 10 handing out this additional data, because it answered one of my 11 questions, and that was what is the actual assumption that was 12 used for the commercial paper rate interest. And I think that 13 is articulated on there. And just my question to you, just for 14 my own clarification, is that the commercial paper rate is the 15 interest rate that any underrecoveries would be financed at, is 16 that correct? 17 MR. McNULTY: That's correct. 18 COMMISSIONER SKOP: And that rate is substantially 19 lower than the utility's cost of capital, is that correct? 20 MR. McNULTY: Yes. 21 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners? 23 Commissioner McMurrian. 24 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I just wanted to check with 25 staff and make sure that I've got this right. On this handout,

the options would be in the order of A, B, D, and then C. I just wanted to make sure. I think that's right. I think the 17 months is actually Option D, and I just wanted to make sure I had that.

MR. McNULTY: Commissioner, you're correct on that.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: A, B, D, and C. Okay.

Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, sir. And just closing out on the interest rate point, I would note to Commissioner Argenziano that, you know, anytime the interest does drop to a point, if that were to happen, still the effect would be the same. Although the numbers would be lower, the customer in the other scenarios as opposed to A would still be paying more interest, although a lower figure to your point.

Now, to go on, and I've almost got this wrapped up, to go on to Page 18 of the staff recommendation. As well, the staff does an excellent job of providing six considerations that the Commission looked at in the midcourse correction orders and all the histories. And those six things that are available there, sending accurate price signals to the customer, avoiding the compacted rate impact in '09, compacted fuel factor increases, taking into consideration nonfuel rates, reducing interest and reducing intergenerational inequity, all of those things are achieved with Option A. So the Commission

gets to enjoy all six of the reasons that it has put in place to have the midcourse correction in the first place.

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In Options B, C, and D, those are not. So the denial of the petition, the 50/50 or the 17 months, you don't send the proper price signal, you don't reduce interest, you don't reduce intergenerational inequity. None of the things on Page 18 will be realized. And, again, sort of turning the purpose of the midcourse correction on its head.

Then, finally, to timely cost-recovery. The regulatory compact is founded on timely cost-recovery both ways. Timely recovery and timely refunds on the benefit to the ratepayer and to the benefit of the utility if they are underrecovered or overrecovered. Option A allows the utility to timely recover its costs in the same time frame that the costs are incurred. B, C, and D does not.

So looking at it entirely pragmatically, if I put these all down the list in the columns, I would say from an objective and neutral standpoint Option A would be a, quote, unquote, no-brainer. And, again, that is divorced from any advocacy or position. The math, the logic, and the policy speaks for itself.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Burnett.

Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I didn't know whether we were going to able to speak. I didn't know

whether you were going to be as nice as you usually are, so I prepared a written statement for you and I attached to it some exhibits. And what I will do is what the witnesses with prefiled statements do. I will give you the prepared statement and ask that it go in the record, and then I will summarize it. And, hopefully, the summary won't be longer than reading it.

If you look at Exhibit 1, you will get an idea as to the significance of this case. And I'd like you to put that into perspective. The largest rate increase in a base rate increase that Progress Energy as ever received in the history of its operation in regulation before this Commission occurred in 2001, and that amount of money was \$111 million. After that there were numerous reductions in base rates as a result of complaints and other things, but \$111 million was the biggest rate increase that was ever granted. And that was granted after an eight-month review, after extensive examination and discovery of the facts underlying the petition, and it was based upon a principally historical as opposed to projected facts.

In this case, Progress Energy is asking for a rate increase of \$213 million, which is 91 percent more than they ever got in the first -- in a base rate increase in their entire history, and they are asking that that be collected in five months. Bam.

Now, we would like you to dismiss -- or not to

dismiss it, that was the thing that has gone before, but to deny the petition primarily on the grounds that something happened in April of 2006 that changed the way that this Commission does business and, essentially, the way you look into midcourse corrections.

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In 2006, the Legislature did something, and you're an agency of the Legislature, as you know, it did something that it has never done before. It reversed the concept of not charging customers for investment in rate base until that investment was in use and useful service. In other words, customers don't have to pay for something until after they are getting the benefit of it.

In 2005 or 2006, the Legislature changed that with respect to nuclear plants as a matter of legislative policy. They wanted to encourage those nuclear plants, because they think that's a good thing to do, and they want to charge customers, and your rules permit it, for the nuclear plant some eight years before it comes into effect. And one of the reasons -- when you compare this case to what's going to happen next year and the impact on customers, that nuclear plant is coming in. So if you raise the rates now for fuel cost and the rates go up in January for nuclear cost, there will be a double hit on customers, but that double hit may go away if fuel costs go down.

Now, the problem we faced in 2006 was then you

reevaluated what the utilities tell you in their monthly reports. In the monthly reports up until 2006, apparently utilities did different things. But those monthly reports, normally when we looked at them, what they did in November you project what the fuel costs are going to be for the next year, and those are the estimated fuel costs. And then each month a utility files a report to see how its actual current costs are matching up with the estimated costs. And the rule up until 2007 was that if those costs go to 10 percent more than -- the actual costs go to 10 percent more than the estimated costs, or 10 percent less, then there will be a midcourse correction.

But following the concepts of the Legislature in 2006, what you did to conform a midcourse correction by all utilities was you ordered the utilities not to take into consideration only their actual costs, but also add into consideration mistakes from the previous year and their estimate of what's going to happen for the rest of this year. And in this case, Progress Energy and your staff have not only looked at what is going to happen the rest of this year, but what they think is going to happen from what they read in the paper next year, and what they think may happen when you have a rate increase for the nuclear plants and for the other things that are going on. So a lot of new things were piled into your consideration.

The new midcourse correction procedure looks more at

revenues than it does at costs. Previously we looked at costs and how they measure up with the actual revenues for that year, or the projected revenues from last year. Now, we look at actual costs to date, projected revenues from last year, plus true-up from last year, plus what may happen the rest of this year. And staff has recommended that you have a rate increase based upon what those three items show. And it's very interesting.

It's different from Florida Progress than it is for Florida Power and Light. The staff also recommended to you, and you adopted an order in April of 2007 that said whenever a utility finds that it is in or out 10 percent, either over or under, it should immediately file for a midcourse correction. And when I filed my motion to dismiss, the response of Progress Energy was we are only doing what the Commission ordered us to do. We are 10 percent out, and so we are following your order. And we are doing the right thing, because we are obeying your regulation. But the rest of the story is shown in Exhibit 3.

The April 2007 order, which is 070333, ordered -- you may recall, I just said it -- ordered the utility to come in and file a petition for a midcourse correction as soon as it became aware that it was going to be out of phase. The first monthly fuel report that was filed under 007 was in June of 007, and the operative line is Line 13, and it showed at that time it had collected from customers \$147 million through May,

and it estimated it was only going to collect 60 million. So customers had overpaid \$86 million. So the first measure is is that more than 10 percent? And the answer is yes.

In the next column it shows that the amount of money collected from customers in June of 2007 was 141 percent more, not 10 percent, but 141 percent more than the utility should have collected based on its estimates because fuel costs had gone down in 2007. Now, the interesting thing about that is that the aspect that Progress Energy and the Commission staff rely on for denying my motion to dismiss is because it was compelled to come in and file as soon as its projections went over 10 percent. But, unfortunately, it violated that rule a year ago. And the violation of that rule has caused a crescendo of activity that has resulted in this midcourse correction.

\$169 million more than Progress Energy's fuel cost.
\$169 million. And Progress did the right thing, it came in in
December and said we are going to pay that back over the next
12 months. Unfortunately, in this petition they paid half of
it back, but they are going to eliminate the other half. We
don't get our refund of the remaining \$80 million because they
are cutting that off when they raise the rates by this
proceeding, which hardly seems fair to me.

Now, you have an exhibit that was just handed out to

you as to what the interest customers will be allowed to pay.

One of the things that FIPUG suggests to you if you just don't dismiss this petition out of hand, or deny it out of hand, is that you disallow interest. And you disallow interest because that is what Order 070333 says will happen if utilities don't comply with the requirement. You disallow it because they violated the order in June of 2007 by not giving customers a refund contemporaneously with the overcharges.

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Staff talks about intergenerational inequity. Well, there's a pretty bad intergenerational inequity there, because in 2007 the customers paid 169 million more than they should have, but nobody was worried about that. What they are worried about is we may be not paying quite enough to make up for what happened in the past.

And the intriguing thing to me, it just blows me away, is that when they measure whether there has been a 10 percent increase this year, they don't measure it by what the projected fuel costs were for 2008, they measure it by what the fuel costs were less the \$169 million that customers were owed to get a new number to establish the factor on. Get that? We don't start with the higher number, we start with the lower number. And when you start with a lower number and there is a fuel cost increase, the percentage goes way up. In actuality --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. McWhirter.

1 MR. McWHIRTER: Yes. 2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're closing in on your time. 3 You've got another minute left, okay? MR. McWHIRTER: Okay. Well, I was --4 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: If you want to wrap this up, you know the deal. 6 7 MR. McWHIRTER: Well, I thought that was pretty 8 exciting. CHAIRMAN CARTER: It was. 9 10 MR. McWHIRTER: But, in any event, it was certainly In any event, if you want to cut us off, I 11 exciting to me. refer you to the written document, and I also suggest to you 12 13 the idea of due process. Is it good due process -- could you give me three more minutes? 14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Sure; no problem. 15 16 MR. McWHIRTER: The idea of due process is 17 established in statute, and there are three operative statutes 18 that govern your procedure; 366.02 says that when the 19 Commission determines that there is an impropriety in the 20 rates, up or down, it shall determine what that is. And after, 21 after a hearing in which the public has notice and has the 22 opportunity to appear, after a hearing you can grant the

The next section is 366.07, which reiterated rate increases, and it also requires you to have the increase after

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increase.

a hearing. Staff referred to the interim procedure for increases, and the interim procedure is contained in 366.071. And what that says is that you can have an interim increase. It's called a file and suspend law. The utility comes in and it tells what it needs and the amount of money, and the Commission has 60 days to look at it. And if it doesn't disallow it in 60 days, then it goes into effect automatically to be trued up after the hearing is held. And what staff said is there is going to be a hearing later on in this proceeding, so that will take care of everything. It takes care of everything except for the irreparable injury to people who pay too much for the next five months. But that's another point that I won't talk about.

So there is another criteria in 366.071, that's also called the make-whole case. And the only time you can use that is when your return on your authorized base rate return is outside of the range of reasonableness. So one of the proofs that is on a utility seeking to use the file and suspend law is that it must come in and show that it's earning below its authorized rate of return. And there has been no showing of that in this case.

What has happened in this case is we have had informal discussions between the utility and the staff, and I got to come to some of them. But the main things they talk about are secret, and so you don't get that. And you can't get

it until after you sign a confidentiality agreement, and then a long time later -- but I signed the confidentiality agreement last week, and they sent it in the mail to me and gave me a copy of the information, but I haven't had a chance to look at it. So that may have changed my argument, but I don't think it will. I think that -- the last thing I'm going to talk about, and this will take maybe a minute and a half, is the customer --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You are on four now after that three I gave you.

MR. McWHIRTER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: So can you make it a minute? We want to hear from all the parties.

MR. McWHIRTER: I'll go real fast.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We want to hear from all the parties, Mr. McWhirter.

MR. McWHIRTER: When you tell us what happens to a typical customer, you chose a customer that uses a thousand kilowatt hours. What the staff and Progress Energy didn't tell you is that that is a subsidized customer, and the major component of his bill is composed of things other than fuel cost. So the increase in percentage doesn't look so big on that customer because there are a lot of other things going on. And the other things going on don't impact other customers.

If you consume what the average customer does, which

is around 1,200 kilowatt hours a month, then the percentages are all different because that customer is subjected to an inverted rate. And if you are a single-family home and use two or three times what a thousand-kilowatt-hour a month customer uses, you are subjected to that inverted rate and you pay a lot more. And the interest impact -- the rate impact on that customer is a lot different, but there's no discussion of that customer.

There is no discussion of a convenience store owner that has a lot of refrigeration and has a high load factor and uses a lot of electricity. It doesn't show that he is getting a 30 percent increase. My clients consume -- they are big industrial consumers, mining companies and so forth, they were entitled this year to get their refund from last year.

\$5.8 million of that refund has been eliminated by this request. So they won't get what they were supposed to get for their overcharges last year.

In addition to that, they are going to be hit for another \$13 million increase for the next five months. So what that means to a company that's operating a business and has established a budget to operate on for the entire year is that he is going -- that customer is going to get pretty serious rate impact. Interruptible customers of Progress Energy are going to pay in the next five months \$19 million more than their budgets allow.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. And that's a good exclamation point.

MR. McWHIRTER: My time is up?

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

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm Schef Wright, and I'm here representing the Florida Retail Federation. Thank you for hearing from me today. I will be relatively brief, I believe.

We are here because Progress Energy Florida's fuel projections have obviously been inaccurate. Apparently, they were inaccurate by \$169 million one direction last year and by something like 212 or \$213 million in the opposite direction this year. In this context where the utility has obviously shown an inaccurate record of making fuel cost projections, we would submit to you that the Commission should base any adjustments that it allows here on actual known cost underrecoveries or overruns, as our members think of them, which is exactly what the Commission did in the 2005 fuel docket treatment of FPL's 2005 underrecovery or overrun.

