1	PARTICIPATING:
2	LESLIE J. PAUGH and GRACE JAYE, FPSC
3	Division of Legal Services.
4	JOE JENKINS, Director, MARK FUTRELL, WAYNE
5	MAKIN, ROLAND FLOYD, JIM BREMAN and BOB TRAPP, FPSC
6	Division of Electric and Gas.
7	TARIK NORIEGA and EVA SAMAAN, FPSC Division
8	of Auditing & Financial Analysis.
9	BILL TALBOTT, FPSC Executive Director.
10	MARY BANE, FPSC Deputy Executive Director,
11	Technical.
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(Hearing convened at 9:45 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Good morning. I'd like to begin this special agenda conference.

Commissioner Deason made a very good point. A lot of the people in this room are billing on a hourly basis so we wanted to be as quick as possible to make sure we move along on this issue.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: There are at least two former Justices of the Supreme Court probably here to make sure we interpret their decisions correctly.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I wish we could ask them to comment, but that said (laughter) we'll be working through it. I spoke with Mr. Jenkins and Leslie, Commissioners, and if you don't mind I was going to have them introduce the -- tee up the rec; go through the rec from the beginning to the end; do the dismissal and then all of the points of the rec. would just request that we try to stay as quick as possible and then if Commissioners have questions, that's fine. We just reserve them to the end and then start the discussion. I also wanted to point out that Roly Marante from the Governor's Office who handles Central Florida issues and Hispanic Affairs for the Governor is here.

commissioner Deason: Mr. Chairman, would
you prefer that we kind of let Staff go through the
entire rec before we start asking questions, or do you

want questions as they go through?

substantive, and I assume that most of the people, and our press, as diligent as they are, and I know everyone in the audience has probably read it, but there's a lot of people that are listening in that probably don't understand some of the nuances here. I just wanted a quick walk-through just so we know what we're doing, and then we tee it up from there, if that's all right with the --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's fine. I agree. That's probably the best way.

commissioner clark: Mr. Chairman, I know I heard you make a comment to Staff -- not up here -- about the quality of this recommendation, and it certainly is very good. I also appreciated the fact that when I had questions and asked for them to do further looking they were very prompt and provided that information. So they've done an excellent job.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I have to concur with that. It was a fantastic rec. It was an enjoyable read, although it was a long read. And I never say

that about recs. Okay. Very good. Leslie.

MS. PAUGH: Good morning, Commissioners. As you know we're here on the Staff recommendation posthearing of the joint petition for determination of need of the Utilities Commission City of New Smyrna Beach and Duke New Smyrna.

The Joint Petition was filed back in August. We had four days of hearing and we had additional oral argument. What you have in the recommendation is Issue 1A, is the primary recommendation to deny motions to dismiss. The alternative recommendation is to grant motions to dismiss. The remainder of the recommendation is on the merits of the case.

with respect to the primary recommendation on the motions to dismiss, it can quite simply be summed up as both the City and Duke New Smyrna are proper applicants under the Power Plant Siting Act and Section 403.519. That determination is arrived at by analyzing the clear language of Section 403.503 which is the definition of applicant, electric utility regulated electric company. The City is one of the enumerated entities for an electric utility, therefore, an applicant. Duke New Smyrna is also one of the seven entities enumerated in the statute as an applicant in this situation.

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It's Primary Staff's position that the arguments made by Florida Power Corporation and Florida Power and Light constructing the statutes and going into statutory analysis and enactment are not -- do not have the greater weight of authority in this instance. It is not necessary to go beyond the clear statements of the statutes to find that they are applicants.

In addition, Duke New Smyrna Primary Staff's position is that the applicants are applicants collectively and individually. In other words, it is not necessary for Duke New Smyrna to be a part of the contract with New Smyrna Beach to be an applicant on its on. It is as an EWG an applicant under the Power Plant Siting Act. In addition, the EWG comes within the Commission's Grid Bill jurisdiction in Ten Year Site Plan jurisdiction, so it is subject to the Commission's jurisdiction in a number of ways.

Primary Staff's analysis of the dormant

Commerce Clause and preemption arguments are that

the -- they are important arguments, the Commission

can discuss them, but that is not necessary in this

instance to reach a decision on this. With that I'll

turn it over to Alternative Staff.

MS. JAYE: Good morning, Commissioners.

Alternative Staff recommendation on the motions to dismiss has been provided to you in order to help highlight the arguments of the two movants in this case, that as Florida Power and Light Company and Florida Power Corporation.

Alternative Staff's analysis summarizes the main arguments of these movants and the arguments are as follows: The first argument is that Duke New Smyrna makes an assertion that is subject to the Commission's Grid Bill authority at Footnote 8, Page 14 of the Joint Petitioners' brief.

In the Joint Petition itself, the joint petitioners assert that Duke New Smyrna comes under Section 366.02(2) Florida Statutes. That is the statutory definition of electric utility.

In the Alternative Staff recommendation you'll find that Staff points out that under ejusdem generis the construction of the statute makes the conclusion inescapable that the list of utilities that are found in 366.02(2) means utilities with some obligation to serve.

Alternative Staff's second argument is that by its own merchant nature, Duke New Smyrna cannot provide the Commission with information required under at least two subsections of Rule 25-22.081 Florida

Administrative Code. Under (1) of this rule the applicant is required to include a general description of the utility or utilities primarily affected, including load and electrical characteristics. This cannot be provided for over 90% of the proposed power plant.

Under (4) of the rule, the petitioners are to provide a summary of major available generating alternatives examined. This list cannot be provided for 90% of the proposed power plant because there is no need against which to balance the capacity and energy which will be generated by the proposed power plant.

Nassau cases, which have taken up so very much of our time in this docket, define "applicant" as it is used in 403.519. And as it is used in 403.519 under the Nassau cases "applicant" means someone who has a need for the energy and capacity that will be generated by the proposed power plant. In other words, an applicant has to be tied to some retail need, some customer downstream who will need the capacity and energy. Once again, for 90% of the plant there can be no need shown because we don't know if there is or is not a need; whether it can be mitigated by DSM, load

management, et cetera.

Alternative Staff also points out under .3
that in Order No. PSC 921210-FOF-EQ issued 10-26-92,
the Commission made it very clear that the entities
which are listed under 403.503 Florida Statutes, which
was mentioned by the Primary Staff, are all engaged or
authorized to engage in the business of generating,
transmitting or distributing electric energy. A lot
of discussion has been had that that is disjunctive.
In the order which is cited, however, the Commission
state unequivocally that, quote, "It is this need
resulting from a duty to serve customers which is the
need -- which the need determination proceeding is
designed to examine."

So once again, there's a tie in to customers downstream. And that ties in also very well with the need for presenting conservation measures which could mitigate the need for the power plant. We've not seen that for 90% of the proposed capacity and energy from this plant.

Fourth and last argument for Alternative
Staff is the constitutional arguments. Alternative
Staff agrees with Primary Staff it is not necessary,
though the Commission may take these into
consideration, the Commission does not have to go

there in order to make the determination that the motions to dismiss should be granted.

chairman GARCIA: Commissioners, I was hoping -- if you want to just take it there, but I was hoping to simply walk over the 33 issues one by one really quickly.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I really think the first issue needs to be answered and then we'll see whether we should be answering the others.

And I think we need to make that determination as to whether it should be dismissed or not. And I have a couple of questions regarding the research on that. And I'm not sure whether the briefs brought the issues that I have questions on out and I just didn't pick up on them, or there is some explanation that I have not understood.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioner, we'll do it at your pleasure. If you want to take the dismissal first we'll take the dismissal and then we'll work through the rest the rec.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that would be helpful.

Let me ask a question that has to do with the definition of "applicant", Leslie, that you -- you say we should look to 403.03.

1	MS. PAUGH: .503.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Why do you think
3	that definition applies to 403.519?
4	MS. PAUGH: That position, on my part, is
5	based on the clear language of 403.519. What 403.519
6	says
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me just stop you
8	there. Because I looked at the history of 403.519 and
9	I take it you are presuming that it is included within
10	the definition of "act"; that 403.519, the definition
11	of "applicant" applies because it is part of the Power
12	Plant Siting Act; is that correct?
13	MS. PAUGH: That's correct.
14	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Let me ask you
15	about the history of that, because when 403.519 was
16	first enacted it was not part of the Power Plant
17	Siting Act.
18	MS. PAUGH: That's correct.
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: It was enacted
20	initially as Section 366-point something.
21	MS. PAUGH: .82. That's FEECA.
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. It was part of
23	FEECA, was it not?
24	MS. PAUGH: That's correct.
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: How did it become part

of the Power Plant Siting Act?

MS. PAUGH: It's not Primary Staff's position that it is part of the Power Plant Siting Act. It is clear under the statutory language of 366.82 that it is part of FEECA.

Primary Staff's point is that the definition of "applicant" is governed by the Power Plant Siting Act because 403.519 says so.

What it says is "On request by an applicant, or on its own motion, the Commission shall begin a proceeding to determine need for an electrical power plant subject to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act." Therefore, 519, for purposes of definition, brings itself within the PPSA by its express terms.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you this: When 403.519 was initially enacted, it was 366-point what?

MS. PAUGH: 82.

apparently statutory revision decided to put it in the power plant -- in 403. That's not something the legislature did, statutory revision, did it? Is that right?

MS. PAUGH: That was my understanding.

1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is that how it showed 2 up? 3 But when it was originally enacted, it 4 didn't use the term "applicant", did it? It used the term "utility." 5 Yes, I believe it did. 6 MS. PAUGH: 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And how was utility defined? 8 MS. PAUGH: I don't have that information 9 with me. 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, it is in 865. 11 Commissioners, I think this is important 12 because we need to understand the sequence of the 13 language. And there is a point -- it was changed to "applicant" in 1990. And I could not find in that 15 statute what it meant by that change; whether it was 16 broadening it and changing the term "utility". 17 I have to say I was General Counsel then and 18 I cannot remember that it had any significance. 19 the Nassau case came after it and certainly appeared 20 to adhere to the notion that it had to be a utility 21 with need to serve and use load. 22 But let me just indicate that the laws of 23 Florida 80-65, under Section 5 it has -- the short 24

title is -- I can just read it to you. It says

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"Part 2 of Chapter 366, consisting of 366.80 through
366.86, is created to read." Then it says "The short
title is known as the Florida Energy Efficiency and
Conservation Act." And it says, under the definition
it says "For purposes of this part," which 366.86 is
part of.

