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STEVE ADUBATO, host:

Hi. I'm Steve Adubato. Welcome to a very special edition of CAUCUS UP CLOSE. For the next half-hour, everything, I mean everything you've ever wanted to know about energy but didn't know where to ask, how to ask, you're going to find out. And one of people you're going to find out that from is Jeanne Fox. She is the president of the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, otherwise known as the BPU.

Good to see you, Jeanne.

Ms. JEANNE M. FOX (President, New Jersey Board of Public Utilities): Nice to be here, Steve.

ADUBATO: Could you give the short version of--BPU is?

Ms. FOX: Well, we're a state agency of 300 or so people. We regulate electric, gas, water, some sewer, cable TV and telecommunications.

ADUBATO: It's a lot.

Ms. FOX: It's a lot.

ADUBATO: And your background before you got into this is?

Ms. FOX: I spent seven years at the Environmental Protection Agency under Bill Clinton regulating New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. And before that, I was at the Department of Environmental Protection, the state environmental agency...

ADUBATO: Right.

Ms. FOX: ...for three years under Governor Florio. At about 10 years before that, for 10 years before that, I worked for the board of public utilities.

ADUBATO: Define "regulate." People use the term and it means different things to different people. What do you mean?

Ms. FOX: Well, for instance, most utilities are monopolies. So we don't want them to charge whatever they can charge. So you regulate how much they can charge people, you regulate their service, set what the service requirements are, make sure that they meet their service requirements, penalize them if they don't. Typically they do, though. And just make sure that if they have to do financing, constructions, you make sure that you approve that.

ADUBATO: Hm.

Ms. FOX: They can't spend money without it. And the rates are put into effect. But we're also getting into new areas because there's competition in telecommunications. There's competition in energy. So it's a new way of regulation now.

ADUBATO: Do you also determine--this is important for people to understand--do you determine, Jeanne, what rates people can charge, but whether for cable or telephone rates or gas, utilities? Do you say, 'Look, no. You're not going to get that rate increase'? You folks determine it. There are commissioners who serve on the board of public utilities, and you serve as the president.

Ms. FOX: There's five commissioners appointed by the governor. They have six-year terms. The governor can--and it has to be bipartisan, no more than three of one party.

ADUBATO: Right.

Ms. FOX: The governor at the time can name any of those five to be president. So I'm the president which I'm the first among equals type of thing. But we all vote on the--on decisions together. I hire and fire and that type of thing.

ADUBATO: Got you.

Ms. FOX: And we really do the best thing. But with rates, we set electric rates and gas rates and water and sewer rates for about half of gas, water and sewer. We don't do municipal water companies, just private water companies. In the telephone area, there was a decision back in the '90s that's an alternative form of regulation, so we have some control over the rates of Verizon, but not like the other utilities. It's different now.

ADUBATO: Got you.

Ms. FOX: And cable rates, unfortunately, Congress in 2000, they deregulated. Anything--all cable rates except for basic cable service. We regulate that, but soon when there's competition state-wide, we won't even have any control over any cable rates.

ADUBATO: All right. Let's talk energy. The number one, the number one energy issue in New Jersey is?

Ms. FOX: Well, it's probably price, and the future of the--of what we're going to be paying. It's a national, international issue, with the cost of oil and natural gas going up across the world that impacts us here and we're working on that. Part of that, fitting into that is also dirty air, greenhouse gas emissions, global climate change.

ADUBATO: Whoa. Back up. Greenhouse gas emissions.

Ms. FOX: Right.

ADUBATO: Translate.

Ms. FOX: Carbon dioxide emissions primarily. Then also other greenhouse gases which basically are pollutants. A lot of it comes from power plants that burn coal, oil, some natural gas. There are other sources.

ADUBATO: Other states? Coming from other states?

Ms. FOX: A lot of other states, and especially the coal states, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, west of us. Unfortunately, we use a lot of the electricity from their coal. We also get the air pollution. About one third of our pollution in New Jersey comes from out of state.

ADUBATO: And, let me get this straight. So we have certain regulations about our air. Right? Try to have tough standards.

Ms. FOX: Set by the federal Environmental Protection Agency, based on human health.

ADUBATO: But even if the state says we're going to do everything we can to control or limit air pollution, you can't stop the air, you know, and the pollution in it from coming into your state from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, wherever.