In that instance, FPL reported a \$770 million underrecovery for 2005. They did not seek a midcourse correction. They proposed to the Commission that the Commission allow them to recover that underrecovery over the succeeding two years split evenly, half in '06 and half in '07. The Commission, however, concerned about potential future rate

increases in '06 and '07, hurricane storm surcharge in particular, very similar to the circumstances and considerations on the table today, the Commission said, no, we are not going to let you do that. What we are going to do is we are going to require you to recover in 2006 what we know as of today are your known cost overruns, or your known fuel cost underrecoveries.

And what you did was you said in your vote and the early vote -- the Commission was voting in early November. You said we know what the actuals were, the actual known costs were from January through September. You roll those costs, FPL, into your '06 fuel cost factors, and we will put off consideration of the October, November, December projected underrecoveries to consideration in the '06 docket. Either one of two things would happen. Either they will be rolled forward into the '07 fuel charges, or if there were a midcourse correction required in '06, then they could be taken up at that time. That is what you did. You based your decisions on what was known at the time.

We would submit to you that that is the exact logic that you should follow today. Now, this is a compromise. Frankly, we would rather put it off over a couple of years and have a full hearing before you stick us with 200 million or \$700 million. But we think this is a reasonable compromise, principled based on what the Commission has done before.

So, as we sit here today, I think that the utilities 1 know what their fuel costs and underrecoveries were through 2 May. We would suggest that is a compromise and let them 3 recover those underrecoveries during the August to December 4 period. When we get to the fuel hearing at the beginning of 5 November, you will know what the June, July, August, September 6 actual known fuel cost underrecoveries were, and you can roll 7 those into the fuel charges for 2009. We would ask that you 8 then defer consideration of the October, November, December 9 values, which will necessarily be projected when you are voting 10 11 in the November hearing in this docket, for further 12 consideration during 2009. Either in the November hearing in 13 090001, or if there were to be a midcourse correction required, 14 in 2009 those underrecoveries as they were known to be actual, 15 actual experienced, could be considered at that time. 16

We believe that it is especially important and in the customer's best interest in today's economy where we are all being battered by high transportation costs, high food costs, a soft housing market, fixed incomes, where government entities, schools, hospitals, and other institutions are facing reduced revenues and other constraints, we believe that it is in the customers' best interest to spread the pain over this time period.

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A couple more points, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. From the customers' perspective regarding the interest issue,

it is not just the interest dollars, it's the interest rate. The interest rate of 2.736 percent, I think, is the number at issue in Progress' case, the commercial paper rate is a very favorable rate relative to what most of us who have balances on our credit cards are facing. In a very real sense, a typical residential customer, you know, has \$100 or \$200, and they can either pay their electric bill or they can use whatever they have got left over to pay down their credit card rate.

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It's a far preferable thing from a customer's perspective in his, her, or its best interest to pay down a 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22 percent credit card debt than to pay 2.7 percent on what would be a loan on any amount that was ultimately determined that we had to pay through the Commission's normal hearing process.

Finally -- well, not quite finally, next to finally, we strongly agree with FIPUG's point that there is no intergenerational equity last year. And, by the way, there was not accurate pricing last year, either. You know, Progress had overrecovered by \$169 million. Nobody talked about intergenerational equity or inequity then. Nobody talked about getting an accurate pricing for the customers in 2007 then, you know. And the point would that be that if you are going to attempt to follow principles like that, you ought to follow them consistently.

In 2007, you know, intergenerational equity would

have dictated lower rates for customers and the accurate price signal criteria, which is certainly a legitimate criterion for ratemaking, would have dictated lower rates for customers, but nobody followed them then.

What we're asking you -- and this is my conclusion. What we are asking you to do is strike a balance. There are competing concerns here; rate stability, customers' best interest. We suggest that rate stability means rates going up something like this at some more reasonable trajectory from today, rather than like this from today, which is what Progress is asking you to do and what FPL is asking you to do.

We would suggest that you strike a balance in light of the competing considerations. This is especially important in light of today's all too real world economic realities.

Spread the pain over a little bit longer period, please.

Spread whatever the cost overruns or whatever the underrecoveries are on the basis of what you know when you do it.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Wright.

Mr. Kelly, you're recognized, sir. And good morning.

MR. KELLY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Commissioners. I'll be very brief. I don't think I have to tell you you have a very tough decision before you today in several cases. And as Mr. Wright said, the increase in the

price of fuel is just hitting all of us Floridians terribly in our pocketbook, whether it's paying for groceries, transportation, energy, or whatever. And then you add on to that property taxes and add on to that insurance. And unemployment is increasing every day. So I don't know that there is a good answer today.

It seems to me there is two options, really viable options. Either allow the recovery of all of the fuel costs this year, or come up with some type of a deferral plan over the next year or so. And then, of course, we know -- and I'm not telling you anything that you don't already know about the big increases that are going to hit the ratepayers in 2009 from various aspects, whether it's nuclear cost-recovery, increased fuel costs, whatever. We know they are going to hit also.

There are two things that I would just like for you to consider when you're making your decision today, and one is there is an uncertainty in forecasting. Whenever we make assumptions we know that they can be right, they can be wrong, we can be in the middle, but there is an uncertainty there.

And, most importantly, I ask you to please consider the ratepayers, our brothers and sisters in Florida that my office generally represents, and that is the consumers that are on fixed incomes and very tight budgets, and how they are being impacted.

I don't really have a good recommendation for you

today, but I know that you have got some good information.

Staff has done a very good job, in our opinion, in putting together some information for you to consider. You have got the consideration of, again, the increases in other areas that are going to hit in 2009 and the years beyond. And we simply ask you to please take all of that into consideration, especially in light of those consumers on fixed incomes and tight budgets, in making your decision. And I feel certain that once you do that, you will come to a very good decision for Florida.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Kelly. Once again your wisdom comes through, and we sincerely appreciate hearing from you.

Commissioners, we probably need to have staff reintroduce the issue. Would that be appropriate to kind of get us back?

Staff, can you give us the short version on the issues, please. You're recognized, staff.

MR. McNULTY: Chairman, basically, staff is recommending approval of what is laid out in the end of the recommendation. We present the four different options, and we have recommended that Option A be approved by the Commission. Option A is allowing the full \$212,822,857 of projected cost underrecovery to be incorporated into rates during the last

five months of 2008. We have three other options there for how that amount could be spread over not just 2008, but also 2 2009. 3 However, we made our recommendation on the basis of 4 rate stability, looking at both rates and bill impacts. And, 5 again, based upon projected numbers, we looked at the 6 assumptions that were associated with those numbers. 7 assumptions looked reasonable. We reviewed the calculations 8 that underlie the 212 million, and we were able to reconcile 9 that number, and that's our recommendation. 10 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioners, we are in our discussion phase. 12 Commissioners. 13 14 MS. BENNETT: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Oh, Ms. Bennett. 15 MS. BENNETT: That was Issue 3. You still also have 16 17 Issue 2 before you, which was to eliminate the storm surcharge which is in Progress' petition, and you will also want to vote 18 19 on that. And then Issue 4, the effective date. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. All right. Commissioners, we're into discussion, and then we 21 will go forward from there, but we are in discussion now on 22 23 Issues 2 through 4. 24 Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized. Thank you. I had a question 25 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN:

for staff. And on Page 7 of actually both the Progress and the FPL recommendations there is an analysis by staff, or it includes their analysis, or it begins their analysis on Page 7. And staff states in that, and I may be paraphrasing, but that the midcourse corrections are for the benefit of ratepayers, not for the benefit of the utility. And I just wanted to say I think that is probably a huge surprise to folks listening to this. And I just wanted to ask staff to elaborate on that, you know, what was their thinking in that statement. And I know they have elaborated there, but I just wanted to have that discussion here today.

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MS. BENNETT: In my research on the midcourse corrections and the orders granting them, the first thing that came to my attention was Order 13694, which is a mandatory requirement for the utilities to notify the Commission and to file a petition when they are 10 percent over or underrecovered, and it comes with a penalty. So in my reading of that type of order that was reiterated in Order 980691, I believe, that tells me that it's more of a mandate on the utility for the protection of the ratepayers. Then I went to the different orders where we have granted midcourse corrections or have considered them. And all of your considerations on midcourse corrections have focused on what is the best interest for the ratepayers.

And as you mentioned before, the staff has done a

good analysis of the different reasons. Basically, it's for rate stability. You don't want to have rate shock for the customers. You don't want the customers to pay too much interest. These are considerations that the Commission looks at, and I have laid them out on Page 7, and then again on the six issues on Page, I think, 14. So when you are considering a midcourse correction, what you are considering is what is in the best interest of the ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you.

I wanted to look at Page 23 of the rec that had the options laid out on it, and this is sort of following up on my last question. The option labeled Option B is to deny the midcourse request and recover the underrecovery totally in 2009. And would I be correct in saying that the impact of this option, the option as shown on that chart, demonstrates how the midcourse correction does benefit the ratepayers as far as having some kind of mechanism to adjust the rates in a midcourse fashion? And I guess I'm comparing it to Option A, and perhaps even the other options, but to Option A to show what happens to the rates in 2009 if we were to forgo a midcourse correction at this point and recover everything in 2009.

MR. McNULTY: Yes, Commissioner, I think it clearly shows that the ultimate rate that would be paid by customers,

and, again, this is 1,000-kilowatt-hour bill for residential class, but we think it is indicative of other analyses that would apply to other classes. Basically, what we see here is that the ultimate rate that is paid and the ultimate bill that is paid would be higher if you were to incorporate, and this is just common sense, all of the underrecovery in a 12-month period, you know -- excuse me, yes, in that 12-month period in addition to the other rate effects that are expected at this time in 2009.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: May I continue?
CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am.

Commissioner McMurrian: And, essentially, in Options C and D, as well, the reason that you -- and, again, correct me if I'm wrong, but the reason that you recommended Option A is because in all of these other options you believed, and for the reasons I think that maybe Ms. Bennett pointed out the six options -- perhaps it was someone else. But, anyway, the reasons that you have pointed out, when you analyzed these four options that you believed that putting either 50 percent now and 50 percent in next year, or spreading it out over a 17-month period, or, of course, denying it and recovering everything in January through December of '09 were not as preferable because of the rate shock that would occur with those other methods? And I know there are different scenarios, different percentages that we talked about a minute ago. But

all of those other options as opposed to Option A is not as beneficial to the customer in the sense of rate shock, is that correct?

MR. McNULTY: Commissioner, I agree with that characterization. I would say that given these numbers, which are, of course, very high numbers, that there is going to be rate shock no matter how you do this as long as you are looking at recovering these in the 2008/2009 time period. I think there is less rate shock if you do it under the Option A approach.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: And I guess one more,
Mr. Chairman.

Do utilities make a profit on fuel?

MR. McNULTY: No. Historically, the fuel cost-recovery clause has been based upon a dollar-for-dollar recovery of the costs that are incurred. We have a true-up mechanism that ensures that over and underrecoveries are either credited or refunded appropriately in the next fuel factor that is established. So the concept has always been within the fuel clause to limit it to actual costs incurred by the company, plus projections, but those projections as they are trued up are either refunded or credited.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you. That's all I have for now, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioners, at least from my perspective, I believe that the Commission has two approaches within our discretion to address the midcourse fuel adjustment request that is pending before us today. And, certainly, on one hand we could send the appropriate price signal and avoid rate shock as staff has suggested by granting the proposed midcourse correction increase.

On the other hand, this Commission could take a more consumer friendly approach and give consumers some near term economic relief by deferring all or a portion of the proposed increase. As we used to say in the defense industry, there's no such thing as a free ham sandwich. I do not dispute the fact that the IOUs are legally entitled to recover prudently incurred costs for fuel expenses. And in that regard, it's extremely important to note, and Commissioner McMurrian mentioned this, that the utilities are not allowed to earn a profit on the cost of fuel. I think it's very, very very important for the consumers out there that may be listening to this to recognize that. There is no profit on the cost of fuel.

That being said, Florida's investor-owned utilities perform extremely well and remain financially strong as a result of this Commission's sound regulatory and rate-setting

policies. Florida is recognized for its above average return on equities. Hence, deferring all or part of the requested increase is not detrimental to the utilities as they continue to earn interest at the commercial paper rate on any underrecoveries until such time as those costs are recovered by the ratepayers -- or recovered from the ratepayers.

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The benefits to consumers, industry, and Florida's economy, however, is substantial in that any underrecoveries are carried forward at a low interest rate expense in a manner very analogous to not paying off a low interest student loan, in which I incurred many of which in law school. I've got two tranches. I'm not paying off the 2.9 percent one; I'm paying off the high interest one.

But, anyway, to my point, you know, the benefit to the consumers, industry, and Florida's economy is substantial in that the underrecoveries are carried forward at a low interest rate. Thus, leaving consumers with more disposable income to pay their expenses and also to avoid defaulting on other higher interest rate obligations, such as mortgages. And it also gives consumers some well-needed economic -- I mean, some well-needed near-term economic relief. Similarly, it allows small business and Florida's industry to remain going concerns and to continue to contribute and to grow Florida's economy in difficult economic times.

In summary, deferring all or part of the requested

increase may be the best overall option for Florida as a whole. Florida's IOUs have both the financial stability and the near-term and long-term economic incentive in terms of stability and continued growth of their customer base in better economic times to embrace and openly support this option.

I would note that under different economic times I would likely approve the proposed increase as requested by the IOUs if it was determined to be prudently incurred and warranted. Under these difficult economic times, however, I must fairly balance the interests of all stakeholders and try and do what's in the best interest of the consumers, the investor-owned utilities, and the State of Florida as a whole.