It's clear from this that it is part of the FEECA. And so it is clear, in my mind, that being part of it, "utility" means what it said in this definition, which means any person or entity of whatever form, which provides electricity or natural gas at retail to the public. And then when you go back over to the Certificate of Need it says, "On the request of a utility, or on its own motion." It seems to me at that point it was clear that it had to be a utility that served at retail. Do you disagree with that?

MS. PAUGH: Yes, I do. What you're arguing is Florida Power Corporation's interchangeable definition argument.

commissioner clark: Let's just go back to 1980 when it was enacted. It says -- I'm willing to give it to you -- but it says "as used in this part" and that part includes that section.

MS. PAUGH: I disagree. It's an

interchangeable definition argument that's been brought forward. FEECA uses the word "retail." FPC argues that retail, therefore, be inserted into the statutory definition of 403.503. That's not what 403.503 says. And I think that the rules of statutory construction weigh very heavily in favor of giving it, the differences, the due deference, that apparently the Legislature intended with the changes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You mean when they changed it in 1990. But at the time this was enacted, the only people that could apply were a utility, and "utility" was described as a utility that serves at retail.

Let me go on to point out that that same section, further on, though, uses the term "applicant." It says "The Commission shall also expressly consider the conservation measures taken by or reasonably available to the applicant." So they used "applicant" down there. But when they said as to who can do it, it was the Commission or a utility that serves at retail.

Let me just put that aside for a minute.

That was the section that enacted -- and, clearly, at that time it was part of FEECA, and I think was evidence of a concern about balancing conservation

measures and the need for building a plant.

But, Commissioners, then what happened was in 1990 it was amended. And Leslie is right, the term was changed to "applicant." But still that section was never brought within the term "act" as used in the definitions. Because if you look at 403.503 it still says "as used in this Act" and 403.519 is not part of the Act. Acts aren't chapters. The Acts are laws of Florida.

But the question is: In 1990 it got changed and "utility" was changed to "applicant." And to me the question becomes was it with the intent to broaden it? And who knows? I mean, it doesn't appear from -- it appears that that bill was more of a reviser's bill. But I think what is significant is after it was changed, the Commission on at least two occasions said that an applicant must be an applicant that shows need to serve end use customers. And that is what Nassau says, in my opinion.

I appreciate the fact that Leslie has made the distinction that they were utilities that sought to bind; they were entities which sought to bind the incumbent utility. But if you look at the history -- and also I was on the losing end of Nassau to begin with, I went back --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You're dissent in that one is marvelous, I may just point out.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there a dissent -CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Is it the Nassau or the
second one that you --

commissioner CLARK: Nassau II. Gosh, I skipped over that. You know, maybe you better give it to me before I go on. (Laughter)

But my point being that after it was changed, the Commission adhered to the notion that you cannot be an applicant without showing a need and I need some advice from the legal Staff now.

I went back and looked at the transcript.

And, Leslie, you had indicated to me there may be a concern -- I looked at the transcript of the agenda conference that you gave to me. And you had pointed out at that time it was not part of the record. And I guess I'm a little unsure about -- I feel like I can go back and recall and review what I said so that I am at least consistent when I made my decisions. And at that time I said I was of the view that "the applicant" was a broad term. But that that applicant still had to show need to serve at retail. And that we should not dismiss the application, we may nonetheless deny it because it was -- wait a minute --

they were alleging need to serve, but they were not the ones chosen by FPL in that case, and so they couldn't show the need. And my point was, you know, we may not dismiss it but we can deny it because they didn't show the need to serve at retail.

while you have suggested we should interpret that order as saying it was because they were binding the utility, that was not the basis of the decision. It was that they had to show a need, either by being a utility or having a firm contract with that utility. That was decided in the Nassau -- that was the decision in the Nassau case and that's, I think, what the Supreme Court also said.

My point being, once it got changed to "applicant," the Commission interpreted that in no way changing the notion that it still had to be a utility. The only caveat that was put on there was self-service wheeling. And I think Commissioner Deason pointed out that self-service wheeling, you know, you can show you, personally, have a need for service and, therefore, would meet that standard.

commissioner deason: Speaking of Nassau, I think it's important to keep in mind that that issue was not before the Commission. The question as to whether an entity which was not seeking to bind a

retail utility to be obligated to make purchases, as to whether they would or not be an applicant, that issue was not before the Commission.

commissioner clark: I understand that. But what was the basis of the decision was they could not show a need because they could not show a need to serve at retail. Let me see if I can find it.

decision. And I think that regardless of what we do here today I think that is a good decision. That decision needs to stand. And before I can support the primary recommendation, I need to be assured that the decision here today would not overturn what Nassau stands for. And in my opinion what Nassau stands for is that a QF, or another entity, cannot come forward, on its own, without an agreement or contract with an existing retail utility to come forward and say "Retail utility ABC has the need and I want to feel that need, and, therefore, I have applicant status to meet the need of that retail utility."

MS. PAUGH: Commissioner Deason, that is absolutely what Nassau says and that's very different from what we have here. You're absolutely correct.

This is a case of first impression for this

Commission. Never before have we had an EWG come 002466

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1	before the Commission that does not seek to bind the
2	retail ratepayers ultimately. That must be different
3	from what we had with qualifying facilities that can
4	force the utilities to buy their output. They can
5	force it if they qualify. To me there's a huge
6	difference in the case.
7	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Let's not because I see
8	a vote for primary here if we can massage this.
9	MS. PAUGH: I'm trying, Commissioner.
٥.	(Laughter)
1	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Let's not miss the point.
.2	He's not that far.
.3	What Commissioner Deason is saying and
4	let me tell you something, I can hold on to that
.5	proposition because I certainly don't want primary's
۱6	recommendation to kick the door down on a process
۲7	that's been established in this state.
.8	MS. PAUGH: It does not do that.
.9	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And maybe you should
0	address then specifically his point. Because I think
1	primary agrees with his commentary.
2	MS. PAUGH: It does. That's what I'm trying
23	to convey. This is the case of first impression.

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This is different. Nassau will be utterly untouched

25 on its facts under the primary recommendation.

law is good law. It was good law then. It's good law 2 today. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is the alternate 3 position consistent with that interpretation of the 4 5 impact on Nassau? MS. JAYE: Yes, it is, Commissioner. 6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think I -- let me ask 7 you this: On the Nassau case, was there a 8 determination or was there a discussion that Ark and 9 Nassau couldn't show a need, and that's why they were not granted the applicant status? 11 MS. JAYE: Commissioner, I'm going through 12 the Order right now trying to find that language, if I 13 could have just a moment. 14 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: While you're doing 15 that, could I ask a question of Primary Staff? Does your distinction rest more so on the fact that there 17 is no requirement to purchase the output from the 18 plant or the fact that there is this contract with 19 utility -- with the New Smyrna Beach? MS. PAUGH: With respect to the merchant 21 capacity, so I'm not talking about the contract at 430 22 23 megawatts --**COMMISSIONER JACOBS:** Okay. So you're 24

speaking about the merchant capacity.

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MS. PAUGH: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'm sorry, what was the question? I missed it completely. What was the question?

commissioner JACOBS: I was asking what does her distinction from this present case and the Nassau case rely primarily on.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Got you. Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a question. It's right along these lines but it's a little bit different in the sense that if we were to strictly interpret Nassau to -- regardless of whether there was an attempt to bind an existing retail utility to purchase capacity or not, that any applicant has to show a need at retail, how do we mesh that interpretation of Nassau with previous decisions of this Commission to determine need based upon other than a strict retail need? And what I'm referring to is oil backout capacity that has been built in this state and was done for legitimate reasons but it was not done to meet retail need. It was based upon other factors; socioeconomic factors; trying to displace oil for economic reasons.

MS. PAUGH: You're absolutely correct,

Commissioner. There's a long history of Commission

precedent in approving need based on other than strict need as the Nassau cases -- I'll let Mark address that. He addresses it more in his portion of the recommendation. But there's substantial Commission precedent that need can be other their kilowatt need.

MR. FUTRELL: As she said, oil backout cases in the early '80s, the Commission approved approximately 2,000 megawatts of primarily coal capacity to displace oil and was based upon no reliability need; strictly economics. There would be better -- lower rates for customers based on the then projections of oil prices in the long term. And even though some of those projections were not realized fully, it still resulted in tremendous savings and lower power cost for the ratepayers. The Commission in the criteria of the need determination statute can find need based on other strict reliability findings.

MS. PAUGH: In addition, Commissioner, if I could interrupt Mark for a moment, we have a rule basis for finding need other than on strict capacity needs. And that is 25-22.0813, says that if a determination is sought on some basis in addition to or in lieu of capacity needs. So we even have this ability by rule.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask a question

with respect to the oil backout. Was it a replacement of existing capacity?

MR. FUTRELL: Yes. It was to turn down oil burning units.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So we were substituting one unit, we were not adding, right?

MR. FUTRELL: Right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And didn't we have a statute that indicated we should engage in oil backout?

MR. FUTRELL: It was encouraged, correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So we were meeting another legislatively articulated goal.

MR. FUTRELL: Absolutely.

other thing, and Commissioner Garcia it's something I forgot to ask, and Leslie and I talked about it and we didn't see it in any of the briefs, and that is the notion of the change that was made to the original Power Plant Siting Act when it started referring to a Certificate of Need. And the way that the statute was originally enacted it said — and this existed, I think, up until 1990. It said — when the board was looking at what it was supposed to weigh or look at when it was making a decision, it was to assure the

Citizens of Florida that operation safeguards are technically sufficient for their welfare and protection to effect a reasonable balance between the need for the facility and economic impact. And there's more to that section. But then three was to provide abundant low cost electric energy. And that got changed in 1990 the same time "applicant" got changed. And, you know, if -- what did that mean? I mean, I think if the statute was like that now, we might have a, you know -- it might indicate there's another way to show need.

Was there any discussion in the briefs as an explanation of why that occurred? But it was later changed to specifically say you need -- you have to have a need, right? It references 403.519.

MS. PAUGH: Yes, it does use the word; there's no question about that.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I didn't follow that last point you were making, Susan.

what happened was originally the things to be weighed by the Siting Board were -- among them was to provide abundant low cost electric energy. In 1990 that was changed and it was changed as part of the law then enacted, FEECA, indicating, I think, that there was

going to be a balancing between building plants and engaging in energy conservation. And there was to be a weighing. That they were to pursue conservation.

And then when it was absolutely necessary, build a plant to meet retail load. Then it would be a factor to be considered by the board. When it was changed -- sorry. (Pause)

It was changed in 1990 to say "to meet the need for electrical energy as established pursuant to Section 503.519 (sic)." So it appeared to change it from assuring adequate abundant low cost energy to something different.