Ms. FOX: And that's why some Eastern states like New Jersey have sued Midwestern states and the Environmental Protection Agency to stop that because we can't stop the air from blowing this way.

ADUBATO: OK. Let's talk a little bit more about energy. It's interesting. There's a campaign that you're involved in right now. And by the way, you've seen these spots on television, you've seen some of the magazine spots, newspaper spots. Radio as well?

Ms. FOX: Yes.

ADUBATO: New Jersey clean power choice program. You see it. Put--by the way, put the logo up so everyone can see what it looks like. What is it?

Ms. FOX: It is an option for customers of all the electric companies in the state of New Jersey to voluntarily buy green energy, clean energy, renewable energy, directly simply on their electric bill. So every month, you could, as little \$6 a month, you can pay that extra every month and you will be getting clean energy that's not polluting.

ADUBATO: Wait a minute. As I'm looking at this brochure, describe it, OK? Guys, now what are we looking at right there? That's one of the spots from the Web site? It explains what it is? "A simple way to support clean, renewable sources of energy." Now, no one's going to be against that. Everyone says, 'Yeah, I want to be a part of that.' The question is how do you actually, as you're watching this program or seen one of the ads, one of the public service announcements, whatever we're going to call them, how does someone say, 'Yeah, I want to be a part of that'? How do they do it?

Ms. FOX: Well, it's very easy. Everybody's April electric bill will have this bill insert. And they can very simply--it's very simple to do. We designed it for me and people like me. We're very busy. We don't have a lot of time. You open it up. There's four green power companies--clean, renewable companies that have products.

ADUBATO: Got you.

Ms. FOX: You choose which one of them you want, you check it off, you seal it, you mail it, it's self-stamped envelope there. You can just do it that way. Or you can go to the Web pages that are listed there.

ADUBATO: Let's--by the way, if you logon to the BPU Web site, does it help us?

Ms. FOX: Yes. We have a...

ADUBATO: By the way, give the Web site while we put it up on the air.

Ms. FOX: [www.bpu.state.nj.us](http://www.bpu.state.nj.us). That will then link to a clean power Web site as well. And you can set it up that way for the clean power Web site.

ADUBATO: How many people can sign up for it?

Ms. FOX: Well, so far, we started it with JCP&L and with PSCNG in October. There was a bill mailing then. Unfortunately, at that time because of the international market, the cost of natural gas has gone up dramatically, four times in the last couple of years.

ADUBATO: Right.

Ms. FOX: People's heating bills went up. So about 3,000, over 3,000 customers signed up for it basically in October. In April, which is kind of earth month now...

ADUBATO: We should let everyone know we're doing to this program in the beginning of May. But the program--listen, these subjects, these topics, these issues and challenges aren't going away. So go ahead.

Ms. FOX: Yeah, you pull out your bill insert from April. Your electric bill has that in there. And you can just sign that up. If you can't go to our Web site, you can go to the clean power Web site and you can sign up that way. We have also links for the four green power companies.

ADUBATO: Got you.

Ms. FOX: But as little as \$6 a month, you can sign up for this. It's voluntary. I encourage anybody who has some extra money, or if they really are environmental, and many New Jerseyans are, that they should do this because we're buying extra renewable energy, clean energy, which means there's less pollution coming from those coal plants.

ADUBATO: All right. Let's talk about so-called alternative energy sources. Solar means what?

Ms. FOX: Solar is photovoltaic, is the technical term.

ADUBATO: What?

Ms. FOX: Photovoltaic. That's why we call it solar. It is...

ADUBATO: Translate it.

Ms. FOX: Well, it is--silicon on a panel that most people put on their roofs, businesses, large businesses, small businesses, homeowners. About 1300 of them now in the state of New Jersey have done it over the last five years. It helps save that customer, that person, electricity and they're saving money because they're using a lot less electricity.

ADUBATO: Right.

Ms. FOX: They're producing their own. They can actually, if they're not using it, can sell it back to the utility. The utility will pay them what they would have paid the utility at that time. So their saving money for themselves, they're reducing pollution because they're now buying--they're using their own clean energy. They're producing their own electricity. It's also good for the economy. We had five years ago, six solar installations in the state. We now have about 1300. There were two companies that installed photovoltaic five years ago. There are now 100 companies and they all have good paying jobs. So it's good for our economy.