I would also note in passing that fuel forecasts and pricing can change dramatically over short periods of time. I sincerely hope that the fuel commodity prices will stabilize and perhaps decline slightly near the end of the year, but I'm not optimistic due to what is meant -- but I'm not optimistic due to what many have perceived as speculation and market manipulation. And in that regard, I would cite the ongoing congressional investigation of the Intercontinental Exchange.

In closing, I'm not sure what the best option is, and, certainly, we have a lot to consider. But I wanted to kind of put this out there as the basis for additional discussion amongst my colleagues as we move forward and decide this matter of great importance to our state.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioners, I think that -- Commissioner Skop, I sincerely appreciate your comments. And, Commissioner McMurrian, I appreciate yours, as well. We find ourselves in a -- I don't know what to call it, a perfect storm. I don't know where that expression comes from, but -- I don't know why they call it a perfect storm, but we are in a time when everything is going up for the consumers.

Mr. Kelly, I appreciate your comments, because, really, it does put us in a perspective to where we have to look at -- do we look at these options that are presented to us in terms of the rates before us in Option A? Do we look at maybe deferring a portion of it and carrying it out? I'm not sure, Commissioners. I really am not sure. I just -- I do know this, that each one of us are consumers, so we feel the pain, too. I mean, it's a -- I don't know. I just don't know.

Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

commissioner argenziano: Mr. Chairman, I don't ordinarily bite my comments. Everybody knows me. I'm off the cuff. But I worked on the weekend, and I studied the statutes carefully, because I heard you have to do this; you have to do that; you have to do this. And I read the statutes and found out what I had to do. And I'm going to read my comments, because I want them to be succinct and to the point. And, of

course, I had Larry help me to make them less blunt, and I'll try to do the best.

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And for Mr. Kelly, I appreciate your comments. I had hoped that you had a suggestion a little bit tougher, that maybe he would listen carefully to what I may be suggesting, and maybe we can -- we can all come to some kind of agreement.

And at that I will just read my comments, and I have to put on my glasses because I'm getting old.

All right. I would like to begin by noting that the Commission has not made a substantive decision other than approving stipulations on base rates for Progress in 16 years, and I will go ahead, and FPL for 24 years. That's 16 years and 24 years that we've just done approving stipulations. Both companies' 2000 and 2005 rate cases were settled by stipulation among the various parties. And it is my understanding that the Commission's role was basically limited to approving what the parties had agreed to and not what the Commission would necessarily have thought was appropriate.

When I reviewed the rate-setting portions of Chapter 366 as a whole, including Sections 366.06, 366.07, and 366.076, I believe there is an underlying assumption that when a regulated entity applies for a rate increase there is some review of all of the company's relevant information and factors. And I can't come to any other conclusion without all of those things being reviewed.

I do not believe that it was the Legislature's intent to permit regulated entities to cherry-pick their rate increase petitions, especially when a full rate review was so long ago.

Rather, I believe it was the intent of the Legislature that we would consider all relevant factors in context.

Since there is no statutory provision for the fuel or conservation proceedings, and going to Chapter 366 for our statutory authority, it appears to me the limited proceeding statute is most similar to the fuel proceedings. And for limited proceedings, reading the statute, I believe there is an underlying assumption that the other components which went to the establishment of rates remained the same, and that a merely slight change has occurred entitling the utility to rate adjustment.

Since I believe the clause proceedings are most like a limited proceeding, I think the same logic applies, that we should not be granting increases piecemeal without some consideration of all the circumstances of a particular company. As we are all aware, that is not the case here. We have not set base rates through our decision-making process for either of these two companies in more than 16 years.

Permit me to recount some of the impactive occurrences since the last rate cases conducted for the petitioners. One, the Legislature has acted in three areas to eliminate ordinary shareholder and business risk. As a public

policy matter, when utilities may have been reasonably expected to pursue an interest, their storm cost-recovery, construction related to nuclear facilities, as Mr. McWhirter had pointed out before, and the cost of renewable projects up to 110 megawatts. At the time of the rate case stipulations, these would all have been treated as base rate items, subject to our review in connection with all other company particulars.

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Two, the rising cost of fossil fuels is so great that it is impacting entire economies, not simply the commodity experienced cost increase.

Significantly -- three, I'm sorry. Significantly underperforming or failing areas of the economy, the sub-prime mortgage area, among others, have driven investment capital to other areas, which will make high quality, well-performing companies very attractive to investors.

Four, technology advances may have significantly altered the relationship between asset depreciation and asset acquisition. How would I know? Replacing old generators, for example, with new more efficient generators and greater than anticipated resale or salvage value. Fair, just, and reasonable, which is our charge comes to mind. Those are things I need to be looking at. How do I know there is prudency?

Five, we are at extremely low interest rates. The Federal Reserve has acted in the past year to inject

significant liquidity in the financial sector keeping rates even lower. This significant lowering of the cost of capital warrants inspections of utilities' capital structures to assure maximum benefits to the ratepayers. That's the statute. I'm suppose to be looking at all of these things.

Six, salaries and other compensatory aspects. After nine years, or sixteen years, or whatever it is, require a review, such as CEOs, CFOs, board members and employees. How do I know what has changed in all these years?

Seven, the contractual relationships entered into by the utility have been untethered for nine years and are entitled to a review. A review, essentially, in the interest of determining prudency.

Eight, the advantageous permissible rate of return for the utility, given a decreasing risk environment and increased difficulty to other entities to perpetuate historically achieved rates of return. Some people say, well, you know, other entities are not regulated. And my answer to that is, well, regulated get a government guaranteed profit; the other entities don't.

And very simply it comes down to my confidence in the elements to be considered by this Commission in either fixing rates or promoting the existing rate structure to continue such that no violation of 366.07 occurs and permitting me to consider a limiting inquiry to simply a fuel adjustment

increase in the absence of acceptable assurances consistent with full rate case review does not exist. And as a result, I just cannot, as a matter of conscience, simply agree to pass through over one billion in fuel recoveries this year alone. And I want to remind you that this is not one billion total; this is on top of the billions already built into rates for this year's fuel purchases.

It has been my position for some time that at some point never ending rate increases have got to be controlled or looked at and reviewed. We have to allow our regulated entities to recover cost of service, absolutely, and remain strong, healthy, and do business in the state of Florida. But the constructure of automatic fuel, conservation, and environmental cost pass-throughs with the addition of nuclear and renewable constructions next year cannot continue in isolation.

It is time for us to look at the entire structure of a utility's rates, not in isolated piece parts, but in totality in perceiving where we have the ability to consider the entire monthly bill at one time.

I mean, I'm prepared to grant the utility's midcourse correction today of approximately half of their requested amount, because fuels have risen to be recovered through the remainder of 2008. And I understand the entirety of the company's request would normally be audited and reviewed for

prudence in our November clause hearing. But as I stated before, I believe the paradigm of reviewing individual costs or rate increase requests in isolation is flawed. And as a consequence, I move that we direct our staff to immediately open a separate docket or dockets for the purposes of presenting the entire picture of our utilities' financial status before us, so that we can consider the necessity of granting any additional or incremental fuel increases. I would call it an overearnings investigation or investigation whether to initiate base rate increase proceedings, or something, but I will leave that to staff to determine what the most appropriate vehicle is.

And in closing, I believe the law requires, this proceeding should be done in such a way to give all interested parties, including the utilities, a right to be heard and to put all the facts before us. But just to make clear, I do not believe we can continue to grant piecemeal rate increases where only one cost or item is considered out of context from the entire set of circumstances, which the statute directs me to look at.

The time has come to make sure that in addition to our regulated utilities remaining in business and being financially healthy and viable, because that is so essential when any customer who wants to turn on a light switch knows they want that to happen when that switch is turned

that -- I'm sorry, that the time has come to make sure that in addition to our regulated industries remaining in business and being healthy, and I can't reiterate that enough, that the ratepayers of the state, who we are charged with protecting, are paying fair, just, and reasonable rates which are not unjust, unreasonable, insufficient, excessive, or unjustly discriminatory or preferential.

I just need more information, and I hope that OPC understands. I hope the utilities understand. I'm trying to do what the statutes direct me to do.

And, in closing, I just hope that we make the right decision. And I will reiterate that the utilities of the state are entitled to make a profit. We want them to be healthy.

But I can't make a determination piecemealing things, Mr.

Chairman, and that's about all I have to say at the moment.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. Excellent words, words of wisdom. And I think it kind of summarizes where we are at this point in time, because, you know, obviously, the industry has to be healthy to be in business, so that when people hit the switch, they get some power. And it also has to be in the context of these economic times that we all live in, and I think that is something that we are all grasping with now in the process of that.

Commissioner McMurrian and then Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you, Chairman.

First, I wanted to say that I appreciated the heart-felt comments of my colleagues on this, and I think this is a tough thing for all of us. And I also appreciated Mr. Kelly's candor. I don't think there are any perfect options, and I think that was kind of what he was trying to say and -- or what he did say.

And I know that I have said this before, and I'll say it again, in fact, probably just a few months ago I said that the cost of electricity is on the rise all across the nation, and I believe that that's true. So I don't think this is happening just in this hearing room. I think it's happening all across the United States. It doesn't make it any easier to know that it is happening elsewhere, because we first and foremost care about Florida's consumers. And we all know that the prices of most everything are on the rise now and that consumers are nervous about all the mounting pressures they are under.

And I think Mr. Kelly and several others mentioned those, everything from insurance and property taxes and even at the grocery store. And we've been getting letters from people that are very concerned about these proposed increases, and I sympathize with them, and I know a lot of people in that boat. Again, I think it's hitting everyone. And we talked at a recent agenda conference about how it's not just affecting low income, it's also affecting the middle class. And, again, I

definitely concur with that, that people are having a hard time.

It makes this decision extremely tough, but I still believe it's the right thing to do, to grant the utility's request, the Option A. And the reason -- and you can probably tell from my questions earlier of staff, I believe that -- well, let me step back and say this: I think a lot of it depends on what each of us thinks will happen over the course of the next year. And we've talked about that in several cases, and a lot of what we do is very subjective in trying to determine what we think will happen. The utilities all file fuel forecasts, sometimes also forecasts about what will happen with carbon regulations and things, so a lot of it is a good bit of a guessing game.

And I hope the utility forecasts are wrong. In fact, I can guarantee they are wrong. All forecasts are always wrong. But I believe, unfortunately, that the forecasts that they've put forward are reasonable, given the panoply of the world events that are affecting fuel prices. And I think that in 2009 we're going to see more of it. And I'm afraid that deferring, whether it's 50 percent, or spreading it out over the entire 17-month period, and I appreciate those options being put forward, I think that it's really putting off the inevitable, and I think that ultimately the rate hikes will be a lot worse than we are seeing now, at least given the

projections. And, again, I do realize they are projections, but that we will have significant increases in 2009 under any of those options. And, frankly, I think that in this situation the best thing to do is to recover the underrecovery over the remaining portion of this year.

So I support staff's recommendation on Option A.

I'll just throw that out, but I do appreciate the concerns of my colleagues. I do share them. And I think one of the greatest things about having five of us is we bring different perspectives, and I think all five of us can reasonably disagree on things. And I just really believe that it is the right thing to do to try to recover this over the remainder of calendar year 2008.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I appreciate Commissioner McMurrian's concerns, also, because, you know, like I said, as I stated if it were different economic times, I would certainly, if it were prudent have no problem with that. It's just, at least to me, an interest balancing analysis where that commercial paper rate is very, very, very attractive. And, actually, I think it's cheaper than my student loans. So if I had a choice between servicing the debt on my service loans and floating my fuel costs, I think I would go service the higher cost debt, but

that's just my financial perspective.

But just in passing, I had a quick question to staff, and this was pertaining to a prior Commission order regarding the process of the midcourse mechanism. And I think that order was December 20th, 1990. And, apparently, I had some additional information I guess staff provided that indicated that the Commission at that time approved a midcourse correction for FPL without a hearing, because it was not practical to schedule a hearing. Can you just elaborate a little bit more on that?

MS. BENNETT: As I'm looking for the order, as I recall the 1990 midcourse correction for Florida Power and Light, at that time we were following a PAA process. And so the Commission approved the rate, but it was a PAA, a proposed agency action order, and a subsequent hearing could be held.

That's different than it is today. And today's

2001 -- well, in 2001 the Commission said we're going to call
these preliminary procedural orders, and our hearing will be in
the November fuel proceedings. So there was a distinction.

But, yes, in the early '90s they were PAAs.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And I guess with the chairman, Chairman Wilson at the time, is that the same Commissioner that the Mike Wilson rule prompted from?

MS. BENNETT: I'm not familiar -- my agency history is not all that far back.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Just checking. I guess just given the history, I guess that at least is not my idea of what I consider strong embodying precedent in reviewing the data that the Commission gave. I mean, anytime that we go forward and permit millions of dollars without a hearing raises a level of scrutiny in my eyes. But, anyway, I just wanted to briefly comment on that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commission Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I need to take just a moment to echo some of the thoughts of my colleagues and also to thank our staff for the great work that they've done laying out the options. I thought it was laid out very clearly and was very, very helpful, and also for getting us the additional information on the interest payments, which I find also to be helpful.

I would also like to say thank you as well to Mr.

Kelly for participating, and as has been said, for your candor.

And I hope that we will be seeing more of you. It's very helpful to have your perspective and to have the advocacy from your office participating as we deliberate.