MS. PAUGH: Commissioner, one way I'd like to respond to that point is to point out that the type of facilities that -- the functional requirement is what I called it in the primary, the type of entities that are applicants is, in fact, stated in the disjunctive. It can be transmission, generation or distribution.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Now, you're talking about 403, the definitions for the Act --

MS. PAUGH: Right. That's correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: -- which we have a dispute as to whether or not 403.519 is part of the Act.

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moment that it is controlled -- I don't ever say that it is part of the PPSA. Clearly it's not. But it is controlled by the Power Plant Siting Act. That disjunctive "or" indicates that the Legislature knew that there were entities that may be doing one or two, but not necessarily all three functions, and would come under the Power Plant Siting Act.

The logical extension of that language is that an entity that just engages in generation is, by definition, only a wholesale provider. I think that a very logical conclusion can be reached that the Legislature thought about a wholesale provider being a part of, and coming under, the Power Plant Siting Act. That position is reenforced by the fact that the Legislature also exempted certain types of providers; that is to say solar providers and steam under 75 megawatts. They knew there was different kinds of generation.

I will be the first to admit, and I highly doubt, that the Legislature sat around and thought about EWGs because they weren't even invented yet.

But the statute covers it. The statute clearly allows for EWGs and forward-looking other type of entities that we don't --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that's because they 1 2 are a regulated utility? That's correct. 3 MS. PAUGH: COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you about 4 5 that. You left me a note today that an IPP and QF are also regulated utilities. 6 MS. PAUGH: That's correct. 7 **COMMISSIONER CLARK:** Is that right? 8 9 MS. PAUGH: That's correct. COMMISSIONER CLARK: So then if that's 10 correct, then Nassau Power is wrong because they were 11 12 regulated utilities then. 13 MS. PAUGH: I don't think Nassau is wrong. I don't think that the federal regulation of IPPs, 14 15 EWGs or OFs covers the whole field. I think there is regulation retained to the states, and I think that 16 17 that is why we are here today. We do have jurisdiction over this EWG. If we say that we don't 18 because they're not an applicant, we're actually 19 diminishing our jurisdiction as a Commission. 20 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I quess I'm not clear. I thought you were saying they were an applicant 22 because they were a regulated -- a utility regulated 23 by FERC.

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That's correct.

MS. PAUGH:

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Is an IPP and a 1 2 QF a regulated utility, one regulated by FERC? MS. PAUGH: That's correct. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Then it seems to me 4 that in Nassau they were entitled to be an applicant. 5 6 MS. PAUGH: I disagree. The difference is 7 by being the retail ratepayers, being able to force an IOU to buy the output. I believe --8 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Where does Nassau say 9 And where does the argument that took place 10 11 prior to Nassau say that? MS. PAUGH: Nassau itself, the Supreme Court 12 13 decisions are clearly limited to QFs by their 14 language. I've got that right here. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Would you answer my 16 question? Where does the Order say that and where did 17 the discussion that led up to that say that? MS. PAUGH: I don't know that it does. 18 19 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Are you saying, Leslie, 20 then that -- I know you use the broad definition of 21 what a utility is. In other words, a regulated utility is everyone by FERC. But even if Duke New 22 23 Smyrna is not a regulated utility, can they still be an applicant? 24

MS. PAUGH: No, not if they are not

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regulated. Then they don't fall within one of the seven enumerated entities.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Name those entities for me.

MS. PAUGH: City, towns, counties, co-ops.

One moment.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You know, Mr. Chairman, I know we're struggling with this. And I get concerned to some extent that we're dealing, I think, with what the law is and that's what our argument is; our interpretation of the what the law is. And I'm not sure that we would have much disagreement if we discussed what we thought the law ought to be.

it because she hasn't answered my question yet. But if you could just walk through it real quick and then we can make that discussion.

Cities, counties --

MS. PAUGH: Towns, public utility districts, regulated electric companies, electric cooperatives, joint operating agencies, or combinations thereof, engaged in or authorized to engage in the business of generating, transmitting or distributing electric energy.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I understand how you -MS. PAUGH: That is an electric utility
under 403.503.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I understand.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You know, when we went through that hearing I wrote down a number of things that I thought, and I think Staff does a good job in the subsequent portions of their recommendation sort of outlining the pluses of this kind of arrangement.

I just have a concern that I don't think the law contemplated it, or the law, as it is written now, provides for it.

You know, I did -- when I was up at NARUC, naturally merchant plants and the whole issues of the changing environment get discussed. And I know there are states, and in this case I have a copy of the Virginia law which makes the -- you have one Certificate of Need for entities that are regulated and would presume to put the facility in rate base. And you have another means of pursuing it if you chose to be a merchant plant. And I think they enacted that last year, 1998. You know, so that I think there is value to further looking at that. I don't think whatever we decide here it stops here. I thought there were a number of things that were brought out at

the hearing that compel us to look at it further.

But, you know, some of the concerns --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Absolutely, though,

before -- because I don't want to gloss over that. I

think that's a very important point. And maybe, Joe,

you can address that because obviously that's in the

body of this. But I believe that this recommendation

causes for opening several dockets on specific issues

which have to do with the merits of this and what

affect it has on the future.

MR. JENKINS: Yes, Chairman Garcia. In

Issue 33 whether Duke is approved or not, of course,
the docket should be closed. But if Duke is approved
there's a concern expressed during the hearing about
the floodgates being opened.

We would recommend, or we would like to open a docket to pursue the idea of capping the percent reserve of merchant plants in Peninsular Florida.

The FRCC utility group has adopted a 15% reserve criterion. We're very concerned at the Staff level that that is too low. It certainly has not been tested because the methodology they use is brand new.

Merchant plants offer us a solution to solving that reserve margin question. And the reserve margin docket you opened up --

1 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Which is a docket that is currently opened. MR. JENKINS: Currently opened, hearings scheduled for September. I would like to meet with you with the idea of not closing that docket, but turning that docket into a rule docket, capping the amount of merchant plants, and then selecting among the people who come in and ask to build a merchant plant among those who will build the most solar photovoltaic renewable capacity. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: If I'll not mistaken, also in this order -- because I don't want to just leave it on that, you also address the issue of the possibility of opening a docket on stranded cost, if I'm not mistaken; somewhere in there you touch on that fact. MR. JENKINS: Only if you think stranded cost is a concern. We, at the Staff level, do not believe it is a concern. But if you have concerns with stranded cost and you believe it's somehow in the wholesale market --CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But I think you discuss it somewhere in the --MR. JENKINS: Yes, we do. It's one of the

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Joe, which is more

efficient, a combined cycle or a combustion turbine? MR. JENKINS: Combined cycle. 2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And we currently don't 3 have any say over combustion turbine. Right? 4 MR. JENKINS: As far as siting goes. 5 That's sort of a side COMMISSIONER CLARK: 6 issue that concerns me in terms of the notion of a 7 broader look. That clearly requires a legislative 8 9 fix. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Perhaps you're very right, 10 Commissioner, that we should perhaps look at that 11 issue and make a suggestion to the Legislature that 12 maybe they should give us jurisdiction of that area 13 also. Clearly, it's something that's going forward in 14 our state. They were very nice to come and let us 15 16 know what they were doing. They also were very nice 17 to point out that we had nothing to do with what they were doing in Florida. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, and I would point 19 out that FPC has reached -- recently purchased two --20 21 three, and they don't have to come before us. 22 Joe, I have another question. With respect 23 to this unit, are there any concerns with emissions? 24 MR. JENKINS: No. Well, it's just a clean

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It's much cleaner than most other units in the

state.

commissioner CLARK: You've misinterpreted my question. Will they have to meet emissions standards with regard to SOC, NOX and greenhouse --

MR. JENKINS: Oh, yes, they will.

commissioner clark: Okay. Now, shouldn't we be looking at the possibility of the fact that here's this merchant plant that comes in. It produces those things. It has the potential for affecting, and will affect the environment in that area. Suppose then a utility wants to come in, and we find there is a need; the margin reserve is low. But because that merchant plant is there it affects whether or not they can build it nearby because of the emissions and non-attainment.

MR. JENKINS: I don't think the emissions from a combined cycle natural gas plant are so extensive, like in an oil, steam or coal plant, to cover such a widespread area to seriously prevent any other utility from building a power plant somewhere in the state. There's a lot of vacant land interior to the state that are good sites. These are small plants. They are not the fire-eating dragons of the 1970s that pollute the air that we now have.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: My only point is that

it has an impact, and that kind of impact potential merchant plants, I think is something that has to be looked at.

MR. JENKINS: Under the purview of the DEP.

But I would suggest to you that the air impact of this plant is minimal, and in all likelihood will displace much dirtier plants elsewhere and free up land elsewhere.

commissioner clark: I don't disagree with you, Joe. But I think we have to be concerned. It is not just this plant. We have to be concerned with the repetition over and over again, and how that phenomena affects the policy the state may want to pursue with respect to building these plants and protecting the environment.

MR. JENKINS: Then I would address that in the recommended rule with the cap and the solar energy.

valid point, Commissioner. Certainly we may want to set some of these plants next to the fire-eating dragons, but that said — that may be a very valid point, and it's something we may need to look at. And if — clearly we're looking at certain areas and the fallout from this decision today, absolutely.

And, clearly, I rely, I hope they can rely 1 on our expertise in that area to point out certain issues that are, by the very nature of what we may do 3 here today, create all sorts of unexpected consequences. That is why I believe, for example, 5 that the stranded cost issue important. I mean, I know that Staff sort of dismisses it after it gives 7 it, I think, a thorough analysis but the truth is 8 that's with one plant. And if there was a possibility 9 and there were enough applicants that came before us, 10 and Staff's interpretation, and hopefully the 11 majorities' interpretation prevails on the primary, 12 clearly there are going to be other plants. And 13 Commissioner Clark's point may be very valid, and some 14 of the companies may have a valid point that they have 15 some old generation which is not paid off; which is 16 more expensive; which is being replaced by this much 17 cheaper generation. And if that is a key, if that is 18 an issue you believe we should have, I would strongly 19 urge we keep it as part of the whole study that the 20 Staff will do as a fallout of this. 21

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I guess to some extent

I was persuaded by Mr. Dolan's testimony; that

regardless of what we do here it does require a

comprehensive look, and it, in my mind, entails things

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that are beyond our jurisdiction to deal with, and that being the balancing of the environmental impact and economic consequences or nonconsequences. And I 3 am concerned that --5 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But you clearly would agree that the Governor, sitting with the Cabinet as a 6 Siting Board, also has some of those very same or 7 similar concerns about these issues as well the 9 environmental agencies of the state. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. But one thing 10 that concerns me is finding of need cannot be 11 revisited when it goes to the Siting Board. It is 12 presumed. 13 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Absolutely. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I don't think the 15 Siting Board can reject a project because it doesn't 16 think -- it says, "Yeah, we need it but we don't like 17 the impact on the environment." 18 They have. MR. JENKINS: 19 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: They have. They've done 20 it with Orimulsion. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, they did not. 22 MR. JENKINS: Kathleen 500 kV. 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: They didn't. 24 MR. JENKINS: They'd make it so tough that

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the utility gave up.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That is different than the board rejecting it. The board approved that, Joe, the Kathleen 500 line, right?