ADUBATO: Right.

Ms. FOX: It's also good for the environment, good for health because it's reducing pollution, and it helps that person, that customer, that business because your reducing your electricity bill. We give rebates up to 50 to 60 percent of cost of installation. We also have credits that you can sell that utilities have to buy because the legislature in '99 required that any utility buying electric supply, a certain percentage has to be from renewable energy sources.

ADUBATO: Why?

Ms. FOX: To help clean up the air. What's what the legislature said.

ADUBATO: So that's how public policy is trying to drive peoples' actions. Is solar the future?

Ms. FOX: Solar is part of the future.

ADUBATO: What else is part of the future?

Ms. FOX: Wind is part of the future.

ADUBATO: Describe that.

Ms. FOX: Wind is windmills. Large wind turbines.

ADUBATO: We are, by the way, Jeanne, we are taping in Newark, New Jersey.

Ms. FOX: Yes.

ADUBATO: You know because your office is not far away from here.

Ms. FOX: Right down the street.

ADUBATO: Right down the street. Windmills in cities?

Ms. FOX: Well, it's possible. There's the aesthetic value, and so far in New Jersey, we have some farms and some smaller wind turbines around.

Atlantic City has the first coastal wind farm.

ADUBATO: Hmm.

Ms. FOX: On the Eastern Seaboard of the United States. They have--they have the wind turbines of the Atlantic County Utility Authority. They've done a great job. I think they're beautiful. I think they're gorgeous. They're very big. Out west, there are thousands of them going up everywhere. Pennsylvania, the senator of Pennsylvania, New York, has a number of them. New York is going to be putting some of them upstate. Unfortunately, New Jersey doesn't have much wind on our land. But we will buy--our electric companies will buy supply that comes from West Virginia, from Pennsylvania, these big wind farms out there. And what's good about it, we're buying that electricity which is clean, no pollution.

ADUBATO: No pollution.

Ms. FOX: No pollution from wind. And we get less coal pollution coming and less of that.

ADUBATO: We have to--we have to do this, don't we, because we need alternative sources, and--but I want you to talk to me about nuclear.

Ms. FOX: Well, nuclear, New Jersey has a number of nuclear plants, three in south Jersey, one down the shore in Ocean County, and they provide about half of the electricity for the state of New Jersey.

ADUBATO: Why don't we have more?

Ms. FOX: There haven't been any new nuclear plants built in this country since the late '70s.

ADUBATO: Because?

Ms. FOX: I think Three Mile Island.

ADUBATO: That did it, didn't it?

Ms. FOX: That did it, yes, in 1979, I think it was. Maybe '78.

ADUBATO: Chernobyl didn't help.

Ms. FOX: That certainly didn't help either, although none of it--none of the facilities in the United States are built like Chernobyl.

ADUBATO: By the way, you mentioned JCP&L, Jersey's Central Power and Light. Steve Morgan, who is the president of JCP&L, will just--will be with us little--just a little bit as we continue to talk about energy. Quick, help me out in this. Most people don't like to talk about energy, don't understand energy, we complain about gas prices, you know, or whatever and we try to make the connection, you know, oil, gas, whatever, energy. It's all the same. Well, it's not. Here's the question. How do we get the public more engaged, interested and concerned about energy because it does directly affect our lives? How do you do that?

Ms. FOX: It affects us individually, it affects our economy, it affects the businesses of this state and jobs. Governor Corzine has us starting to work

on with eight other state departments, our energy master plan. We're supposed to do them every three years. There hasn't been one, really, since 1991 when I was back at the BPU and DEP. Governor Corzine's asked us to start that process...

ADUBATO: Right.

Ms. FOX: ...with eight other state agencies, where we're going to plan not just for electricity and gas but for transportation. Where is this state going? He wants to say, where are our needs? Where are the supplies coming from? And based on this campaign last year, how can we reduce our energy needs by 20 percent by the year 2020 by using energy efficiency?

ADUBATO: Say it again. Reduce--governor's calling for this?

Ms. FOX: Reduce our energy needs, our electricity needs specifically, by 20 percent by the year 2020. It is doable. It will be--it will be a stretch. But we think we can do it.

ADUBATO: Big pay-off?