Mr. McWhirter made some comments earlier, and I think in one of your comments you talked about some of the -- maybe, you know, middle-class households whose bills are also increasing and don't maybe qualify for some of the programs and

kind of fall above that, maybe fixed income, but also are being hit so desperately. And not to overpersonalize, but I think a few of you have heard me say before I remember last August vividly. On one of those homes with two adults and two children, and significantly even with all of our conservation efforts above the 1,000 per month usage and finding it difficult to reduce it much more, candidly.

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At my house our utility bill almost doubled last August. And it truly was a, okay, we cannot go out to dinner, and we cannot do some of those things as a family that we might have tried to, go to a movie or whatever, because we have to pay the utility bill. And that certainly is not the same thing as not being able to eat, but it's significant when you're trying to raise children. Who, by the way, cannot fit into shoes for more than two months at a time no matter what I try to do.

So trying to look at these issues, I mean, I know that we all do in our professional capacity feel the weight of these decisions, and we all do, as our Chairman said, feel it at home and in our own lives, as well. And it is real and it hurts. And the cost of insurance, and of groceries, and, yes, the cost of milk. I may be the only one up here that is still buying a gallon of milk a week at our house with young children. And it's just -- it's just amazing.

I don't know, again, not to belabor it, but what the

right answer is here. I have real concerns about deferring or denying all of the request. That just doesn't feel like a smart financial forward-thinking approach to me. Although I, as I think we probably all do, always dread voting for anything that could be felt or described as an increase, of course. And the easy thing to do would be to say put it off and put it off and put it off think that that is smart financially.

And as Mr. Burnett pointed out, when you look at the math and the numbers that were so clearly laid out by our staff, some of those deferrals to the out years and the numbers that are reflected, realizing that they are forecasts, and they will probably not be exact to the penny, but yet the trends and the analysis and the factors that have gone into that, I do believe is pretty solid.

And so when, again, you look at the math and some of those alternate options, they concern me. I mean, they just, quite frankly, concern me as to what those impacts would be in the next six months, 12 months, 18 months, realizing that we will all be back having these same conversations over these same issues, and the cost of fuel and how it impacts the monthly bill, and future issues that come before us.

So, Mr. Chairman, I'm not at a position to be able necessarily to speak for any one option yet. I'm still thinking it through. However, I do not feel that the right

course would be to go with Option B at this time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Option --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Option B gives me great concern.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioners, if I may --

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I appreciate the discussion. I think

Commissioner Edgar's comments were extremely well-taken and

along the lines of Commissioner Argenziano's points that some

of the points she made about things going in the rate base and

others.

Just as a point of perspective, I just wanted to kind of put out a thought, and I do this with all due respect. I guess what I'm saying, and I think that Commissioner Argenziano kind of raised the issue, but there is a tremendous -- we're in a build-out cycle in Florida, and there is a tremendous amount of cost being passed through. Either they are pursuant to statute where we have no discretion, and we pretty much have to approve them and they go in the rate base or through the settlement agreements that are mentioned.

So if we're putting those costs into the rate base, those are, you know, accruing the return on equity at, you know, 11.5 percent on some of the utilities, I think, pursuant to the settlement agreements. And the interest rate with the

commercial paper that any underrecoveries are floated at is significantly lower. I mean, probably -- I'll have to do some math, but 900 basis points lower, nine percent lower.

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So it seems to me that the consumers, again, they're feeling the pain both ways. They're feeling it from the base rate increase, but also through the clauses. And, you know, maybe if we could find some happy hybrid. And I think that may be some of the suggestions that I'm hearing is that certainly no increase -- that may not be the best thing for the Commission to do, but approving the increase in totality, given the hard economic times, that might be complicated, also.

But it just seems to me that, you know, in an interest balancing analysis, if they're getting the costs passed through in their rate base, which they are, and bills continue to rise. I think Mr. McWhirter brought up some points how that's going to happen. Certainly, if you take a portion of this at a low interest rate and float it for a while, no one is really being harmed. The consumers are getting their relief, the utilities remain financially healthy, the utilities collect interest on the amounts due.

I know that you all don't like that, but, again, it is -- you know, I'm trying to balance the interest. But it just seems to me that that interest rate is so attractive that it would, you know, at least from a financial management perspective in trying to balance the interest, it seems that --

you know, I wish I could borrow that amount of money at that interest rate, because I would go redeploy the capital and make a higher rate of return.

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So analogous in the same method of a consumer, like if we were to purchase a new car with an interest rate of six or seven percent, or make a mortgage payment at seven and a If you don't pass the full amount of this cost half percent. through, the consumers have more disposable income or more income at their disposal to make some of these other types of payments to keep afloat in these hard economic times to keep their house. Because if you don't have the house and it's foreclosed, you lose a customer, because you can't sell electricity. So it's kind of like a balancing symbiotic relationship. And I just think that there is something to be said and something to be attractive in that low interest rate at the commercial rate in floating, perhaps, some of the cost of the proposed increase to a later time and allowing those to accrue with interest.

Because, again, the interest rates, as I see them on the chart that staff provided, seem to be nominal. Unless I'm looking at this wrong, we're talking, you know, millions of dollars, where they might be at the higher interest rate of the return on equity hundreds of millions of dollars. So to me, it's like a cheap way in the near term to provide some economic relief to the consumers and the ratepayers without being unduly

harsh or unfair to the utilities.

And I think that in retrospect, as I've mentioned or tried to point out, at least -- you know, Florida, as a commission, we are recognized for rewarding our utilities and keeping them healthy. And, I mean, I think that speaks strongly in the current ROE. So, you know, at least from my perspective it seems like everyone could perhaps pitch in here and come to some common consensus that would try to win-win for not only the utilities, but also their ratepayers, and us as a commission to try and look out for the consumers and do the right thing for the state of Florida.

Because it's not about the increase alone. Frankly,

I think it boils down to this has a tremendous impact on

Florida's economy. And, you know, by trying to do the right

things where we have the discretion to do so, you can just have

like a multiplier effect that trickles through the economy, and

I think that's a good thing for our state.

So, again, I think as Commissioner Edgar and also Argenziano have duly pointed out, I'm not so sure I would support, necessarily, the denial option, because I don't think that's in the best interest of everyone. But certainly approving the requested increase as a whole, I'm not so sure that that's the most financial — from a financial management perspective the most prudent thing to do, either, if I had that discretion. Because, again, the consumers can benefit in the

economy and Florida can benefit from consumers, millions of consumers, having that extra disposable income.

So I just wanted to kind of add that out of respect and to facilitate the discussion. But it seems like we're making some -- a lot more headway than I thought we would be at this time. So I'm happy to hear the concerns and equally respect the views of all my colleagues.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioners, if I may be permitted to think out loud for a moment. I sincerely appreciate Mr. Kelly in terms of what he had to say. I mean, we all know that, too, in terms of people are hurting all over the place. And as I said initially, even before Commissioner Argenziano made her comments, that I have a grave concern about the economy and where people are, and things of that nature. But I just feel that -- in fact, just kind of think about it in a global context. I was reading the other day in the Wall Street Journal, and I think I read something in one of the Florida business papers about the third quarter in '09 possibly things -- you know, us picking up a bounce in our economy.

But I think that right now in the context of where we are with mothers and dads and senior citizens on fixed incomes, is that we don't want to be the straw that breaks the camel's back. And just as I said, I hope you don't mind me just kind

of thinking out loud with you. But I do think there is a -there is a common ground here in terms of -- I think

Commissioner Argenziano articulated it far better than I did,
that maybe looking at a possible approval of a portion in '08
and the remainder in '09. Because what that does is it keeps
the companies whole, and it doesn't give -- it doesn't put folk
in the position of where -- I mean, I don't live on the coast,
I live in Tallahassee, but my property insurance went up 100
percent. And, I mean, I couldn't control that. I had to pay
it or I don't get any coverage. And I know most of you here
have looked at your bill for this month, your utility bill, and
I think mine was like 60 percent up more than last year this
time. And as we talk about groceries and then the fuel costs
and things of that nature.

I do believe that if we're going to ask the ratepayers to take a hit over a period of time, and maybe the companies will understand that -- maybe they could take a deferral at best, because they will be able to recoup their resources. And I believe that if the market prognosticators are correct in the third quarter of '09, and then things being better with our unemployment maybe rebounding, that people can get jobs and our economy may pick up, and more and more people will start to come to Florida from our tourism-based economy as well as some of the other kinds of things that are on the line, I think we can get there, Commissioners.

And I just wanted to kind of think out loud. I don't really have a magic ball or anything like that, but I do think in the context of this economic environment that we're living in, it may foster us looking at possible -- I mean, I'm looking at Option C. And, I mean, I would be more than happy to have staff speak to that, but I'm just thinking that based upon where we are, you know, we probably do -- and I don't think it puts the company at a disadvantage financially, and I don't think it puts the consumers at a disadvantage financially, because, you know, the fuel costs will be paid. We know that there is no profit in it for the company. They will be paid. But there should be some -- I'm struggling for the right word to use. So let me just leave it out there, Commissioners. I just wanted to give you the benefit of me thinking out loud.

Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner Argenziano.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And thank you, Chairman Carter, for your excellent comments on that point. I mean, I think that that is spot on. I'm not opposed to Option C. I think that that's, you know, an alternative, given the differential percentage increases, or the difference in percentage increases across the board between the three petitioners that have come in for a midcourse correction. I'm not necessarily sure that perhaps it might not be more fair to just -- in lieu of a 50/50, just to pick, you know, a fair appropriate number that

might be passed through, but I'm open on that. I like the discussion. I think that we're working together here excellently as a collegial body today in trying to do the right thing by consumers. I'm very proud of what we're about ready to undertake in the ensuing discussion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

Commissioner Argenziano, and then we'll come back to Commissioner McMurrian.

mentioned before, I still would have -- I wouldn't mind today going, as I said before, with allowing half of the approximate request for the remainder of 2008, but could not agree to just say, okay, in 2009 here you get it without looking at what I expressed, I thought, in detail before, was not knowing the whole picture. And without the whole picture, the statute -- I mean, the statutes tell us that we have to -- we really have to look at the whole picture to be able to determine whether there is prudency and all the other things that we have in the statute that we are directed to look at to protect the consumer and the utility at the same time.

And what I -- actually, what I would move is that we direct, as I said before, our staff to immediately, I guess, open a separate docket or dockets for the purposes of presenting the entire picture of our utilities' financial status before us so that we can make that determination.

Because I can't, in good conscience, just piecemeal.

So if we did the 50 percent now, I would want the caveat that next year at least we get to look at the entire picture so that we have a good understanding of what we haven't seen for many, many years. And it could fall on the benefit of the utility just as well. But without having that information, I just don't feel like I would be doing the job I was sent here to do.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you, Chairman.

And this is more of a procedural comment. I'm sort of getting to the point where I need a break. And I really -- and joking aside about the break. I would like some time. If it might be a good time to take a lunch break, some time to sort of think over what I've heard from my colleagues and deliberate on it a little bit before we get to the point of motions. But, again, I respect the will of the majority.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

I should have looked over at the court reporter to give her a break. And this is a very weighty matter, too.

It's very creative. And in the context of what I'm hearing from my colleagues, I think we could just go ahead on and do lunch and that will give staff an opportunity to do some things as well as give us an opportunity to collect our thoughts.

Let's see here. How about we come back at 1:30. 1 Would that work for you, Commissioners? 2 Commissioner Argenziano. 3 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, that would be fine, 4 but keeping in mind we have some confidential information on 5 the desk. Will it be secured or --6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are going to have to -- Staff, 7 these confidential documents, will someone be responsible for 8 securing those while we're gone? 9 Staff will secure them. MS. BENNETT: 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Staff will take care of them. 11 Okay. 12 Anything further, Commissioners? 13 We're on recess until 1:30. 14 (Lunch recess.) 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record, and we 16 were in our discussion phase last time we left. 17 Commissioners, if you will permit me for a moment, is 18 that during the break I had an opportunity to talk with the 19 staff on some -- possibly looking at some numbers and also 20 looking at the companies and all like that. And if you would 21 indulge me for a moment, I would like to have staff to kind of 22 talk about some of the things that I have spoken with them on. 23 And, Mr. Devlin, you're recognized, sir. 24 MR. DEVLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 25

We were just trying to get our heads together in response to some of the comments that were made at the bench about looking at earnings in preparation for the November fuel hearings. And, of course, here I think we're talking about primarily FPL, Progress, and Gulf Power, since TECO has filed for a rate case. FPUC has just finished a rate case, and have -- you know, I'll try to explain exactly what kind of earnings review we are talking about. It would be a very high level review.

Quite frankly, we have staff resource issues we will have to deal with. So we haven't thought out all the detail, but it would be a high-level open type review with all parties would be involved. It would be docketed for that reason. And we would be looking at high dollar, high level items, such as maintenance, such as salary, such as depreciation, such as plant additions and retirements. But, again, at a very, very high level. When you are talking about a 12 or \$15 billion company, there is only so much you can do in two or three months. But this is something we could do, and I think we could do that under the parameters of the settlements that we are operating under. I'm not an attorney, but I believe we can do that.

Let's see. What else did I leave out? We would agree if this is something the Commission desires to report back before the November fuel hearings so that information

could be used however the Commission sees fit. Depending on -and I can't predict what the results would be, but the
financial condition, the evaluation of maintenance and plant
additions, et cetera, may lead to, you know, a different type
of proceeding, and I just don't know. I can't predict, but it
would be information that we could reveal to the Commission at
that time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Devlin.

MR. DEVLIN: That's as far as I got with the idea.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's as far as he has gotten.