MR. JENKINS: They sent it back to DOAH for the EMF study, and then they sent it back to further hearing, to DOAH hearings. They made it so tough that Florida Power said, "All right, enough is enough. We give up."

COMMISSIONER CLARK: My point being is there does not appear statutory authority to reject it outright.

MR. JENKINS: Under a strict reading of the law you're correct; under a practical application, it has happened.

that I think when you have a merchant plant you might want to have a different evaluation. That because it's not absolutely needed to serve the customers, but it does contribute to a robust wholesale market, that how you weigh those different issues might be different. And I think in the Virginia statute there is the ability to outright reject it.

Commissioner, I'm going to be quiet because
I've monopolized this for quite a long time. I just

want to say that I believe that there are -- I think Nassau compels this decision, and I appreciate the distinction being made. And I might agree with that but for the fact that that point was never discussed as part of the -- am I wrong?

MS. PAUGH: Yes. I have found the references in Nassau I. I will read them.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MS. PAUGH: This is the Supreme Court decision and it addressed the issue of being forced to purchase the power head on. "Under the cogeneration regulation, Florida utilities are required to purchase cogenerated power based on the utility's avoided cost; that is, the cost that the utilities would incur to produce the same amount of electricity if they did not instead purchase the cogenerated power from a qualifying facility." A few lines down they approach it again. "Presuming need under the Siting Act by way of the cogeneration regulations, however, presented the awkward possibility that individual utilities would be required to purchase electricity that neither they nor their customers actually needed." It is in here.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, you will agree with me it was not part of our discussion leading up

And, furthermore, it points out that a finding of need, whether it's to build a utility plant or for a QF to build it, isn't the final say. We could still reject that when they came and asked us to put it in the cost recovery clause or in rate base. And, in fact, we've had instances, I think, where we've said to the utility, you know, even though we said there was a need, it doesn't look like that need is materializing. You need to back off. Don't build that plant or put it in later. I recall that. But the point is the need doesn't put it in rate base. It isn't a finding of prudency.

chairman Garcia: I hope you're going to continue participating in the debate, but I want to make sure that some of the issues that Commissioner Clark has mentioned we could probably have come back to internal affairs as soon as possible, Joe. She did touch on, I think, some very significant points and I think points that need to be made.

clearly, if there are issues that are going to be derived from this decision that this Commission may make today, they may be most at the end of the day. But if we do move forward they may not be. And they are significant issues, which you should open a

docket and have all of the players that are possibly impacted participate.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I don't know if it should be internal affairs but I certainly think an investigation into the merchant plant issue is appropriate.

the -- because, Commissioner, I clearly -- I think this Commission relies on your expertise on some of these electric matters because of your national leadership to get a fuller picture of what may come in. And while -- again, I just stress the stranded cost thing. I certainly am not an expert on that but I know that Commissioner Deason may also have some derivatives that occur because of a decision following primary today.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let me follow up on a couple of questions or issues raised by Commissioner Clark.

One of them that you raised, I guess, the environmental emissions and how that should factor into our need determination process. And I concur, those are things that should be analyzed.

My one fear, even though we said, both primary and alternatives, that we don't have to deal

necessarily and answer the dormant Commerce Clause question, I would think in that kind of analysis we would have to look at that issue because when we start framing issues in terms of, well, you know, there are certainly environmental emission standards and we want to ensure that our utilities that are here have the opportunity to meet those. Because if they were to come in later, they may have to build a plant somewhere else and it may cost us more. that's a relevant analysis to make. But I think when we start going down that road, the dormant Commerce Clause kind of arguments become more and more relevant. It's like wait a minute. It looks somewhat protectionist -- and maybe it is -- of the ratepayers, or maybe that's okay as long as we have a clear record and something that we can later defend. I would say that that kind of an argument and that kind of an analysis, we would need to do that in a real record kind of way so that with a dormant Commerce Clause there's a balancing of state interest analysis that will later be done. But on its face, when you start making those kind of propositions or setting them up, you just have to be careful in the analysis.

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One other point that you raised, it was with respect to -- I guess Leslie, perhaps, provided you

with some information that stated that IPPs and QFs were regulated utilities, so you're saying was Nassau then wrong, because perhaps they should have been applicants. And maybe that goes to a procedural issue. Even if we had determined them to be proper applicants, we could have said that -- I believe, given the criteria that we have, we could have said that but as it relates to QFs they must show a fact-specific need because of the ratepayer issue. And so we could have still reached the same ultimate conclusion because we're going to tie it to utility-specific as opposed to Peninsular Florida because we had a ratepayer concern. In this instance we don't have a direct ratepayers on the hook kind of concern.

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MS. PAUGH: That's exactly correct.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And so I think we could still reach the same conclusion and not Nassau -- maybe your dissent where you said, "Well, geez, can't they at least be applicants?" And I think it was Commissioner Easley that kind of suggested well, what are you talking about, a motion to dismiss or a summary judgment? Maybe had we done a little more thorough analysis, the procedural issue would have been teed up in such a way that they would have

been applicants but that we would have still found
four QFs that can bound ratepayers that we find that
they must show a specific need as it relates to a
particular utility and that have not been
demonstrated.

commissioner clark: Yeah. At that point I had said it seemed to me that they could be an applicant. But it appeared to me that what was advocated, and what was the ultimate basis on what it was decided, was they couldn't show need, therefore, they couldn't be an applicant because need was to serve the retail ratepayers in Florida.

MS. PAUGH: The short answer is that that's not the only kind of need that we have in the state of Florida, as evidenced by the rule that I cited to you in the oil backout cases that have been referenced. In that instance it was different because of the finding of the ratepayers.

commissioner clark: I would argue that oil backout did have need in it because it was replacement power. It was not additional power. So assuming that the plant was running and providing electricity, you can't just take it out of service without providing other electricity.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: In this instance --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'm sorry, you were going to say something, Joe?

MR. JENKINS: I was just going to say the oil backout units were not a utility-specific need. It was a Peninsular need of 78 million barrels of imported oil that was to be reduced by 25% to whatever that is. There were no units taken out of rate base. They were left in rate base. We're growing in this state roughly 600 megawatts a year. Eventually we need all of the plants we have.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'm sorry, Commissioner.

I interrupted you.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That's fine. Let Joe finish up his response there.

In this instance, Primary Staff, you have sort of a two-fold analysis as to how we can rule to not dismiss. And in that instance you first go to well, there is -- I guess under that need for power analysis you're saying well, there is a need. There's a demonstrated need. There's the 30 megawatts. And certainly there's going to be 484 additional megawatts but there is a tie to need for a utility. The City does have a need. And if you want to tie them together, you can tie them together and reach a determination of need based on the joint application.

MS. PAUGH: That's correct.

"But, Commissioners, you can go a little further than that. You could unbundle these two things and find --" even if the City had come forward with no specific need, that that would have been sufficient to go forward also.

MS. PAUGH: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But we don't have to go that far.

MS. PAUGH: No, we don't.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And if we were to look at this case and state that the joint petitioners have come forward and they've demonstrated need, and certainly they are building overcapacity, there are -- I guess my question goes to -- let me ask the question to where you go the most liberal interpretation; where we don't have to have any demonstrated need. The basis for that would be the oil backout, the precedent. Is that what you all are using for the basis of saying that we don't have to have specific need or any stated need in order to approve these particular petitions?

MR. FUTRELL: There is a need. It's just the need is based upon cost-effectiveness and not

additional reliability; megawatts needed to meet some 1 reliability criterion. The need is for cost-effectiveness and that's a criteria you can make 3 a finding upon. It's cost-effectiveness. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And it could be the 5 sole criteria. 6 7 MR. FUTRELL: Correct. commissioner johnson: And that's what we 8 used, the oil backout. 9 MR. FUTRELL: You've done that before. 10 That's correct. We also have MR. JENKINS: 11 a plant site application before us scheduled for 12 hearing around April 1st, the City of Lakeland, which 13 appears to be in a very similar situation; just a 14 cost-effectiveness need. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: When you say it was 16 just a cost-effectiveness need, what were the cases 17 where we did that before? 18 MR. JENKINS: It was four or five oil 19 backout units and I think there's also one or two 500 20 kV transmission lines to Georgia. COMMISSIONER CLARK: They were also coal by 22 wire. 23 Coal by wire. 24 MR. JENKINS: 25 COMMISSIONER CLARK: What did the oil

backout statute say? Wasn't there another goal of 1 promoting oil backout? I mean, I think it's a 2 little -- you need to be more disclosive of the 3 background for that. 4 MR. JENKINS: Yes. But -- there very well 5 may be, but the Commission at that time would never 6 7 have approved an oil backout program solely for the case of oil backout --8 COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's right. It had 9 to be cost-effective. 10 MR. JENKINS: -- if it was not also 11 cost-effective. So cost-effectiveness was the guiding 12 criteria. And all those spread sheets I worked on for 13 Commissioner Cresse, the bottom line was cost-effectiveness. Nothing else. 15 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But your -- I'm 16 17 sorry, Susan. The concern I had was COMMISSIONER CLARK: 18 you had a clear legislative direction that this was an 19 objective to be accomplished. 20 The legislative direction had 21 MR. JENKINS: some vaqueness to it. We adopted the rule of reducing 22 73 million barrels a year by 25%. That was us, not 23

the Legislature. The Legislature has words, which are

still in FEECA, called reducing scarce petroleum fuels

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or something like that.

maybe the first part of the analysis where we're saying there's a need here, there's at least a 30-megawatt need and that certainly there's going to be 484 megawatts that aren't directly associated with the City's need.

In my mind, I guess, this is kind of for Alternative Staff, what in the law says that we can't bundle those together? That there can't be more generation than the City needs in an application? And why do we even have to get to the secondary issue if, indeed, they have demonstrated utility-specific need but for not all of the megawatts. Why can't that be sufficient for us to pass upon this application?