Ms. FOX: Big pay-off because that reduces prices. He also has asked us, and we can do it, to do 20 percent of our electricity by the year 2020 that will come from renewable energy, which will obviously also help for air quality and public health.

ADUBATO: You love your job, don't you?

Ms. FOX: I love my job.

ADUBATO: Challenges every day. You've been there a few years, but the challenges are no less than when you got there.

Ms. FOX: No, in fact, they're increasing because the more we know about global climate change, the scarier it gets.

ADUBATO: Well, your passion, your commitment to public service is something we greatly respect and appreciate. We haven't had you on, and you add a lot to the program, and more importantly you add a lot to the public discourse. We'll continue talking about energy. Thank you so much, Jeanne.

Ms. FOX: Thank you for having me.

ADUBATO: Stay right there because when you go out to the green room, and it is green, I like to use the term "green" today, Steve Morgan, who is the president of Jersey Central Power and Light will be with us as CAUCUS UP CLOSE continues. Stay with us. We'll be right back.

Good job.

Announcer: If you would like more information on this program or if you'd like to express an opinion, e-mail at [innfo@caucusnj.org](mailto:innfo@caucusnj.org). And visit us on the Web at [www.caucusnj.org](http://www.caucusnj.org).

ADUBATO: There he is, Steve Morgan, president of Jersey Central Power and Light. Good to see you, Steve.

Mr. STEPHEN E. MORGAN (President, JCP&L): Nice to see you.

ADUBATO: Let's make it clear that JCP&L, Jersey Central Power and Light, is a wholly owned subsidiary of First Energy.

Mr. MORGAN: Right.

ADUBATO: First Energy is?

Mr. MORGAN: First Energy is a--is a company based in Akron, Ohio, that owns six operating electric utilities as well as some other unregulated businesses. Generation, nuclear and other generation as well as some retail services.

ADUBATO: You heard what the president of BPU, Jeanne Fox, had to say.

Mr. MORGAN: Right.

ADUBATO: Right. Talk to us about how you see it, you know, heading up this--you're an energy provider. What are some of the things you...

Mr. MORGAN: We're an energy deliverer.

ADUBATO: An energy deliverer. Right. What are some of the things you guys are into, particularly some of these interesting ways of finding alternative energy sources? What are you doing?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, First Energy, the parent, obviously has a generation portfolio. Nothing in New Jersey to speak of, but largely to the West. First Energy, as a matter of fact, had one of the largest and state-of-the-art scrubbed, fully scrubbed plants at its Bruce Mansfield plant back in the, I guess, the late to--late '70s, early '80s.

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. MORGAN: A plant which I think was really one of the precursors to the scrubbed coal...

ADUBATO: What does that mean, scrubbed coal. Make that come alive for folks.

Mr. MORGAN: They take the affluent gas that's, the byproducts of burning coal, and clean it up, scrub it, so to speak, so that what's coming out of the stack is not that black cloud of smoke that you typically associate with a smokestack of a power plant or heavy industry. It's water vapor and...

ADUBATO: Sure. You know, Steve, we were talking about this before we got on the air. It's interesting. You came in in January of 2004.

Mr. MORGAN: Correct.

ADUBATO: And for some of us, New Jersey, down the New Jersey shore, I remember, we were hanging out down at the Jersey shore at the time, in the summer of 2003, there was a little blackout, right?

Mr. MORGAN: Right.

ADUBATO: And JCP&L was the utility involved. You said it was before your time, but while that happened, the company has learned a great deal from that.

Mr. MORGAN: Right.

ADUBATO: Such as?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, you know, the Barrier Peninsula or the Barrier Island, different people call it different things, is served by transmission lines. And at that point in time, we had submarine cable that had failed, another submarine cable that went under Barnegat Bay, that was out of service. And so when the problem first occurred, what essentially happened was we lost all of the load. And there was no way to serve it. Since that day, we spent in excess of \$18 million providing new sources of supply into that peninsula. And so today, what we call in our--in the utility parlance, an N minus one planning criteria. Meaning any one thing can go wrong and you can still survive.

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. MORGAN: We're actually off peak, N minus four down there now.

ADUBATO: Translate that.

Mr. MORGAN: We could have four things fail and still be able to serve our customers off peak. In the summer, we're--clearly two things could go wrong and we're still OK to serve. So we've made a tremendous investment down there.