But, Commissioners, what I was doing there, and I know I probably should have allowed staff to have lunch, but I was just kind of picking their brains on some ideas based upon what we were talking about today, and I wanted them to kind of share that. And as he said, he hasn't had a chance to kind of fully develop it or anything like that, but it's some of the kind of things that we talked about earlier this morning. And I just wanted to explore it a little further with them. And you're more than happy -- within the context of where Mr. Devlin is, he would be more than happy to answer whatever questions he can, Commissioners.

Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, Mr. Chairman, with respect, and I appreciate staff's comments, whether it is high level or not, it is really what we are charged with. And while

it may be something that hasn't been done in a long time, I think at some point -- not that it has to be done all the time, but I think at some point after a long period of time has passed, the only way to determine prudency or other issues that we are charged with and finding out if it is just and reasonable and those things that the statutes require us to do, that's exactly, whether it is high level or not, what we are charged with doing.

I do appreciate that, though, and I understand time constraints and so on. But it could be more costly to the utility and the consumer if things are done in an unreasonableness way or a way that does not conform to the statute. So I think it is just time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, again, I think that we are making good progress on converging on what is a very important issue. I think that I would like to ask to go back to -- I think I heard something earlier from Mr. Wright. Again, I'm trying to consider all the options that the Commission has available to it. But I thought that -- if I heard him correctly, he mentioned something about, you know, basically, a pay-as-you-go methodology in terms of you're incurring the actual costs as they -- I mean, you're paying for the actual costs as they are incurred for each utility. Again,

it was in passing, and then I'll hear from him, and then I've got a quick --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Sure. Mr. Wright.

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MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner, I think pay as you go is close to what I was getting at. What we're proposing is that on a going-forward basis, you roll the known actual underrecoveries into the fuel charges for the next period. So, as of today, we know -- we know what the underrecoveries were through May, or at least those are calculable from the A-10s that just came in. Our proposal would be to allow them to recover the accumulated underrecovery through May in the August/December period. When we get to the hearing in November, we will know the actual underrecoveries from June, July, August, and September. Roll those into the 2009 fuel charges and then defer consideration of the October, November, December '08 underrecoveries until they are known.

One of two things would happen next year. Either there would be a midcourse correction, in which case they could be considered at that time, or they could be considered as an accumulated underrecovery from the prior year in the November '09 fuel hearing.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: So to my point, I think, I guess that would kind of be proposing similar to a month-to-month adjustment or true-up similar to some of the past Commission

precedent that I think I read last night. Is that --

MR. WRIGHT: I hesitate to -- I would hesitate to call it month-to-month. I would call it period-to-period, but I believe it is directly analogous and follows directly the principles that the Commission used in a similar circumstance in the 2005 fuel docket. FPL wanted to actually postpone the whole thing, spread it over the succeeding two years. The Commission said, no, you know what it is through September of '05. You are going to recover that in '06. We will put off the October/December underrecovery to the '06 docket and see what happens.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Fair enough. And to my colleagues, also, again, I think that when we departed for lunch, I think there was some convergence or movement towards the -- I believe it's Option C, which was the 50/50 approach. But I guess what I would like to maybe hear from my colleagues, you know, certainly, the 50/50 approach is an option, but, I mean, would there -- does anyone have any interest in maybe discussing like a fixed number increase that might be a little bit different from the 50/50, or is the consensus that 50/50 is probably one of the options to go for?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, number one, I'm not sure what you're asking. Do you have you a number in mind?

Are you talking about a percentage rather than a 50/50? What

are you talking, 60/40, 30/70? I'm not sure.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I guess --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Wait a minute,

Commissioner. And then the other thing is that, remember, my suggestion -- it's only mine, and I don't know that there is consensus, but it is my, what I am going to be looking for -- is the 50/50 or something similar with the caveat that before we go into giving any other additionals, that there is to be information, this high level look, so that we have a review. Because all of those years have passed by, and I can't, in good conscience, come to a determination of something of this magnitude without knowing all the particulars. So let me reemphasize that, and I don't know whether there is consensus on that or not. But that's what I left off on.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I guess my concern in terms of the 50/50, because each of the respective petitioners is asking for something a little bit different in terms of percentage, which is based on their projections, of course.

But, you know, I didn't really have a number in mind. I just wanted to kind of float that out there. But, you know, maybe like a 5 or 6 percent or something like that, but I'm certainly okay with the 50/50 if that is the direction the Commission goes in its discussion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me -- and after Commissioner Argenziano, we will go to Commissioner McMurrian.

But the reason I said 50/50 was that's one of the options that is presented to us that staff has already reviewed and analyzed, and we have already had discussion on it with the parties and all. And so that was the reason that I saw that in particular in terms of our discussion this morning.

Commissioner Argenziano, then Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just to Commissioner Skop's point, if there is a motion out there, of course, I'm sure we would equally individually, you know, debate it, or discuss it, or take it into consideration.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you, Chairman. And I guess first I'll address the idea of looking at the full picture before we deal with the remaining half of 2009, and then I will talk a little bit more, I guess, about the fuel. And it is probably all mixed. I haven't thought this all through in a very organized fashion, but I'll do my best.

Let me say I understand how appealing it is to get a full picture of the utility before you make a decision. But I really don't think we can reasonably do that every time a utility petitions for some kind of cost-recovery. I mean, we're talking about doing this now, maybe you do it one time, perhaps next year we are in the same boat. And I really think with the direction that we, perhaps, are heading in that we are going to be in this boat again next year. And I will get back

to that in a minute.

But, I don't even -- I don't know how you do a piecemeal rate case, either, I guess, Mr. Devlin. I'm not sure how we pick out maintenance cost and salaries without looking at the rest of it. I'm not sure that that is fair, either. It seems like you have to look at the entire picture in order to really get some kind of idea about the entire workings of the utility. And that perhaps that's not really having the full picture, either. And I think you even admitted that in two to three months it is hard to get very much good detailed information.

And, secondly, I guess I have some concerns. I mean, you mentioned you are not an attorney, and neither am I. But we did approve a stipulation, and it seems like to bring up a mini rate case before the end of that stipulation -- again, I'm not an attorney, and I don't want to act like that I am, but it just seems -- it doesn't seem consistent to me with how I view regulatory theory. It doesn't seem consistent with that, in my opinion.

But I wanted to share that with you, Commissioner

Argenziano, because I think -- I do think it would be nice to

have a full picture every time, but I don't think -- I just

don't think we can do that. And not only in fuel, but in the

environmental cost-recovery clause, or any other time when we

might have some big rate impact to go in and look at the entire

workings of the utility.

With respect to the fuel, you know, I appreciate you taking the break, Chairman, and I did want to think about everything that I had heard, and I understand where my colleagues are coming from. I still think that the right thing to do for the consumer is to recover the full underrecovery in the remaining months of 2008. You know, I was thinking over the break that, you know, my dad taught me to save up, and sometimes you can't -- you don't know what's going happen. And, granted, there are a lot of things that people would have had to save up for to be able to afford what's happening now.

It is hitting all of us, as we have talked about. Everyone is having a tough time. But I'm worried we're going to be here in 2009 talking about what a tough time it's going to be for consumers to make up the difference. And if we are talking about a 50/50 approach, for instance, I guess we would be talking about a \$48.81 charge for fuel now. But given the forecast that we have in front of us, \$62.36 next year, which is a 28 percent increase then. I can't in good conscience do that. I believe that that is putting too much a burden on consumers next year.

I know that there is no easy answer. As I said before, I don't like Option A, but I think that Option A is the most preferable option that we have before us. And at the appropriate time I want to make a motion for Option A. I

believe that that's the right thing to do. I know that it's not going to sound like the right thing to do for a lot of people, but in my gut I believe that that is the right thing.

It's not an easy decision, because, again, as I have said, I don't think any of these options are an easy decision.

And I don't think -- I appreciate what Commissioner Argenziano has thrown out, but I don't think that is going to make it any easier. In fact, I think that by the time we get there, we are just going to have put off more of the fuel increase that is likely to happen in 2009.

So, in my opinion, what is best for the customers — and I appreciate that everyone is trying to address that, but, in my opinion, what's best for the customers is not to put off for tomorrow what it looks like to me is best to take care of today. And, again, a few years ago — and I know we've talked a lot about history and the fuel clause. Several years ago we had one of these last fuel price increases. We were talking about this in my meeting the other day. I think the rec was about three pages. And this time we have a very well thought out — and not to say it wasn't well thought out in, I think it was maybe 2003 — not to say it wasn't well thought out then, but this time I think the staff has done a really good job in saying there are these concepts out there, that maybe you could do half now and half later, maybe you could spread it out over the full 17 months. And I know that there are a lot of parties

who think that is better. And for budgeting purposes and all, I understand where they are coming from. But we're talked about those things in concept.

This time I see is it in front me on this exhibit.

And I really believe that it is putting off for tomorrow something that we should responsibly try to take care of in the remainder of 2008. And we may even be looking at further increases. I know -- and I really don't mean to jump into the other docket, but I wanted to mention this. I know there is information in the FPL docket that based on another NYMEX forecast that we are already in another \$300 million underrecovery. We are looking at that possibly.

I realize that next week NYMEX may something else. These forecasts all change. But given all the world events, I really don't see the price of gas and the price of coal really going back to what they were anytime soon. It seems like it's inevitable to me.

And, again, Chairman, I think it is the right thing to do for the customers to recover over the remainder of 2008. And I would like to make that motion, but I also think that what we do in this case is going to impact the other two cases, and at some point we might want to talk about at least seeing if the other parties might want to give any input. Because, again, I believe that what we are getting ready to do here will have an impact on those other two cases, as well, and perhaps

they should be heard, as well. But, again, they may not want to be heard, but I think that it's important enough to allow them to do that.

2.1

But I do want to make that motion. I realize that a lot of you may have doubts about that, but I do feel strongly about it, that I would like to put that motion out there to accept the staff recommendation on all the remaining issues in this case.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner Argenziano.

Before I recognize your motion, Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, I would just like to respond briefly. With all due respect to Commissioner McMurrian, and the comment that looking at the full picture is either -- I don't know if she said costly, but looking at it every time. Well, I can hardly call 24 years and 16 years every time. And to not realize that after 24 years and 16 years looking at the whole picture, circumstances change drastically. And it is your charge as a Commissioner to look at those changes to make determinations. So I respectfully disagree according to the statutes that our charge is to make sure that we are looking at that picture. And far too much time has passed to know what the picture is to determine.

Now, it has nothing to do with the fuel cost, per se, okay? There is a whole different thing that I'm bringing up

here. It is looking at all the other things. How do we know they have acted prudently in 24 years? That's your charge. That's my charge. It is not known, 24 years and 16 years. So I'm sorry, I respectfully disagree. And as far as piecemealing, that's exactly what has been done here for 24 years and 16 years respectively. And that is my point. It is not to your point about the fuel adjustment. Everybody knows the fuel is going up. And without looking at what has changed in all of that time, what you are doing is hurting the consumer and possibly the utilities far more than the cost of a full review.

2.4

And the stipulation, with all due respect, I believe that upon appropriate scrutiny it may be found that a material misstatement has been made and relied upon such as the stipulation may be set aside. And, more importantly, that the stipulation, in my opinion, has terminated any appropriate degree of review and proof-making. That is my whole point. So not to the fuel adjustment, because that may be very well granted. But until you start looking at the whole picture and find out if they have practiced what the statutes say we need to be looking at, then to me you are doing a tremendous disservice to the consumer as well as the utilities.

So that's my point. Not that I disagree with the fuel cost rising, I understand that very well. But by not doing that, I think that what you have done is basically

allowed more harm to come to the consumer out there than waiting a year.

2.2

And one other thing. As far as interest, as far as interest rates, there are things you could -- there are remedies on the interest rate. I don't go for if you don't do it now it is going to cost more later. Because if you don't -- if you have a full review, and you find out that there wasn't real prudency where CFOs' and CEOs' salaries have changed and things that need to be computed into our response here are not taken into consideration, or if they are not just and right, then you have skewed everything in the sake of saving interest, when at the end of this in full review you might find that you have actually saved more money by waiting rather than going ahead now. So with all due respect, I don't agree.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner McMurrian and then Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you. I just would -- as usual, I'm not as articulate as I should have been. And I wasn't meaning to suggest, Commissioner, that it wasn't time to look at the full picture. And I also didn't mean to suggest that you are saying that we should look at it every -- that we should look at the full picture every time. And I guess I'm worried about the precedent of doing that. And I feel like the fuel costs are something that are sort of different, and that we do look at those outside of a rate case, but I'm definitely

not saying that in 24 years we shouldn't get a full look.

2.2

I do think, though, the Commission has had opportunities to do that, and then the parties with all sides represented have brought us a settlement agreement to look at. And I think that at least the past Commission decisions — and I can't really speak for all of those, of course, because I wasn't a part of those. But I think that the past Commission weighed everything that it had before it and felt like that both sides were well represented in those cases and approved those stipulations.

And I'm not sure about what the details say about whether or not we are bound to those until the end of the agreement or not. As I said before, I'm not an attorney. But I did want to correct that I didn't mean to make it sound that you were suggesting that we shouldn't look in 24 years, or that you were suggesting we look at it every time. But I am concerned about setting up that kind of a process, that it could be continued. And I don't think that that -- frankly, I don't think we really have the means to do that on a continuous basis. So I just wanted to clarify that.