MS. JAYE: The position that is iterated in Alternative Staff's recommendation is that the City is undoubtedly an applicant as to the 30 megawatts. The 30 megawatts are needed and should definitely be sited. It's very inexpensive power for the City. However, the applicant — the joint applicants, and that includes Duke, cannot provide the information necessary under the statute and the rule to form a complete petition before the Commission in order for the Commission to make a determination of need for the

entire plant as it is proposed. If it were a
30-megawatt plant, bless it and go. But as to the
size of it, for 90% of it we cannot perform our
statutory duty and our rule duty to determine that it
is, indeed, the best and least cost alternative.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But you believe that
all 514 megawatts must be committed and that the law
requires that.

MS. JAYE: I do not believe that that is a position that was taken in the Alternative Staff recommendation. I believe that the Alternative Staff recommendation went more to the fact that the information needed was not provided.

they indicate there's a need for the 30 megawatts but the rest of it is just consistent with the need for Peninsular Florida. They never make the allegation it's needed, do they?

MR. FUTRELL: They say it's needed to improve reliability in the Peninsula.

commissioner clark: Did they say to
improve -- I thought they just said consistent with.

MR. FUTRELL: They do use the word "consistent," that is used, but the effect is going to be to improve reliability.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: My point being that they never come out and say it's needed for reliability and they didn't make that showing. What they did show -- what they simply said was it was consistent with the need statewide.

MS. PAUGH: For what it's worth, the phrase "consistent with" is boilerplate in need determination proceedings. And joint petitioners pointed out in their brief or memoranda that FPL uses that phrase in their past need determinations as well. So I wouldn't get too hung up on the phrase "consistent with."

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, then go back to -- I think it's the first Nassau case where the Court affirmed the notion that it wasn't a statewide need but it had to be utility-specific; unit- and utility-specific.

I guess my question being that at one time we said we'll look at statewide need and we settled avoided costs on that basis. And then the Commission determined that was not consistent with its statutory mandate under the need determination, and that it had to be unit- and utility-specific and avoided cost was going to be set that way. And the Supreme Court said you're right.

So now Duke New Smyrna is coming in saying

well, it's a statewide need. How do you reconcile those notions?

MS. PAUGH: I don't think it's a great need to reconcile it because, again, the Nassau cases were related to QFs that could force the utilities to buy and bind the ratepayers. So it was inappropriate, the Commission felt, to base avoided costs on some statewide amorphous number.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It would again force the utility's hand and the ratepayers to pay the difference.

MS. PAUGH: Yeah. Nassau is about ratepayers. It's about ratepayers picking up the bill for something that the utilities may or may not need.

commissioner deason: Let say I think it's very critical that the purpose was to determine avoided cost. And what was the purpose of determining avoided cost was the very reason you just stated, it was to determine what the price was going to be for the capacity that the utility had an obligation to purchase. And how did that affect retail customers? Well, at the very best it made them indifferent. It was not going to benefit them one bit. It was simply avoided cost. And some could argue looking at history now, that binding utilities, even in avoided cost,

with changes in economics is really detrimental to customers. But even -- forsaking that argument for a moment, at the very best retail customers were indifferent. We have a very different situation here. Retail customers are not at risk. We're not determining avoided cost to require a utility to purchase at that price. What we're doing is if this is approved, we'd be allowing a merchant plant to sell electricity if they can do it in the market. And they can only sell it in the market if they are doing it in a cost-effective manner, which means that if they are doing it in a cost-effective manner, they are displacing higher cost generation that otherwise would produce energy and flow it through the grid; i.e. that to me means there are benefits -- my mike keeps going out -- there are benefits to retail customers -actual benefits to retail customers; not a question of retail customers being made whole or being unharmed.

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MS. PAUGH: Very well said, Commissioner.

That's the Primary Staff -- or the Technical Staff recommendation. There are benefits to the customers.

commissioner clark: I don't disagree that how the law might should be. I'm just pointing out what the history has been with respect to it and what the decisions have held.

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question: Under the law as it is right now and with the alternative position on the interpretation of that law -- and I guess I'll address this question to the Alternative Staff -- could a retail investor-owned utility come to this Commission and say, "We've got adequate capacity but all our plants or old. They are inefficient. We're having environmental problems with them. We can build a state-of-the-art combined cycle plant and it's going to be cost-effective to customers." Can they demonstrate a need to this Commission to build that plant? (Pause)

MS. JAYE: I believe that under the analysis that is provided in the Alternative Staff recommendation that an investor-owned utility would not be able to do that because the old plant would still have to be in rate base, would still be paid for by the customers and the new plant would be paid for by the customers as well. And even if the energy produced would be cheaper, unless that utility could prove that the difference between the price of the energy and the amount for the two plants that would be included in each customer's bill every month was going to be a net gain and benefit for the customer, it would not pass the cost-effectiveness test.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I assumed that in the question. I assumed that in the question.

MS. JAYE: If it's cost-effective and it passes the cost-effectiveness tests, it would appear to me should you accept the notion that there is no need that needs to be shown, i.e. there is absolutely --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: There's not a reliability need; there's an economic need.

MS. JAYE: I believe Alternative Staff stands for the position that economic need alone is not a sufficient basis for siting power plant.

think that's reason in and of itself to reject that interpretation. If we're going to interpret the law so strictly that we would be preventing our own retail investor-owned utilities from coming forward and demonstrating a need based upon good economics, I think that is the incorrect interpretation.

Now, I understand Commissioner Clark's argument that we're not in a position here of determining what the law should say, we've got to interpret the law as it is. And I've always tried to abide by that. I'm a strict believer in that. But there are so many different positions and ambiguities

in this law -- and that's not a criticism of the law.

It was written at a time that did not foresee the situation that we're in at this time.

I think one of the questions we've got to ask ourselves is does the current law, does it give the Commission enough flexibility to do what we think is right and is best for retail customers in this state? I think that's going to be the ultimate question.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I don't disagree with you, and I would indicate that I disagree with the answer given with respect to the utilities. I think they always have a obligation to continually look at their fleet and update their fleet. And the difference being is if they say they have an old plant, that they can substitute and put a newer facility in, they have an obligation to substitute that. But the point is it's a substitution.

MS. JAYE: Commissioner, I would certainly agree with that. If the inefficient older dinosaur plant were to be retired, it would compel a different answer. However, if it was just going to be mothballed and held back, still on the fleet, used occasionally, I don't see, given the Alternative Staff recommendation, how it can --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think the point being that your question was if it's economic and cost-effective to do that. They always have that obligation. But it has -- it can't be a plant that's in addition to what they are running. And that's what happened in oil backout. It was economic and cost efficient to do. You have brought up the notion that -- which I agree with, that they could not have foreseen this at the time it was enacted. And I agree with that. And it seems to me that it is important that that context be kept in mind. And I think that they are -- we have an obligation to say we think this is right for the ratepayers. But it is not just concerns about economics and what is right in terms of the cost of electricity. There are other public policy issues that are not within our jurisdiction with respect to the environment and the general health and welfare that I think it would be a mistake to engage in a administrative adjudication that doesn't also tee up this issue to the Legislature to give them the opportunity; that there's a new context. a new way of doing business. And here's what we recommend that we change and here are the other issues that have to be considered. We think it's a good idea to go that way. We recommend it. Here's what would

need to be changed and here are the other considerations you have to look at.

agree with you that I think it's -- regardless of what interpretation we take here today, I think it should be fundamental that utilities that we regulate have a obligation to come forward to this Commission and demonstrate need if there is a need for reliability or if there's an economic need.

My caution is I don't want there to be any decision today which would undermine or jeopardize that interpretation. And as far as teeing this up for the Legislature, I agree this is an area which certainly this Commission could use guidance from the ultimate policymakers in this area. But we also have the obligation, I believe, to look at the current situation. And if there are real benefits which are going to be derived, and can be derived sooner, we have to ask the question can we go forward? Do we have the flexibility still abiding by the statute? Or do we delay the real economic benefits which would result from this project for the benefit of getting guidance from the Legislature? And I think that's a very difficult question too.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Do I take it from the

Primary Staff's argument that we could go with the 1 whole 584 as merchant capacity, and because there is 2 no requirement that a retail customer pay for that, we 3 could take them as a applicant. 4 That's correct. 5 MS. PAUGH: CHAIRMAN GARCIA: The entire generation or 6 7 does the applicant still need to meet some type of need criteria? 8 MS. PAUGH: Well, they have to meet the 9 criteria of the statute. I apologize if that's how my 10 answer came across. 11 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I think you leaped past 12 him because if I can rephrase your question -- because 13 it's something that struck me when I was reading 14 Staff. 15 If I knock on Florida's door tomorrow and 16 17 I've got a 500-megawatt combined cycle gas turbine plant and I say I'm going to produce, this decision in 18 no way says go ahead. You've got to come in here with 19 some type of need that you're going to meet. 20 MS. PAUGH: Absolutely. I thought he was 21 referring to the definition of EWG as a regulated 22 electric company --23 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I almost thought I would 24

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lose Deason. (Laughter)

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commissioner Jacobs: Let me walk through the second Nassau decision then. I'm reading that to say that it didn't necessarily focus on whether or not this was a QF or not, and whether or not ultimately that QF could obligate the utility.

The discussion there seemed to focus on that this was a nonutility generator.

Nassau II is about QFs. If you look at the first page of the decision, it uses the words sort of interchangeably, but what it says, "Nonutility electric cogenerators that propose to build a natural gas-fired power plant that would be a qualifying facility." I believe Nassau II is clearly limited to QFs; it's not a broader term.

down to the holding where you want to be real clear about the breadth of your holding, I don't see that distinction at all. And even more so, I see the tone of the discussion having to do with the idea -- I'll just read from it here -- it says -- and I don't have the printed version, I'm looking at the electronic version. It says "The Commission determined that because nonutility generators are not included in this definition, Nassau is not a proper applicant. The

Commission reasoned that a need determination proceeding is designed to examine the need resulting from the electric utilities' duty to serve customers. Nonutility generators such as Nassau have no similar need because they are not required to serve customers."

Now, help me understand how that logic goes from what that language says to only QFs as nonutility generators.

MS. PAUGH: Nassau was a QF. Nassau came to the Commission with two petitions, a determination of need. But they also came with a petition to approve a contract with FPL. They didn't go to FPL to get the contract signed. They came here first. They wanted us to approve a contract that FPL did not want. And then they wanted us to tell FPL that FPL had to buy it. That's what Nassau was about on its fundamental facts before the Commission. They didn't even have a contract with the utility in that case. I think that's significant.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Do you have a point,
Joe?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I wanted to answer
Commissioner Johnson's question. We have authorized
plants that were bigger than the need and the most

recent one is Tallahassee. But it was -- in that case, a good portion of it, in fact, was needed. It wasn't an instance where one could argue it was the tail wagging the dog. It was a case where it was shown that this size unit was the most cost-effective because it had the -- not only did it meet the need, it also helped them backout another unit, and, in effect, mothball it on a cost-effective basis and they, in fact, showed the need on that basis.