ADUBATO: It's interesting how we don't like to think about energy. We don't like to think about power sources, if you will. But all of a sudden something happens, and everyone, you know, all the public interest is a lot greater. You know, which has its pros and cons, but clearly it was opportunity, not just for your company but for everyone to take a look at what they were doing.

Mr. MORGAN: And, you know the other thing it was, it was--it was a learning opportunity for a lot of us because there was an example where government...

ADUBATO: Yes.

Mr. MORGAN: ...the utility, and the public cooperated, and we got a lot of work done in a very short period of time, which, I have to say, would not happen under normal circumstances because, well, of course, BPU mandated that we get work done.

ADUBATO: Yes.

Mr. MORGAN: The public officials were supportive. All of the permitting and licensing and so forth was...

ADUBATO: Government moved faster than it otherwise would have, Steve, really?

Mr. MORGAN: Absolutely. Yeah. It was collaborative.

ADUBATO: That's a good thing.

Mr. MORGAN: Everybody, you know, everybody knew they needed to play a role.

ADUBATO: Have we reached the end of this era where cheap energy is what it's

all about? I mean, just, that's gone, that's over, right?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, you know, we, citizens of the US have been spoiled. I have to say. I'm an engineer by training, but I've been around the world. And in most parts of the world, energy costs are much, much higher than they are here. We have--I mean, we've all benefitted from it. Our economy, our lifestyles have benefitted from cheap energy. Relatively speaking, I think it's still cheap. Comparatively, gasoline is still relatively cheap compared to, let's say, Europe.

ADUBATO: The operative word is relatively, right?

Mr. MORGAN: Relatively.

ADUBATO: So if it's \$3 a gallon, and we're freaking out, we're saying, 'Wait a minute.'

Mr. MORGAN: Right.

ADUBATO: 'It's--you got to be kidding me.' Well, relative to what it was, that's one thing.

Mr. MORGAN: Yes.

ADUBATO: Or where we want it to be again, but relative to Europe.

Mr. MORGAN: In other parts of the world, it's still relatively cheap. But, obviously, it has an adverse impact on our lifestyle.

ADUBATO: Sure it does.

Mr. MORGAN: My natural gas bill, my heating bill went up 300 percent in the last winter.

ADUBATO: Three hundred percent.

Mr. MORGAN: And--yeah. Not many...

ADUBATO: So what do we do--what do we do as citizens? What do you say to citizens who are saying, you know, 'You're the head of a big company, I mean, you could do something about it. What can I do about it?' What do you say to them?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, I think there are a lot of things we can do. We can--we can use our energy more wisely. We're very wasteful as a country, as a...

ADUBATO: For example.

Mr. MORGAN: Well, for example, insulation of our buildings. Jeanne talked, I know, about the energy master plan. One of the things that I've been a proponent for is, you know, instead of mandating certain things in the energy consumption area, let's talk about how we consume that energy and let's--and let's take care of that building--indoor building codes for example. Improving the insulation value in our walls and ceilings has a dramatic impact. There are federal programs and state has adopted a lot of those standards. So we need to get people to adopt them and use them.

ADUBATO: Would it have an impact on price?

Mr. MORGAN: I think in the, you know, I'm a capitalist at heart, so, yeah, I do believe it's supply and demand. What we are seeing right now is an era we went through about 20 years where we had an oversupply situation.

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. MORGAN: That's pretty much been eaten up now through just natural load growth and consumption increases. We're in a situation now where supply and demand are pretty balanced. And as supply is outstripped by demand, price goes up. I mean, we all understand that.

ADUBATO: You know, there are a couple of initiatives that you're involved in at JCP&L that I want to give you a chance to highlight. The Power Systems Institute, PSI, what is it? It's a college. Why is it important?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, Power Systems Institute is a--is a partnership between local community colleges and Jersey Central and First Energy. We took our training program, recognizing the demographic situation, really started about 1997, at Ohio Edison, one of the First Energy companies.

ADUBATO: Right.

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Mr. MORGAN: We saw the need to improve the quality of our training, and saw the demographic needs facing us coming at us. And so we partnered with local college to create a curriculum that prepared students for the kind of technical training that was going to be required in the future and married it with our physical skills training that we actually provide in house. So the college, the community college provides the math, the, you know, the language arts, the physics, and apply--all these all apply.