Thank you, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I think that -- I think that there has been some excellent discussion. I mean, I certainly can appreciate Commissioner

McMurrian's points. In my prior comments, you know, I mentioned that absent the current economic times, I might think very differently about this. But, likewise, too, to Commissioner Argenziano's points, you know, with the various clauses and settlement agreements that enable the quick recovery of costs, utilities in the state are able to efficiently pass those costs on into the rate base, which is driving rates in a period of construction and with commodity costs going up on fuel and consumers for gasoline, everything is going up, you know, particularly even the restaurant industry, I mean, they are getting hit, you know, ten different ways.

But I guess the way I'm looking at it, again, holistically is that, again, as I said, you know, our utilities are strong and flourish in Florida. They are financially healthy for a reason. And the reason they are healthy is because of this Commission's sound regulatory and rate-setting policies. They have above average return on equity. You know, I think that we take care of our own when they do the right job. And our utilities have in this state performed admirably. And, again, Florida is nationally recognized for its regulatory policies in that regard.

Again, the deferral, I think, is a fairer option under the circumstances. You know, I certainly legally respect -- and I am an attorney -- respect the legal precedent

for full cost-recovery of prudently incurred expenses, including fuel. Not a problem with that. But where the discretion that the Commission has is how much of that do we pass through? Do we do it in small incremental steps or do we do it, you know, just basically give everyone what they ask for.

2.2

Two different approaches. Again, each has their ups and downs. But what is compelling and attractive to me, and, again, I guess I can put this in perspective, from a homeowner or consumer's perspective, if I'm going to increase the cost or if this Commission passes through the entire request, certainly, that's fair to do. But the incremental \$10 in income under hard economic times could make the difference between a consumer filing for bankruptcy or not filing for bankruptcy in some instances.

I mean, in commentary to the utilities who have also shown a commitment to the community, you know, I read an article the other day that indicated to me that many of the utility sponsored need programs, whether it be FPL's Care to Share, Progress', Gulf's, they don't -- they have little or any money left. There is little money left at the federal program level. So consumers are really, really, really feeling the pain.

And I know that, you know, with all practical purposes I can understand the investor-owned utilities cringing

at what I'm saying or suggesting. But, again, I think it's everyone trying to come together and find the best possible solution here. Because here this Commission has consistently rewarded our utilities with better than average return on equities, and you guys are all financially healthy. I'm not going to get in the whole analysis of what is right or what is wrong. I am just merely saying that the commercial paper rate of 2.3 -- or 2.736 percent is lower than my lowest student loans from law school.

And so to me, if I'm a consumer, or a senior citizen, or someone on a fixed income and everything is going up, if I don't have to absorb the \$10 increase now, you know, I might be able to pay my other bills. I might be able to afford medication. I might able to do other things with that disposable income in the near term.

Certainly, I would like to grant the request and, certainly, the utilities I think have a legal right to the request. But what I'm merely saying is that given the economic times, the impact to the economy, many different things, that taking a more consumer friendly approach, for lack of a better term, might be the best course of action, not only for the consumers, but for the investor-owned utilities and for the state as a whole.

And, again, that interest rate and floating it, I see the numbers here, but those numbers to me are a mere pittance

of what the carrying costs would be on something in the rate base. So, again, the interest that would accrue as a result of not passing through this fuel cost to me is borrowing cheap money, or taking advantage or leveraging cheap money. So from my perspective, at least in terms of prudent financial management, if I can float something at a smaller interest rate, the impact, although it's going to be greater down the line, and I am going to accrue interest, that interest is not really that expensive when you look at the totality of things.

So to me I really do think, and I think Commissioner Carter, or Chairman Carter, as he has pointed out, perhaps the midpoint approach might be a more appropriate option. Because, again, any underrecoveries are carried forward and the utility is properly and adequately compensated for those underrecoveries pursuant to the commercial paper rate as long as those recoveries aren't allowed to go out from here to eternity.

I think that everyone could probably, hopefully -and I'm reaching out to the utilities here, because I'm trying
to ask for you all's help in embracing this concept, because I
know times are tough. But, you know, as long as we are not
carrying this out like the national deficit, in the near term
we might be able to give consumers near-term economic relief.
And then when times get better, and by keeping everyone afloat,
the utilities also benefit in the near term in terms of

stability and also, hopefully, increased economic growth as the economy rebuilds and grows in Florida.

So I think in order to do the best thing for the state and ensure the nature of a strong economy for all the stakeholders, I really kind of feel in my heart that, again, we do take care of our utilities here. I mean, you guys aren't -- you have got pretty good return on equities. But this interest rate that you would be asked to undertake and then float the underrecovery for a short period of time, again, I think that has a lot of benefits from the consumers to industry to small businesses that might otherwise not be able to absorb this.

I mean, I went to a restaurant in Gainesville on Saturday night, and certainly he charged us too little. I don't know where else you can get an import beer for \$3. But this guy is just hurting from each direction on commodity costs of food, commodity costs of fuel, rent, insurance. He is getting pressures from every direction. And just to industry, consumers and small business, again, I just think for the state of Florida the best thing to do, and I think some of my colleagues probably agree, is to not pass on the full requested amount.

And like I said, and I think somebody picked up on the point, maybe Commissioner Edgar or Commissioner Argenziano, like I said in the defense industry there is no such thing as a free ham sandwich. The consumers are going to have to pay for

the fuel at some future point in time, and they are going to have to pay the interest on that fuel. But if you can float that cost at a very low interest rate, then no harm, no foul, and everyone wins. But you have that economic relief that is so desperately needed by the consumers, by the senior citizens that are on fixed income, by the veterans, by small business that is on the verge of being a going concern, and by large industrial users.

So I think that, you know, while I would in better economic times certainly be right there to second my colleague's motion to approve these costs, assuming I thought that they were reasonably incurred and prudent, I just don't think in the interest, the best interest of the state of Florida, I can do that at this time.

And I do think that, again, as we look at the cost and the pass-through, I think what Commissioner Argenziano may be trying to advocate, and I don't want to speak for her words, but I guess that there are a lot of costs going through the rate base and that is at a much higher carrying cost, I think 11.75 percent or whatever it works out to be for the ROE on that. And so they are getting the pinch on both sides. They are getting the build-out and the new construction on the rate base, and they are getting the clauses that are kind of kicking in, so the bills keep going up and up and up and up.

And I think that what Commissioner Argenziano might

be suggesting, and rightfully so, I don't know, I haven't seen the data, would be that perhaps the rate increases -- I mean, the rate base is ripe for review to mitigate some of the other costs that are being passed directly through the clause. And like I say, I don't know, because, I mean, it is up to the utilities and our staff to do due diligence. But what I do know is that the commercial paper rate interest is at an all time historic low. And I just think it would be detrimental for the Commission not to avail itself of its discretion. Although, again, I'm reaching out to my investor-owned utilities, too, that are also stakeholders in the process.

But, again, I'm trying to be fair to everyone. And I just think that, you know, certainly you guys are financially healthy and strong, and I see no detriment, at least in my eyes, in the near term, as long as this doesn't go on from here to eternity, for floating a small part of the underrecovery at the commercial paper rate, because I think it is good for the state, I think it's good for consumers, I think it's good for small business, I think it's good for industry. I think ultimately it benefits the economic — the economy in our state, and it also helps on the near term in a forward-looking basis the utilities themselves. Because as soon as the economy turns, the regulated utilities that generate the revenue stream for the holding companies, they depend upon growth to grow their business. And when that economy turns and people start,

you know, building again in Florida, or whatever, it is win/win.

So in the near term, again, I think it may be in the best interest of the state of Florida to defer part of the requested increase. And I say that with all due respect, because under any other different economic times, I would be lockstep with -- I believe with my colleague, Commissioner McMurrian. But in good faith, I think that this is the right thing to do. It's a low interest rate. It's deferring those costs that consumers will pay later, but I see no detriment to doing that, because, frankly, the costs that the consumers have to borrow for any other thing would be higher than what this commercial paper rate would be.

Consumers cannot borrow at this commercial paper rate. So to me it's good for people to have that extra \$10 to pay for insurance, to put gas in their gas tank, to pay their mortgage so they don't file for bankruptcy. It's good for small business, too, to have that. And I think that it would be a substantial detriment to the economy for us not to at least consider the merits of deferring part of this in terms of I think what Chairman Carter has rightfully called the 50/50 option that the staff has proposed.

Because, again, I think that it is the best of both worlds, although the consumers -- again, at the end of the day there is no such thing as a free lunch. They are going to have

to pay for this. But the interest rate is so negligible, I don't see any detriment in floating it. And that's just with all due respect to my colleagues.

And, Commissioner McMurrian, I think that -- like I say, I would be right there with you under any other economic times, but I can't in good faith do that right now, because I think it would bring Florida's economy to its knees and harm consumers, harm small business, harm industry, and ultimately be detrimental to the investor-owned utilities, because they depend upon growth to increase their revenues. So --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Wow. I had a number of thoughts, and I'm going to try to still tie them together, because we have had so many things sort of thrown out here this last part of our discussion. So a couple of thoughts as I have been listening.

The first of which is, or for me to start anyway, is that I think -- you know, there has been discussion at some point about what is best for the consumer. And I think that the way staff has laid out the four options -- and, again, I think they were good options and clearly described. Each of those, I think, has benefits for consumers, and it's just kind of your own individual and/or professional regulatory philosophy as to, with all of the circumstances today, which

one appears to be the better course with these circumstances today. But I think each of them have some benefits.

I appreciate the staff recommending Option A. As I said earlier, when you look at the numbers and look at the math, Option A does stand out to me, and that is the recommendation that our staff made, but in my own independent assessment that is the option that stands out.

I see Option A as being, in my opinion, again, the more probably financially sound approach, probably the most -if you look at talking about ratemaking and regulatory theory,
probably the approach that stands out the most. But I also
recognize much of the discussion that we have had. Each of us
worried about all of the other things that are going on, and as
Commissioner Argenziano and others have pointed out, the
totality of all of the circumstances, both in the statutory
areas that we have before us, but also just with the economy as
a whole.

And so when I factor some of those in, both from probably more of an emotional standpoint as well as an intellectual approach, I do think that I could get comfortable or get close to comfortable with Option C, when I look at A, B, C, and D before us. And, again, that is looking at the numbers and the way they are laid out in the spreadsheet that is included in the item, and that we have before us.

To touch just briefly on the question of the larger

kind of ratemaking issues and review, I absolutely agree with my colleagues that to have more information and a more update understanding is always helpful. I have to harken back, if you will humor me for just a moment, to when I was a brand-new Commissioner, and I can't help but think of some of the differences.

2.2

24.

I remember at one point we had a proposed stipulation before us that had been brought by the parties, and this was a telecom item, so it had nothing to do with any of these issues, but a telecom item. And I asked some questions, because I had -- well, I had some questions about how that stipulation had been arrived at. And I was criticized, quite frankly, in the papers and elsewhere for questioning the Office of Public Counsel with the stipulation that they had brought before us. So it just goes to show that you just never know how something is going to be responded to.

Now, I remember when the stipulations that we have before -- that are in place came before us, and I remember also having some questions, but also recognizing that at the time we had Attorney General Crist, the Office of Public Counsel, AARP, business groups, and other consumer watchdogs who stood before us and held hands and told us as Commissioners and as a Commission that they had reviewed all of the information, that they, quite frankly, had had negotiations that, you know, we would not be in a position to be privy to, and that it was

their opinion that the stipulations at that point in time were in the best interest of the state and of consumers. And in every decision and every vote that we make, we have to, you know, assess the information that is before us. And with those stipulations -- I know that at the time I had questions, but to hear those statements requesting approval, I found to be compelling.

So here we are a couple of years later. I do think that there is some real value to consumers and to the economy as a whole to having some provisions that go into costs being broken out and handled somewhat separately. We did that with the storm costs. We have been doing it with fuel charges. And I think there is some really good sound reasons for that, and certainly also with, you know, capacity and with the environmental costs.

And getting back to a few of the points that were made. Having some of those costs, fuel in particular, but also some of the environmental costs come to my mind and having those be tied more at the point in time the cost-recovery to the costs being incurred, I think, is sound regulatory policy and does provide protection to consumers.

I have to harken back to some of the discussions that we've all been privy to that were occurring in other states that had gone forward further than Florida did with overall deregulation and some of the heavy, heavy hits that consumers

took when some of those deferred costs were -- when some of the costs from day-to-day operations were deferred for some period of years, and then hit consumers very, very, very hard. And that is a situation that I know that we all want to avoid.

So with all of that, I will sum up, and thank you for hearing me to try to tie a couple of my thoughts together here. To summarize, I believe that Option A probably would have been the appropriate recommendation and is for staff to make to us. I think that it is very sound. I think that it has a lot of reasons and protections to consumers that make sense to me. But looking at the totality of the circumstances and candidly trying, hopefully, to help us reach some consensus as a body, I think that Option C is a sound, perhaps, option as well under the circumstances.

Commissioner Skop, to your question earlier about an amount, you know, if there is a number that makes more sense, I am very open to that. On the other hand, just the symmetry of 50/50 I think has some appeal, as well.

So with that, Mr. Chairman and colleagues, I think that I would be leaning towards Option C, with the understanding that as we proceed through the year that our staff will be coming before us with information from October, and then in November with the fuel proceedings, and that for that additional 50 percent and also all of the numbers for 2009 that are forecast will be before us for discussion and for the

most up-to-date information that is possible at that time for us to review and make decisions on.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

And I appreciate you allowing me, Commissioners, to think out loud. I didn't arrive at this Option C just accidentally. I think that some perspective is necessary. A year ago we were looking at a \$72 billion budget in the state of Florida. And this year it is like just shy of 66 billion. A lot of those resources that would have been within the confines of that budget impacts on the least fortunate among us.