I think at some point if you have only 1 megawatt, do you get to build 500? It's that sort of thing.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I think that that's one of the issues that I hope we'll be discussing also.

Because I think we need to also establish a criteria there also. I think that may be a very significant point.

I also point out how this decision goes also opens the door to a lot of municipals to figure out the problems that they are dealing on a daily basis with in the new market. And it's not a market we created. It's not at market that we lead here in Florida, although we've done a very good job of regulating for ratepayers, but it's a market that, nonetheless, is coming. That said, if there are no

1 more questions --2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We seem to have drifted way into the merits. I thought we were on the 3 motion to dismiss? 5 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I understand. But I always cede to a former Commissioner's request we 6 7 limit our discussion. I assume that that would happen. If you want to vote this out or --8 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Former Commissioner? 9 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I mean a former chairman. 10 I'm sorry. Jesus. (Laughter) 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Do you know something I 12 13 don't know? CHAIRMAN GARCIA: No. No. We were just 14 recently celebrating your long and continued tenure at 15 this Commission. I certainly wouldn't be saying that. 16 Commissioner, if it's all right with you, I 17 know we've drifted into the merits but it would just, 18 I think -- since we've done this discussion, so we 19 don't have to go back to it, I'd like to entertain a 20 motion -- if someone has a motion. 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: One quick question, 22 please. 23 24 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Oh, my God. **COMMISSIONER JACOBS:** Well, I -- go ahead, 25

I'm sorry.

understand. Primary Staff's position is that Duke, even without the -- there's not really a contract with New Smyrna but without -- even with the agreement, without their being co-applicants, they would have standing to come forward as their status as a regulated utility, i.e. an EWG; to come forward and to demonstrate a need based upon economics and not a utility-specific need for reliability.

MS. PAUGH: That's absolutely correct,
Commissioner.

are a regulated utility not only as an EWG but they would be subject to this Commission's regulation under the Grid Bill. Is that also part of your recommendation?

MS. PAUGH: That is absolutely correct. As well as the Ten Year Site Plan provisions.

regulated at the federal level as an EWG; they would be regulated by this Commission under the Grid Bill, Ten Year Site Plan, and obviously if we agree with Staff, they would be regulated consistent with the Power Plant Siting Act. I guess my question is would

there be any difference between our jurisdiction under the Grid Bill for a traditional IOU retail utility and 2 a merchant plant utility? 3 MS. PAUGH: Not that I'm aware of but I will 4 5 turn that over to technical Staff. 6 MR. JENKINS: I don't know of any 7 difference. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Would you ask that 8 9 question again and let me hear the answer? 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: My question -- it's 11 been established under Staff's interpretation that 12 this company, Duke, if they build this plant, they would be subject to the Commission's jurisdiction 13 14 under the Grid Bill. My question is would there be a difference in that jurisdiction under the Grid Bill 15 16 for Duke versus the way we exercise that jurisdiction 17 traditionally for a retail investor-owned utility? MR. JENKINS: 18 There would be no difference, 19 just as there's no difference for a municipal or 20 cooperative utility engaged in generation. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We talked about that 21 22 and it was my understanding that that -- you came up with legally binding language that says it's subject 23

to the Grid Bill, because they declared it but I

still -- where are we coming from with that?

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1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You can't agree to jurisdiction. It's either there or it's not. 2 3 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: They agree to it but we can't -- we can't move forward on that. 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I would be interested 5 in that too. How do they come in under the Grid Bill 6 7 and Ten Year Site Plan? MS. PAUGH: It's Section 366.02 of the 8 Florida Statutes. It is quoted in the primary portion 9 of the recommendation on -- turn to Page 24, please, 10 you'll see the discussion regarding the Grid Bill and 11 Ten Year Site Plan. I quote 366.022 "Duke New Smyrna has proven that they are as investor-owned electric company which is what an electric utility is defined as under the Grid Bill." And it is no stretch to 15 reach that definition. They are. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Let me follow 17 18 up. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry --19 **COMMISSIONER DEASON:** Go ahead. 20 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I remember now where I 21 lost it here. That's only if we approve this. 22 23 MS. PAUGH: That's correct. commissioner Jacobs: If they never get 24 25 beyond this --

MS. PAUGH: What do they do?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yeah.

MS. PAUGH: Is that your question? There's an open question, in my opinion, that they could go to Volusia County and build this plant anyway. As you recall, they came to us for a declaratory statement asking whether or not they had to come through the Power Plant Siting Act. We correctly declined that decision because it was a matter of policy applicable statewide, so it was inappropriate for a declaratory judgment action. But that is still an open question. In that case we lose any jurisdiction over them.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That said --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have my follow-up.

Given the Grid Bill authority that you've just stated, if there were a situation -- and this hypothetical may not really bear any merit in reality, but, nevertheless, I'll give it -- if we were in a situation in the state where we were at a capacity shortfall and we needed as much generation as possible, and Duke New Smyrna plant somehow was selling power north out of the state and it was getting a higher price than what they get in the state -- I know that's difficult to understand because if we were in an emergency here, do you think the

prices would be higher here, but just for the sake of this argument -- would we have authority under the Grid Bill to require Duke New Smyrna to put that energy into the grid -- or maybe they were saying their prices weren't high enough and they weren't willing to generate at all, and we're saying, "Well, 7 I'm sorry about the prices you're going to get. need it for reliability purposes. Generate from that 8 plant." Would we have authority to do that under the Grid Bill? 10

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MR. FUTRELL: We believe the Governor and Cabinet would have the authority in a emergency to issue an Executive Order requiring them to serve Florida needs in that kind of a situation.

That said --CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Great. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me just follow up on a that bit. Are you saying that -- was the question premised we would not have enough electricity without it?

> That's correct. MR. FUTRELL:

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We could tell them they would have to generate for in Florida under the Grid Bill. Where is the Grid Bill again?

MS. PAUGH: The citation for the Grid Bill is also in the recommendation footnote that was --

those helpful footnotes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I've told her I didn't like footnotes.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You know, sometimes I only read the footnotes. Not in this case but --

MS. PAUGH: I'm going to defend my footnotes to death. Page 16 recites the Grid Bill chapters.

They were Section 366.04(2), 366.04(5), 366.05(7) and 366.05(8).

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Are you finished with that answer?

MS. PAUGH: I was just going to say I happen to have a handy copy of all of those various sections with me, if you'd like to take a look at them.

chairman GARCIA: While Commissioner Clark reads through that, I want to go back to that question because it was a question we sort of touched on at the hearing but I think we didn't go on, but I think it makes a lot of sense.

I know it was a complete hypothetical when Commissioner Deason at one point was saying that is a possibility. But if it were. However, I want to ask you on real terms could that be a possibility? Or if we were in a crisis state, do you not think that the plant would not only be selling in Florida but would

be selling at the higher places that would be available in Florida at that time?

MR. JENKINS: That's the more likely scenario. The idea that Duke would be selling to Georgia is possible but not very probable.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay.

commissioner Johnson: So under the -- if we have jurisdiction, as it's stated in the primary, then they would have -- or the transmission line loading relief rules, all of those would apply to Duke.

MR. JENKINS: All of that would apply if they are approved and defined to be an electric utility. The real thrust, I think, of Commissioner Deason's question was if we somehow find that they are not an applicant and not an utility, and as Leslie says, they go build anyway, which is an open question, and then we have no jurisdiction under the Grid Bill, I'm not sure what we can order them to do when. I'm not sure we can require them to be part of the FRCC and obey by all the transmission loading relief rules or all of the relaying rules that the FRCC has that may be unique to the state. It's just an open question. If you go down the path of denying and saying they are not a utility, I'm not 100% sure just what happens.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. All right, that said, is there a motion?

commissioner Johnson: Mr. Chairman, I have a motion to make. With respect to 1A I would move the primary recommendation as stated.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm uncomfortable with the interpretation there. I can reach the result but I don't follow the logic. I think it is a broad interpretation to say that purely because there is no obligation to retail customers, that we take that interpretation away from those cases; say purely because there's no obligation to retail customers then we can make that leap to say this is the kind of an applicant we can bring in wholesale.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: What would you like to see changed?

commissioner Jacobs: I'm okay saying

because our -- we have to deal with the idea of what

kind of contract it is, I think, without question. I

think the Court in Nassau said if you come in with a

contract, nonutility generator, then you get to come

in the door. In my mind that's what 1A is about: Who

gets to come in the door.

Now, we have to deal with all of the other

issues after that, about the quality of that 2 application, and we, then as a matter of public 3 policy, will evaluate them. You merge everything --4 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So you're narrowing it further. 5 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: 6 Right. 7 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And how would you narrow it? 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: 1A says who gets to 9 come in the door. And I think it's a fair reading of 10 the statute and prior Commission interpretation of 11 that statute and the Nassau cases that a joint 12 applicant who comes in, particularly in this instance 13 with a municipality having demonstrated that this is a 14 cost-effective purchase for them, they can apply; they 15 can come in the door. 16 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But we're squeezing that 17 on the motion to dismiss. You may not be agreeing 18 with all of the rationale, but you're just agreeing --19 you're clearly seconding the motion in the sense we 20 dismiss this. Then you may want to address that as 21 part of the merits, is what you're saying? 22 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yeah. I think --23 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I was thinking those 24

issues were brought up --

1 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Those are in the merits. 2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right. I was afraid 3 we were saying a bit much on 1A. 4 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let's make sure. 5 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let's make sure. 6 7 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. COMMISSIONER CLARK: That they have -- they 8 9 can't be an applicant on their own. They've got to come in with New Smyrna and then the issue will become 10 is the entire amount needed. 11 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Right. 12 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But the recommendation 13 says that. 14 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That's why I asked 15 that question specifically. I was getting the interpretation that that's just a coincidence of these 17 facts. They could have showed up with 580 megawatts 18 and under that interpretation they could have been an 19 20 applicant. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: As long as they had a 21 22 contract, is what you're saying. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Well, yeah. 23 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And I think Staff wouldn't 24

disagree with that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But they don't have a contract here.