ADUBATO: Which colleges are we talking about here?

Mr. MORGAN: In New Jersey, we're talking about Raritan Valley. Actually it's Raritan Valley and Warren Community College. They have partnered together.

ADUBATO: So it's part of the--really the community effort on the part of JCP&L. The other initiative that is run, in fact by First Energy, is Harvest for Hunger. Is?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, Harvest for Hunger is just one of the things, many things that our employees are focused on that they do in support of the community. You know, Jersey Central and First Energy Foundation in partnership support our communities. We live in the communities that we serve, by and large. And so we're very, you know, very involved in the--in the quality of life in those communities. And so we support a lot of the community-based organizations. Our people deal directly with their volunteer efforts.

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. MORGAN: Harvest for Hunger is just one dramatic example of how our people serve the needs in our communities.

ADUBATO: What do they do? I mean, how do you encourage your employees to actually participate?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, we have, thankfully, a lot of dedicated people who have taken upon themselves to collect monies and collect foods. And Harvest for Hunger is an outgrowth of the national effort. I think it's sponsored by First Harvest, which is kind of a national consortium of food banks...

ADUBATO: Sure.

Mr. MORGAN: ...to raise food for those in our communities who need help. And so what we have in our company is a lot of dedicated people who had taken--started initiatives. I know we had a jewelry sale, for example, where everybody brought in their jewelry. And they all bought it back, you know, and then the monies, proceeds were donated to Harvest for Hunger. This year I'm proud to say all of our employees raised over \$9,000, which for your viewers translates into about 47,000 pounds of capability, food capability for these food banks that we support.

ADUBATO: Well, it's important...

Mr. MORGAN: That's huge.

ADUBATO: That is huge. By the way, we're putting up information about your company if people want to find out more. Our Web site will connect viewers as well.

In the couple minutes we have left, let me ask you. You said you're an engineer by training.

Mr. MORGAN: Right.

ADUBATO: By background. Now you're the president of JCP&L here. Did your engineering background or to what degree did your engineering background prepare you or not prepare you to be the president, the CEO? It's a different job.

Mr. MORGAN: It is, and I'd say, thankfully, I decided early in my career I didn't want to be an engineer's engineer. I've been in operating roles and management roles...

ADUBATO: Running things.

Mr. MORGAN: ...pretty much--pretty much since the early days. I mean, I would--I was an engineer's engineer, I suppose, for about three years, and then I went out into the field and got into the operation side of the business, which is where I've been for the better part of 29 years.

ADUBATO: You know, when you're trying to keep things going like this, you can try to do--you can do all the right things, but something could happen at any point.

Mr. MORGAN: Right.

ADUBATO: And when you're dealing with energy, it has such a dramatic impact on people's lives, to what degree in the minute or so we have left, do you think about that?

Mr. MORGAN: Well, I think about it all the time. But here's the--here's the positive side. I've got a great team of people. See, it's not me. I don't do it, they do it, 1600 people at Jersey Central Power and Light. And when things are at their worst, they're at their best. And that's been, I think, the hallmark of Jersey Central, and, in fact, the utility industry for the last hundred or so years.

ADUBATO: And the greatest satisfaction you get out of your work is?

Mr. MORGAN: Making improvements. Finding solutions to problems. That's what we're here for. Solving problems.

ADUBATO: Yeah, but that's part of an engineer's background and training.

Mr. MORGAN: Well, that's true.

ADUBATO: Is finding solutions to problems. By the way, we should also note that you've been a strong supporter of our partners at public television at New Jersey Network for a long time. And all of us in public television appreciate that.

Let me just say this: The issue of energy, we said in the beginning of the program that we were going to talk about energy. Everything you ever wanted to know about energy. I know we've barely scratched the surface with President Fox and yourself. And I assure folks this will not be the last program we do on the issue of energy and related issues. And, Steve, I want to thank you for being with us, and I'm sure you'll be back again. Great job.

Mr. MORGAN: It's been my pleasure. Thank you.

ADUBATO: Great job.

Announcer: If you would like more information on this program or if you'd like to express an opinion, e-mail us at [info@caucusnj.org](mailto:info@caucusnj.org). And visit us online at [caucusnj.org](http://caucusnj.org).

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