Secondly, is that whereas the interest rates have gone down for a lot of businesses, a lot of folks are on the threshold of financial disaster. And I've just got to tell you, Commissioners, is that there are a lot of people out there that are really, really hurting. They are on the verge of where even another dollar may be a little bit more. And I know that if we've got an opportunity before us where we can make a decision, and all of these options, all four, staff just recommends A, but all four of these options are rational and reasonable to me.

But I think that in the context of where we find ourselves economically as a state, the environment where our constituents are -- when I say our constituents, our fellow

citizens are financially is that I know that I've got family who are senior citizens in this state. My aunt is in Pompano Beach in a facility. My sister is in St. Petersburg in a facility. And an interesting thing that my sister told me is that when she got her cost of living from Social Security it was five dollars a month. That's all she got. Guess what? The rent on the facility went up five dollars a month. So, you know, I feel sometimes like in the courtroom when the judge calls the jury, he says, you know what, you can still use your common sense. And I think that in view of where we are, Commissioners, I think it's a bit much for us to do more than that.

2.2

I think that Commissioner Skop so eloquently laid out the fact that the industry in Florida is healthy, it's vibrant. I think the staff has laid out some recommendations to us, and I think that the 50/50 puts us in a posture where we can do the 50 now with the 50 later. You know, you can say, well -- and, Commissioner McMurrian, I admire you, and I think highly of your intellect as well as where you are on Option A. I just can't get there because of this environment that we're in. I really -- I can't get there. I wish that I could, but I can't. Because it is just -- I just know too many people that are on the verge.

And I think that if we can do something to, one, maintain a vibrant environment for our businesses to flourish.

When I say the businesses, the regulated entities to flourish, but also provide an environment for senior citizens and working moms and dads to say, you know, this won't be another -- you know, if you pick up your mail, you guys probably have your mail addressed to you personally. I get some sometimes that says occupant or resident. But even with those, it seems like there is a cost increase in there.

And I appreciate you letting me think out loud, but I believe that in this current environment where we are financially with our state budget, fiscally with our moms and dads, economically with the Florida economy being where it is now, and looking forward to it rebounding in the third quarter of '09, I think that in my opinion, the Option C is our best option.

Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry, because I'm not sure where we are. We are talking about Option C, and I have from the beginning said I would agree because we know that the fuel costs have undeniably gone up, but because we don't have all the other factors, which I think are important in not piecemealing this, and that --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Pull your mike a little closer.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: -- as a matter of conscience, I just couldn't simply pass through over a billion dollars in fuel recoveries on structure of, basically,

automatic fuel cost pass-throughs alone without looking at the total picture. And I can hardly think that any stipulation that terminates a degree of review and proof-making is a protection to consumers. So I totally disagree that the protection being there from a past stipulation. I think that was -- that just takes away review. So I -- I can hear -- I think what I hear happening here and what my comments were is that I -- because I know that fuel costs have gone up, I would move that 50 percent be granted in '08, and then the full review, which is the only way to find out what is really happening in order for us to really make a decision that I think would be best for the consumers as well as the utilities, whether they agree with that today or not, would be my motion.

So I move that we go with the 50 percent with -- for the 50 percent for '08, and then in '09 before -- as I said before, have the staff call it whatever you want, open a docket for the purposes of presenting the entire picture to enable us to do what I believe the statutes mandate us to do. And that is my motion. If it fails, it fails. That's okay.

MR. BURNETT: Chairman Carter, at the risk of your wrath --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: At the risk of your wrath, I know this Commission has said it always wants the most information it can have before it. And I know this is somewhat procedurally

unusual, but if that motion is pending, may this utility please be heard on that point before you entertain such motion? I think that Option C versus A is a fair debate, and I'm prepared to be very quiet. But I would just ask to be heard if the extended rate case review procedure is going to be a motion. I think the Commission should hear from us.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, sir. I appreciate it.

One of the fundamental things I think that has led to the positive environment that Commissioner Skop has spoke about is that Florida is viewed not only as a positive regulatory environment, but one that has had a lot of history. They have tried a lot of things. A lot of things with the fuel clause, a lot of things with base rate proceeding. And through that history I think Florida has come to a point to where the mechanisms used to set base rates to deal with clauses, to deal with statutory clauses, as well as the fuel clause, is viewed throughout the country as being one that not only works, but sets the standard. I think that is fundamental to a lot of the things that Commissioner Skop was acknowledging.

From our perspective a suggestion that that is broken or that that is in conflict with certain statutes, we would argue just the opposite. We think it is absolutely not broken. We think to have the review that is being asked for would be in conflict with several of the statutes, some of the statutory

clauses, for example, that are by statute required to be in the clause and looked at piecemeal.

I think a lot of the history in Florida would show that that is an idea that has been tested and it has been rejected for reasons in the past. So I think that that implicates issues that are well beyond what's being considered here, and that should be -- if considered should be fully briefed by the parties. I think that raises legal issues beyond me being able to articulate them even now as to whether that is truly consistent with the statutes and other issues.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second.

Commissioner, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You are actually intimating that to have a full review is not at the discretion of the Commission or is somehow not legal? Let me ask you, too, what is the harm of looking at the full picture, or are you afraid of showing the full picture?

MR. BURNETT: No, ma'am, not at all. The Commission looks at the full picture. I have been involved in the last two rate settlements. I have been through the 140 MFRs, the thousands and thousands of pages of discovery. I have had the Attorney General put me through my rigors and test my case to the limits that I would never believe. So you do get the full review, whether it is through a litigated rate case that goes

the full distance or a settlement that every one of the people before you stand up and say we have put them through the paces, and we stand behind it. It has happened.

And the full review is what you get for base rates.

For fuel, you have a proceeding every year where you look very deeply at projections, at actuals, and it's trued up every year.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's for fuel. I'm talking about the big picture on everything. How do I know that you have been prudent, which is part of my charge, in your salvaging generators, or your payroll, or all of those other things that to me after so many years just need to be looked at just to be fair? And as I said before, it could turn out to be in your favor. So I'm not sure where the "maybe not legal" part comes in. And I would like you to really tell me where we don't have discretion to do that.

MR. BURNETT: Respectfully, what we do in the base rate charge has nothing to do with what we do in fuel. Fuel is what it is. We don't earn on it. If we earned on fuel and could mark it up and it was part of something we earned a return on, I think, Commissioner, you may have an argument there. But, respectfully, fuel is a pass-through. It is not part of our base rate charges. Whether we salvage a generator has nothing to do with our fuel costs.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No, no. That's not what

I'm saying. That's not what I'm saying. Beg my indulgence.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

and I think you're not listening to what I'm saying. I said before that I have no doubt that fuel has gone up. But I haven't been able to take a big look at your picture, at the whole picture of any company that is before us now that the Commission and the past Commissioners for a number of years. And that whole picture at this point needs to be looked at because we are in such a state, as Commissioner Skop had mentioned before, that other entities are, you know, are being affected economically. Not just the residential homeowner, but major businesses, small businesses who are laying off people. People that you speak of frequently, Mr. Chairman. And the churches who have no money and they need -- they need us to finally take a look at it.

And what I'm telling you is that while I may agree with you, I understand that the fuel costs have gone up, and I have no doubt that they have for all of us, we have a right to look at the whole picture and put it into a full rate case.

And there is nothing illegal or that needs to be separate about that whatsoever in the statutes. And it's time, since it hasn't been done.

I mean, if it is illegal, then it shouldn't have been in 16 years ago or 24 years ago. I just don't agree with you

there at all. I think you are mixing up apples and oranges.

And I'm not -- I'm keeping the fuel thing separate. But looking at the rest of the picture is very, very important to figure out whether -- that this increase be given the way you have asked for it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, this is sort of unusual for me to be asking to be heard at this point, because -- of course, it's not our item, Florida Power and Light Company -- John Butler on behalf of Florida Power and Light Company. But I would ask the opportunity to make a few comments on this particular subject, because it does have an awful lot of policy implications, and we're going to be having the same issue brought before you shortly, and it seems like it might be appropriate to hear from FPL at this point.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

I think that, first of all, we need to understand the Commission has had a fuel adjustment clause since it has been a Commission. There has always been a mechanism that has always had the purpose of looking at fuel costs and evaluating them for recovery separately from other costs. Base rate proceedings have happened sometimes very frequently, sometimes less frequently, but it has been a separate matter throughout the Commission's history of regulating electric utilities. I

think it would extremely bad policy and, perhaps, illegal from the perspective of a retroactive change in policy to suddenly change the rules of the game with respect to our 2008 fuel adjustment costs in the middle of our recovery of those costs.

Regarding the subject of what has been reviewed previously for base rates and what comfort has been there, Mr. Burnett has spoken, I think, very eloquently to that point. Let me just add a few factors there specifically with respect to FPL. We had a rate review in 1999. We had a rate review in 2002. We had a rate review in 2005. In each of those instances we produced voluminous MFRs, as Mr. Burnett had indicated for Progress. They were audited by the Public Service Commission staff. There was extensive discovery with respect to them. And the settlements that were reached were reached only after those processes of review had been concluded by parties that, you know, were looking to see whether the company actually had a basis for what it was seeking in those cases.

And the review was extensive and complete. It resulted in stipulations, as Commissioner Edgar had mentioned, that were supported by a wide variety of groups having perspectives of a very different range of customer interests, and I think they did so effectively. Those stipulations resulted for FPL in a reduction from what rates were before the 1999 settlement of \$600 million per year in base rates that

have now been in effect over that time since 1999. The figures I have is that it has been about \$5-1/2 billion of rate savings or customer savings compared to what we would have had had those stipulations not been in effect.

We also had a revenue sharing mechanism that where our revenues reached certain target levels there would be a sharing of those revenues with customers. There was an extra nearly quarter of a billion of dollars of revenue sharing benefits that went back as refunds to customers. I think the Commission has done a very thorough job of looking at our rates over that period and it has been a very effective period of stipulations that have worked both to the companies' and to customers' interests.

We are in a stipulation right now that basically has a year and a half to go. It will expire at the end of 2009. Everybody's expectation when we entered into it was that we would not be mixing subjects like base rate reviews with clause recovery of costs that are properly within clauses during that period of time.

At the end of that period, any party is permitted to seek to initiate a base rate proceeding. And there is a fairly good chance that FPL will initiate a base rate proceeding that would coincide with the end of that settlement. So it is not like this is a long ways down the road before there will be a review of base rates. I think it would be very inappropriate

to slip in the back door -- I started and I will finish -- to try to combine issues of overall company performance with what are supposed to be set aside as separate issues of specific single subject recovery of costs. In this instance, the recovery of fuel costs. The Commission has used that mechanism effectively for all of the time it has been in existence and I would certainly not see a reason that it would be appropriate to change it now.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Argenziano.

2.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's great, because the stipulation wasn't really the Commission's; it was OPC's and AARP's at the time, and they had their reasons. So to your point, it wasn't the Commission's decision. It was a stipulation of other parties. And I understand that. And that stipulation is not holding on me. I can open that up at any time if I want. And, unfortunately, I'm not a lawyer, and I probably can't maybe mince words like you can, but I can be very open and very blunt, which I'm sure you are not happy with.

And I'm not trying to be adversarial to the utilities. I'm trying to do a job, and I'm trying to do my job the way the statutes require me to. And by you even suggesting that I cannot, as a Commissioner, ask for a full review is entirely wrong, and I disagree with you wholeheartedly. I

understand your point of view. You like things the way they have been. The stipulations have been that way, and I'm sure staff has done a great job for the most part on most of what they do. And I commend the utilities for the information they provide, but it wasn't a full and thorough investigation, which I was asking for.

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2.1

And it's not to beat down the utilities. It's not to say I'm looking for something. I'm trying to get a bigger picture in a very difficult decision that we have here today. And when I read the statutes, I read that I have statutory authority to ask for a picture, a bigger picture besides just a stipulation of other parties as a Commissioner. And that's all I'm trying to say.

I'm sure you're not happy with me asking for that, but I can't -- what can I say? I have been in the Legislature 11 years and lot of people weren't happy with me when I asked a lot of questions. I need those questions to able to formulate a decision, and one that I can do with good conscience. For the utilities of the state of Florida to be fairly just compensated, but I also need to see those things that I haven't seen that haven't been here in 24 years or 16 years.

So I'm not trying to say, oh, bad utility, you're hiding something. I need that information. And whether you like it or not -- at this point, Mr. Chairman, I have heard from a lot of consumers whether they are the residential

homeowner or the businessman out there. As I said before, I heard one from yesterday that said they laid off 30 people already. And that weighs on my shoulders, and I want to know. Because whether it is a fuel adjustment -- and I said before, we understand that fuel has risen -- has gone up. But the statutes also say that I can look in a greater detail to find out if everything else is where it should be, and that's all I'm asking.

2.2

So for any suggestion that it is not right to do simply because that you have been doing it that way for so long, quite frankly, that doesn't go with me, because I'm not getting the information I need by just doing it the way it has been done all along. So I don't want you to take it as personal, because it's not. If you were sitting in my seat and it weighed on your conscience, you would ask the same questions. I need this information to make an informed decision. That's all I'm asking.