MS. PAUGH: The primary recommendation says that they may be applicants individually and collectively.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I think what

Commissioner Jacobs is saying is they have to come in

with -- they can't be an applicant in their own right.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right.

commissioner Johnson: And that issue is discussed in Issue 1 but -- I saw that as an Issue 1 when we get in and start refining some of the facts. But if we need to refine it --

think the primary says -- if you buy into the rationale is that they are an applicant in their own right because they are a regulated utility. And what Commissioner Jacobs is saying is he doesn't agree with that. They must come in with an applicant that has a need to serve it retail. They are a co-applicant as long as there is that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: There's a need. What's the distinction? Wait. Now I'm worried. What is your distinction between what Commissioner Jacobs is saying and what Staff wrote, because I'm not catching

it?

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COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Me either.

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a different type of need. Don't let me misstate you

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but --

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: They're saying there's

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Because when you asked that question the first time, Staff clarified it and I think they ended up at the same place you're at. again, this is the motion to dismiss. So it deals with this in a much broader way than what we'll finally deal with. This is whether we dismiss or not. I ask you the question again: What's the difference between what he's saying and what your rec said?

MS. PAUGH: If I understand it, what the primary recommendation says is that New Smyrna Beach, the City, could come in as an applicant for the whole amount, the whole 514. The primary says that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: The City; not a merchant plant. Just the City.

MS. PAUGH: Well, there would be 484 merchant. The primary says that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right.

MS. PAUGH: The primary also says that the EWG alone could have come in for its portion with no contract. And if I understand Commissioner Jacobs,

his objection is to the EWG alone coming in for a need determination; it must be as a co-applicant with the City.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I could have sworn when Commissioner Deason asked that question -- correct me, Commissioner Deason, if you -- that we defined it exactly the opposite, or am I missing the point of your question before?

commissioner deason: I'm not sure. Because we've taken a turn here with this last round of questions. I'm not sure where we are at this point. And I've got some further questions to try to clarify where we are.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That's fine.

say is that under Staff's primary recommendation New Smyrna could have come in -- forget Duke for a moment -- in and of themselves, as a utility, they could come in and say, "We've got a need for 30. What we want is economic to build this size plant and what we're going to do with the excess is that we're just going to sell it on the market." Are you saying that they could have done that?

MS. PAUGH: I think I may have muffed it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I thought that's what

1	you said. And that's a new twist.
2	Ms. PAUGH: It is. And I think I may have
3	muffed it.
4	MR. JENKINS: What she really has to put in
5	there is saying that it's cost-effective.
6	Let me make another statement, is that the
7	motions to dismiss do not deal with the situation of
8	it being cost-effective to New Smyrna Beach. The
9	motions to dismiss only deal with the merchant plant
10	portion of the application.
11	If you threw out if you approve the
12	motions to dismiss, you still have the open question
13	of can we certify or approve this plant based on the
14	cost-effectiveness to the retail serving utility, New
15	Smyrna Beach, because it is getting a bargain in the
16	deal. That's a totally separate question.
17	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: The distinction that
18	Leslie failed to make is about the efficiency of it.
19	MR. JENKINS: Because the efficiency
20	because I think it's more because it's a loss leader.
21	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right.
22	MR. JENKINS: It's probably about a 50%
23	discount.
24	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I think we need to be
25	clear because here again, back to my concern, I don't

want to do anything here that jeopardizes my belief that our regulated retail utilities, primarily the IOUs which we have rate regulation over -- that there's nothing there that would prohibit them, prevent them coming forward to demonstrate a need based upon economics. Let's reverse this for just a second. I know this is a total hypothetical.

What if Florida Power and Light were coming in and saying, "We only have the need for 30 megawatts right now."

MR. JENKINS: But we've got a good deal -
COMMISSIONER DEASON: "But we can build this
size plant and the economics are such that we can sell
it on the market."

MR. JENKINS: If it passes the cost-effectiveness test compared to all other alternatives we would recommend approval.

commissioner deason: Another twist. What if they were coming in and saying, "For that amount of plant in excess of the 30 that we need, we don't want to put it in rate base. We want to the sell it on the market and let us keep whatever profits we make." Is that something we could consider?

MR. JENKINS: Yeah. We'd recommend approval of that. But the problem with that is you'd also have

to march up to FERC arm in arm and get FERC approval for them to sell at market prices because they have market power in the state.

criteria within the federal act, which if we certify to the federal authority that we can monitor it and make the cost separations or whatever, then there could be an exemption granted; is that correct?

MR. JENKINS: I think those exemptions go more to can they construct a plant, not to whether they can charge market prices.

We, in a sense, before the Policy Act was passed in 1992, kind of did that with the Tampa Electric Hardy plant, if you recall, around -- I don t know what year, 1989 or '87. Remember Tampa Electric Hardy is an affiliate of a transmission-owning utility, so they would not qualify under FERC's current rules for market power pricing.

But we went up there. We sent various pleadings and FERC eventually approved -- albeit this was before they came down much harder on this notion of EWG and market pricing.

Yes, I think it can be done. I think if Florida Power and Light were to come in and say they wanted to build a merchant plant, we, Staff, would

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

recommend approval. And we'd also recommend marching 1 arm in arm up to Washington with FPL to see if we 2 3 could we get FERC approval of it. COMMISSIONER DEASON: That would allow them 4 to sell at market rates as opposed to cost based? 5 MR. JENKINS: That's correct. And it's only 6 7 FERC policy. I don't believe it's federal law per se. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, it is -- they are 8 implementing the federal law. 9 MR. JENKINS: In my opinion they've gone a 10 bit beyond it. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Thank you. (Laughter) 12 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But with respect to 13 the proposition we would have the ability to go to 14 FERC to request that they be allowed to sell at market 15 16 price under the law. MR. JENKINS: That's correct. 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: We would have the 18 ability to do that? 19 MR. JENKINS: Of course we would. 20 Florida Power and Light wanted to build just a pure, 21 raw merchant plant, and we wanted to certify it, we 22 thought it was a good deal and cost-effective to 23 Florida Power and Light's other customers or somehow

benefited the state, there's nothing to prevent us

from going to Washington and camping out on FERC's 2 door until they approve it. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: What would they approve? 4 5 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That would certainly get 6 them to approve it. 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: What would they 8 approve? MR. JENKINS: Approve the sales from that 9 plant to be at market prices. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I guess -- you 11 know, my point is they're either going to be market 12 prices or cost-based prices, or whatever it is, when 13 they consider that they have market power. 14 MR. JENKINS: That's correct. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: The point being -- it's 16 still up to us to determine -- what they can charge 17 with respect to what FERC allows has no bearing on 18 what we can do in terms of the power plant siting. 19 MR. JENKINS: That's correct. And my 20 recommendation would be that we go and make sure that 21 they can charge market prices for an FPL merchant 22 plant. 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why would we care? 24 MR. JENKINS: Why would we care? Because we 25

have to think of all of the customers in the state, 2 not just FPL. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why would we care if it's not in rate base and doesn't affect the customers? 5 6 MR. JENKINS: Because other utilities would 7 be buying that power and be getting cheaper electricity. Tampa Electric. Sebring. 8 9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Not necessarily. You're assuming that market price will be below cost. 10 MR. JENKINS: That's probably correct. But 11 I'd like to have the choice of being able to buy 12 instead of blacking out. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Whether or not it is 14 market priced or cost based has no bearing on the 15 issue of Siting Act. I mean --16 MR. JENKINS: I --17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: It has no bearing on 18 the issue of us siting it. It has bearing on whether a retail investor-owned utility would even consider 20 building a merchant plant. Because if they have to 21 build it and sell it at cost, there's no economic 22 incentive to do that. MR. JENKINS: That's correct. That's better 24

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said.

commissioner clark: Yeah. But I thought -the notion of whether or not we would approve it would
be tied to whether or not we could assure that they
would have market prices. I don't think it is.

MR. JENKINS: No. We couldn't assure that. We would have to do the camping out in Washington.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: A prospect that sometimes looks favorable.

We have a motion, and I think, Commissioner

Jacobs, we had a second, or are you taking back your

second? Or are you narrowing -- would you like to

propose an amendment to the motion? I just don't

think -- I think what you're saying, and narrowing it,

I think, goes to Issue 1, but I'm sure Commissioner

Clark could defend your position.

commissioner Johnson: See, to me it struck me that this 1A went to the issue of whether or not there were proper applicants. And we'll have an opportunity in 1 to deal with the need and cost-effectiveness analysis.

I like the analysis as it's written. I believe that it's pursuant to and consistent with the statute. We had all of the discussions about once we do this, and understanding the analysis and how it has been laid with respect to who is a regulated utility,

we'll have jurisdiction, grid jurisdiction. We'll have jurisdiction to look at natural gas consumption. Determine if there needs to be oil backup, extra capacities. There's all sorts of things that are provided in here that I think with respect to that initial determination as to whether they are applicants or not, that the recommendation is on all fours.

mr. JENKINS: That's correct. By taking jurisdiction we can impose those other requirements.

And if we don't take jurisdiction, it's up in the air what we can do.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But, Commissioner

Johnson, your motion is that Duke New Smyrna can be an applicant in its own right.

question -- they still have to do a need assessment.

Got to determine if it's cost-effective. They could come in here -- a merchant could come in here and say,

"Look, we want to build a gazillion megawatt plant."

"Oh, you're an applicant. Come on in." Now, they might have wasted their time because we will determine that it wasn't cost-effective.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: There was more criteria involved.

1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's what I argued in 2 Nassau and I lost. 3 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I agree with you. 4 I read that last night and I said Susan was on point. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You were right way back 5 6 then. 7 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But in that case Commissioner Deason -- the point that made it 8 different, they might have been an applicant but I 9 think ultimately it should have been dismissed because 10 you were trying to tie them to Peninsular need when we really were dealing with binding utility-specific ratepayers. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think really what --14 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: What you were saying 15 then --16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. You know, I think 17 that the result was correct --18 The result was COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: 19 20 correct. COMMISSIONER CLARK: -- in that case. 21 think what happened was that there was a sort of 22 recognition that because you had to show need and need was tied to serve to the retail ratepayers of Florida, there's no point in saying a person can be an

applicant if they don't have a contract or aren't a 2 utility. So it sort of married up those concepts when 3 it denied it. I thought you should just say -- when it dismissed, I thought you should just deny the 5 application because they couldn't show need. 6 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Exactly. And this is 7 consistent with what you thought but --8 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. But the end 9 result is the same and you're just taking two steps where the Commission took one. 10 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I see it very much 11 that way. My concern is that because you take it two steps, undue weight can be given to this portion of it 13 more so than the latter discussion. 14 I'm concerned that undue weight can be given 15 to the idea that you get in the door with any caliber of showing and then we look at that. In my view we 17 ought to narrow the scope of who gets in the door or 18 be very clear --19 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I think that's what they 20 did there. 21 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Be very clear. 22 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But that doesn't change 23

where we end up. In other words, the final product is

25 | still creating the criterion, which this

recommendation does.