You all don't have to agree with me, whatever the case is, but I don't want to make it be thought of out there by anybody who could possibly be listening to this issue that could probably make the average consumer glaze over, to think that we don't have authority to ask you for more information, because we do. I'm separating the differences between the fuel adjustment. I understand that. But I also am saying at this point I would like more information to make a better decision

as a whole.

12.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I will remind you, Commissioners, that we do have a motion.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just briefly speaking to a point that Commissioner Argenziano has raised twice. And it's a point that equally gives me concerns. Oftentimes, again, from the legal process, attorneys, judges, the judiciary like the parties to reach agreements. But, you know, I have to say, with all due respect to Commissioner Argenziano's concerns, that I share her same concerns to the extent that some of the agreements I have seen that settlements have been entered into, I kind of shake my head and question whether those were really in the best interest of all the parties.

But, again, I just think that the scrutiny goes up in relation to how many costs and when those costs are being passed through to the consumers. And then there is quite a bit happening now. I mean, we have the legislative mandates, we have all kinds of mandates. But when costs start rolling in, I mean, I think that we have to, at the Commission level, have to be diligent in reviewing those costs and any proposed

settlements.

So I think that, in fact, some of Commissioner
Argenziano's points, at least related to the concerns that she raised on the benefit of the settlements to the general body of ratepayers, are extremely well taken at least as I'm concerned.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, is there a second? Hearing none. Commissioners, we are open for another motion.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate all of the comments, and especially Commissioner Argenziano's comment about people listening in perhaps glazing over, because I know I'm getting tired. I think we have had a lot of really good discussion, and I look forward to more discussion about settlements and stipulations and rate base and clauses. And all of those are issues that, because of my interest in them, is why I applied to come to the Commission in the first place, is to have discussion and to learn more and, hopefully, weigh in and be helpful as we have full public discussions.

But I do think that we do have perhaps a more narrow issue before us, which has to do with the request for a midcourse, midyear, correction. And in full recognition of, as I said earlier, both kind of the head and the heart aspect of it, I do think that on Issue 2 before us that the staff has

recommended approval of that, which I'm not even sure that we needed to take action on, because I think it might have come -- happened as a matter of law. But, regardless, I would make a motion that we accept the staff recommendation on Issue 2. And then on -- I believe it's Issue 3. Let me make sure I get my papers in front of me. Hang on. That we substitute for the staff recommendation on Option A, Option C. And if there is anything that falls out from that, have that fall out.

2.2

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, there's a motion.

Any response?

Hearing none. Commissioners, we are open for a motion. We are open for a motion now. There was no second to the second motion, so we are open for a third motion.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'll try and take a stab at this. I mean, I think that Commissioner Argenziano has raised some concerns. And, certainly, you know, I share and respect the views of each of my colleagues. I guess, the Option C -- I mean, it seems to be a good option. But, again, I want to -- I want to make sure that if -- if it's the will of the Commission, that we can at least accommodate some of Commissioner Argenziano's concerns, either directly through incorporation in a motion, or I'll yield to try and fabricate something that everyone could be comfortable with, or get some assurances from staff that as we

move forward on a forward-going basis that we are going to be extremely diligent in reviewing some of these costs.

And I think Mr. McNulty had mentioned some of those things that might be able to be done in the interim. You know, as an attorney, I've heard some legal argument that would suggest that, you know, you can't change the rules of the game midstream. There may be merit to that. But, you know, midstream doesn't go on forever, and I think that Commissioner Argenziano has raised some excellent points. I'm not necessarily sure that, you know, I agree in principle with all of them. I mean, because it is good to agree to disagree on various issues.

But, you know, as I stated previously, you know, some of these ongoing agreements tend to cause some concerns. And I think that, you know, the scuttlebutt is is that at some point in time, and I don't think -- well, I'm not going to talk about that because one of which I already know about.

But, anyway, at some point in time, you know, the Commission is going to be tasked with addressing this, and the Public Counsel is going to be tasked with finding out what's in the best interest of the ratepayers, and the Commission is going to be tasked with approving that. And, you know, again, historically, I think, as Commissioner Argenziano has so duly pointed out, a lot of times these things just kind of get, you know, lumped in and everyone just throws in the towel and says,

okay, you know, it's a horse trade.

But, you know, some of these questions are the same questions that financial analysts are asking that monitor the utilities, because they are very concerned about stranded recoveries and other things when, you know, certain agreements are in effect for a long period of time. So I think that, you know, it takes a tremendous amount of leadership on Commissioner Argenziano's point -- I mean, part, to just come out and -- you know, it is like Jerry McGuire, the things people say -- I mean, think but don't say sometimes. And, you know, I can't say that I don't share all of her concerns.

I do think that, you know, this is somewhat of a limited proceeding. You know, if we can have a little bit further discussion on how we might be able to accommodate a concern of one of our colleagues, fine. If not, at the appropriate time, you know, we could try and get a motion that everyone could buy into.

But I think that Option C, at least in my mind, seems to be the appropriate direction for passing through a smaller fuel adjustment increase at the present time, which I think builds upon the deferral concept that Commissioner Carter has given a lot of consideration to and certainly Commissioner Edgar, as well as Commissioner Argenziano. And I know Commissioner McMurrian -- we are going to get you on board. We're trying.

But, anyway, as it works out, you know, it's okay to agree to disagree on issues. Because, again, when it comes down to financial management or other concerns, you know, everyone needs to balance the interests of their respective stakeholders. But, again, to my Commissioner -- I mean, to my colleague, Commissioner Argenziano, if we could, you know, find something that would at least give some certainty, you know, it would be good, I think, to have a unanimous decision here on this as we move forward with these fuel adjustment proceedings, if we could find a way to accommodate that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Is that a motion, Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Well, I think if -- Commissioner

Argenziano, if you could give me some help here, maybe I could

form a ---

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You know, I just say vote your conscience. That's all. That's what I'm going to do.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay.

MR. COOKE: Chairman.

2.3

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Cooke.

MR. COOKE: Chairman, can I just -- at the risk of making things messier, the legality of looking into the information I think was raised, and I think it is appropriate for me to say what I understood Commissioner Argenziano asking for was data gathering, essentially. And I view us as having that ability to do regardless of whether there are stipulations

or not.

We're not talking about opening a rate case. We're not talking about a limited proceeding. All we would be doing would be collecting information and analyzing information and reporting that to the Commission. That seems to me is a separate subject, and I don't think -- I didn't get the understanding that Commissioner Argenziano was trying to mix the fuel clause with the stipulations, et cetera. I think she was asking for that type of information. So you may want to address it in terms of -- I am hearing, quite frankly, a consensus on C, and maybe you might want to address separately some information gathering, if that is useful to you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, does that help us get to where -- I mean, does that clear it up for us a little?

One second. Commissioner McMurrian, and then I will come back to you, Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I was thinking as we were -as we had the earlier motion before us, and I think you all
know where I'm headed. But I thought maybe it might be good to
take Issue 2 separately, because my vote would, I think, be
consistent with the majority on Issue 2, so I will make a
motion at this time to approve staff's recommendation on Issue
2, with the clarification that Mr. Slemkewicz made earlier,
that the word "with" in the recommendation statement would be
changed to "after."

1	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, on Issue 2 we have a
3	motion and a second, with the staff language change on Page 10,
4	changed from the word "with" to the word "after." Are we all
5	clear on that?
6	COMMISSIONER SKOP: (Inaudible; microphone off.)
7	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Page 10 in Issue 2 on the
8	recommendation, the word at the end of that sentence on the
9	recommendation, change the word "with" to the word "after,"
10	where it would read, "The storm cost-recovery surcharge should
11	be eliminated after the last billing cycle in July 2008."
12	Commissioners, any further
13	COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'm fine with that.
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We've got a motion just to
15	Issue 2.
16	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Second.
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those in favor let it be known
18	by the sign of aye.
19	(Unanimous affirmative vote.)
20	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like sign.
21	Show it done. Okay.
22	Thank you, Commissioner McMurrian.
23	Okay. Now, I guess that brings us back to Issue 3.
24	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chairman, I guess I can
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: I believe it does. Is that right?

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, sir.

1.4

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you for recognizing me, Mr. Chair.

And I guess I would be in favor of adopting Option C with respect to Issue 3. You know, perhaps, I guess, in the order or whatever the Commission would grant approving this, perhaps there could be some language that would encompass Commissioner Argenziano's concerns that, you know, that we need to be diligent in reviewing costs on any opportunity we have, because that is the task of the Commission. But at least — and I may have missed — and my apologies if I missed something earlier on a motion because I've got some tunnel vision going on here. But perhaps I don't often hear things, and I couldn't hear half of what our general counsel was kind of saying before. So I may have missed the opportunity to second Commissioner Argenziano's motion previously, and for which I would probably apologize. But sometimes I hear — don't hear everything that I should.

But, anyway, I guess where I would be with this is I would make a motion to adopt Option C, and subject to staff putting in some sort of per/cu/tory ckkkk 1:15:39 T2 precatory sppppp language that we need to look at costs on a diligent manner on a forward-going basis. And, Mr. Cooke, could you help me out with that a little bit on how to frame that?

1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Cooke.
2	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: (Inaudible. Microphone
3	off.)
4	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am. Commissioner
5	Argenziano.
6	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think my motion came and
7	went, and it was more specific. So I think that you just
8	better go with what is on the table and vote however you want.
9	Because the motion I made was a specific motion for detailed
10	and full review. And if you're making that motion which
11	already got shot down, then you might as well just stick
12	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair, thank you. I will
13	make the motion to adopt Option C.
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.
15	Commissioner Edgar.
16	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry, I am
17	compelled.
18	Commissioner Argenziano, I agree with almost
19	everything that I think you said. A few points not, but almost
20	all. Commissioner Skop's suggestion that we add language
21	saying that we will diligently review costs, quite frankly, to
22	me makes the inference that we don't on a general basis, and I
23	think that that would not be truthful.
24	The reason I did not second or agree with the motion
75	that Commissioner Argenziane made was because quite frankly

in your statement about needing a full review, I interpreted that as a full-blown rate case either in November or January.

And, quite frankly, I just didn't think that was realistic.

That's not the same thing as not desirable, but not realistic.

And that was -- that was my concern as to the meaning of full review. And if, indeed, we could get there in recognition of your comments that you had said earlier that perhaps a more high level review would not get you to where you were trying to help us get. So I think we are actually pretty close.

However, I made a motion in favor of Option C, and it did not get a second. And, quite frankly, I don't understand the difference between your motion and mine, and I would like to have that clarified.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Commissioner Edgar, and my apologies to the Commission. Oftentimes -- sometimes I have trouble hearing things down here, and, frankly, I may have missed the motion, so my personal apologies to you. And I would withdraw my motion and defer to you to make the motion, as a gesture of my apology.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Commissioner Skop.

Because I just, quite frankly, wasn't sure why when I made it

it didn't go, and why you are willing to follow up with what I

thought was the same thing. But if there was a distinction,

then I just wanted to make sure that I was clear on that. So thank you for that clarification.

2.1

Mr. Chairman, if it is appropriate, and if it does not -- if it is not the will of the majority, I certainly understand that, but I appreciate the opportunity to try to make a second try at trying to reach consensus and take into account the concerns that I have heard and that I have myself.

have disposed of Issue 2, then looking at Issues 3, 4, and then 5, I would make a motion that instead of the staff recommendation for Option A, that we adopt Option C. And my understanding of Option C includes, as we stated earlier, that when we are back for the rest of the fuel clause discussion in November that the staff will present to us the most accurate numbers and information that we have at that point in time, looking backward and forward, and that that would be a part of our further discussion in November. And if that is not clear, I'll try again.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I would second that. And just, again, in apology to Commissioner Edgar for not seconding the motion at the appropriate time. I think repeatedly through multiple agendas and hearings that I seem to have trouble hearing down at this end. And I know that staff is trying to work diligently to address some of the sound quality issues of the room.

1	But, again, no disrespect was meant or intended in
2	any way. I think I probably stated that I have trouble hearing
3	many different times, and I think that if I failed to do
4	something that was appropriate, again, I extend my apologies.
5	But it is probably, honestly, because I couldn't hear it.
6	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner Skop. As
7	always, a scholar and a gentleman.
8	Commissioners, we have a motion. Is there a debate?
9	It has been moved and properly seconded. All those
10	in favor, let it be known by the sign of aye.
11	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
13	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Aye.
14	All those opposed, like sign.
15	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Aye.
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Show it done, 3-2.
18	Commissioner McMurrian.
19	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: And along with my earlier
20	thought about Issue 2, with respect to Issues 4 and 5, I don't
21	really intend to dissent on Issues 4 and 5, because the
22	effective date would be the same whether you choose Option A or
23	Option C. And, of course, the docket is to remain open. So I
24	just wanted to clarify that.
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: So your dissent would be on

1	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Issue 3.
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Issue 3 as pertaining to Option C,
3	correct?
4	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Right.
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.
6	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just to get on record why I
7	dissent will be following is because there is not a full
8	review.
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.
10	Thank you, Commissioners.
11	Let's do this, Commissioners, I know we just got
12	back, and we've got we are going to be going next to Item
13	10 I'm looking at my notes here. But let's take a quick
14	break. Ten after. We'll come back at ten after.
15	(Recess.)
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1	
1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: 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
6	certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically
8	reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this
9	transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
11	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative
12	or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in
13	the action.
	DATED THIS 21st DAY OF JULY, 2008.
14	Qua a Direct
16	JANE FAUROT, RPR
17	Official FPSC Hearings Reporter FPSC Division of Commission Clerk
18	(850) 413-6732
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