Let's remember where we are. We're on a motion to dismiss. We have had a two-hour-plus discussion on the motion to dismiss, which is fine. And we can have another eight hours, although I'm scheduled to leave at seven tonight, so we won't go any further than that.

What I know is where we are now is at a motion to dismiss. And this motion to dismiss clearly -- at least in my opinion, but -- clearly we're past that. Now, the criteria you're speaking about, I think I might agree with the limitations that you want to put on it, on the criteria. Because I think that this motion almost follows Susan's former reasoning when she dissented on this. They are an applicant. There's no question about it. So can we go on? I think that's the question that is posed by the motion to dismiss. And then it's narrowed out in the 30.

commissioner clark: But you see, if I was wrong that time, then Nassau is saying -- I mean if --.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I understand what you're saying. I understanding what you're saying.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm uncomfortable.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: What Nassau was saying -- we need to clarify this -- in my opinion -and I didn't write the order or recommendation but I did vote on it -- was that Nassau could not demonstrate need. They were not coming forward saying, "We want to build this plant based upon economics," because they wanted to do it at avoided cost, which was no benefit to the customer. customer was indifferent. So they were not doing it for economic reasons. So the only way they could demonstrate need was to say that it was needed for reliability to serve customers of a specific utility. And we were saying, no, you don't have retail customers to do that so you don't have that need either. You struck out on both. You're not doing it for economic reasons and you don't have the retail need to do it. You're not an applicant.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Is that a second?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I was about to say

while I'll uncomfortable, I don't want to belabor -
we can proceed on. But I do have those reservations

and we can do it later.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We can address that in Issue 1. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I second the motion.

1 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All right. All those in favor signify by saying "aye." Aye. 2 3 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 4 5 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All those opposed. 6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay. 7 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Nay. 8 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. We have a four-one 9 vote. COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. He voted nay. 10 No. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Oh, I'm sorry. 11 I thought he voted for it. Three-two. Thank you, Susan. 12 All right, Joe? I guess this is your -- let 13 me ask you a favor. We've gone a while and it just 14 strikes me that we'd probably be fresher if we take 15 ten minutes. And I'll ask you, Joe, I think Staff has 16 read this. I think -- I mean, the Commissioners have 17 read this. I'm sure most of the people in the 18 audience have read this. If I could ask you to simply 19 sum it up; walk through each issue, not too detailed 20 21 because I think Commissioner Deason may have some points, and I'm certain Commissioner Jacobs is going 22 to have a few issues that he's going to want to discuss. And that will make it easier. So let's do 24

this -- I'm sorry?

1	MS. PAUGH: Before we get to the merits of
2	this, we have two more legal issues. They are Issues
3	1B and 1C that will require a vote.
4	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Do I have a motion on 1B
5	and 1C?
6	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Move Staff.
7	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
8	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We've got a motion and
9	second. All those in favor signify by saying "aye."
10	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Which are those?
11	MS. PAUGH: 1B and 1C.
12	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. But what is the
13	substance?
14	MS. JAYE: Commissioner, 1B is the Motion
15	for Reconsideration filed by Florida Wildlife
16	Federation.
17	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. And the
18	other one is?
19	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Motion to Strike
20	Additional Authority Letter to be letter granted.
21	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Got you.
22	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. There's a motion
23	and second. All those in favor signify by saying
24	"aye." Aye.
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye.

1 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Ave. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 4 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All opposed? Okay. 5 five-zero. 6 So we're going to take a ten-minute break. 7 Commissioners, if we can keep it at ten -- I know I'm the greatest culprit there. But if we could keep it to ten, and we'll be back and Joe will walk us through it a sentence apiece. Let's get through the 33. And 11 then the Commissioners can add questions after we 12 finish. 13 (Brief recess is taken.) 14 15 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All right, Commissioners, we're going to get Joe to walk us through some of the high points of the recommendation and we hope he will 17 be brief so then we can argue some of the --18 MR. JENKINS: Thank you, Chairman. 19 I'm just going to touch on Issues 1, 24 and 20 Those are, I think, the main policy issues in the 21 22 In writing this up we put most of the matters case. 23 in Issue 1 because that's where it seemed to fit the

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In Issue 1, there are really two ways -- and

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best.

Commissioner Jacobs was suggesting this -- there are two ways to certify the plant. The first way is a more restrictive way or more traditional way. And that is to certify it as cost-effective to the applicant. In other words, much like an oil backout unit where we certify 2,000 megawatts with zero kilowatt need.

In this case here we have a retail serving utility that needs 30 megawatts. It can get a deal, a loss leader. Everyone is aware of why Duke is giving them a loss leader, and we can certify it as cost-effectiveness to the applicant.

Your second choice there is to certify the remaining 484 megawatts as a raw, naked merchant plant. Either one --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We can do either one but we don't have to take both.

MR. JENKINS: That's correct.

mistaken, was Commissioner Jacobs' issue, which I hope he will realize he could be a fourth on the other motion. But nonetheless, the distinction here, the very specific distinction is that Staff here breaks it. And Staff says that is why I'm -- because I want to understand where we were. Because I think we

danced around the same issue, and I understand where Commissioner Jacobs got stuck because I almost voted against the motion when I started thinking about it. You had to open it as wide as possible just to get in to where we are now. Now we can narrow that scope.

MR. JENKINS: If you wish.

Issue 24 is the stranded cost issue. I bring it up only because if there's interest in opening a docket on this, I'd like to do that. I don't think it's necessary, but if you want to I need to be clear that that's what you want me to do.

And Issue 33 is the simple issue, close the docket. There has been expressions that we opened the floodgates. Again, I do recommend opening a docket, a rule-type docket. Maybe converting our reserve margin reliability docket into something where we don't force the utilities to build higher reserves in this questionable period of electric reliability but give some credence to merchant plants filling at least a 10% reserve margin, and selecting from the oversubscription by who will build the most solar photovoltaic units.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But that's to be decided --

MR. JENKINS: That's to be decided at a much

	later date.
2	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right. Why do we have
3	that photovoltaic in there?
4	MR. JENKINS: We saw it in Duke and
5	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We thought it was a good
6	idea
7	MR. JENKINS: We thought it was a good idea.
8	And FEECA has not generated much photovoltaic. We've
9	got 10 kilowatts from an FPL green pricing program,
10	but nothing of the magnitude of 150 kW, and we thought
11	it would be a nice way to jump-start it; create jobs
12	in Florida. Maybe even sell photovoltaics around the
13	world.
14	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. Let's see. You've
15	got authority now. Just elbow him when he goes too
16	far.
17	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Where is the
18	photovoltaic argument in is it in Issue 1?
19	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: No.
20	MR. JENKINS: No. It's in Issue 33.
21	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Not stand-alone, but
22	as you all discussed, the 150 megawatt photovoltaic
23	MR. JENKINS: 150 kilowatt.
24	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Is that in issue.
25	MR. JENKINS: 33

1 MR. FUTRELL: It's in Issue 1, and it's also 2 in the conservation issue, which is, I believe --3 MR. JENKINS: It's just mentioned. It's not 4 mentioned as a part of a comprehensive plan. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I quess where I have 5 some questions, and you can tell me where it is. 6 7 MR. JENKINS: Page 119 and 120. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: It strikes me that 8 somewhere in the analysis you all talk about that and like as if it were, as I think it should be, an 10 important part of the analysis and calculation when 11 we're looking at the need and cost-effectiveness. 12 you also state that there's some uncertainty as to 13 whether or not the plant is really going to come on 14 15 line. That's correct. MR. JENKINS: 16 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Where is that 17 discussed so --18 MR. FUTRELL: Page 60. 19 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So that is in this 20 first analysis. Okay. Issue 1. 21 MR. JENKINS: Yes. Don't let me gloss over 22 that fact. We're not sure from the record if there's 23 24 any binding agreement that the 150 kW solar

photovoltaic will be built if this plant is approved.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioners, I guess we can just tee it up. I was just going to just since -- I guess I'm going to try to sort of narrow it. We can take it issue-by-issue or maybe we can make a broad description of what issues we think are important and then go down the row.

I think Issue 1 is clearly by far the most important one. And I guess I'll start it off. I think we should limit it. I believe we should use the more standard criteria that this Commission has used in the past. I believe it speaks to some of what Commissioner Deason stated: That to play you need some type arrangement, some type of commitment to sell power to a particular person, and that's part of the entry or the fee.

commissioner DEASON: You're putting words in my mouth. At the appropriate time I'll respond.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: No. All I'm saying is that it just strikes me that it keeps the format of this Commission and the issues that we're going to be discussing at this Commission -- I think it keeps them in a much more direct manner. And I guess -- I open Issue 1. I know some of you may have questions and the like.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I believe in the

previous vote, and I'm not wanting to reconsider that, but in the previous vote, on a three-to-two vote we approved Staff's primary which indicated that an applicant -- and this could have been Duke by itself without the City. Of course, that's not the factual situation here. We have them coming hand in hand. I would note, though, that there's not a contract between the two. I would also note that this plan is being planned, financed, built and operated and is going to be priced and everything by Duke, not by New Smyrna.

So for us to put a limitation, which could be interpreted that we would only consider a merchant plant is if there is an agreement of some megawatts to provide at some preferable rate, I think is bad policy. We shouldn't do that.

Now, New Smyrna, obviously that's the facts of this case. And if this gets approved obviously I would feel that Duke would have to abide by the agreement and do what they are going to do for New Smyrna. And those facts stand on those facts. But I wouldn't want -- now this is just one Commissioner speaking -- I wouldn't want it to be interpreted that the only way this Commissioner would ever consider a merchant plant if there is a retail utility that's

getting some megawatt-hour commitment from it at some preferable rate.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I wouldn't go that far either and that's not my position. But what is my

either and that's not my position. But what is my position is there has to be a need of some sort in Florida. And that I'm sorry, I probably narrowed it too much. What we're doing is there has to be some need, is what I think that Staff says in its first --

MR. JENKINS: A co-applicant need. See, that flies in the face of what Commissioner Deason just said.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It gets back to the issue on the first one.

commissioner deason: Either you can demonstrate need on economics or you can demonstrate it on reliability; one or the other.

MR. JENKINS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But I do think the Nassau Power case stood -- and my argument there was that you need to show need to serve retail ratepayers. So, you know, what is needed? Is it the 30 megawatts or is it the whole plant?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: For the whole plant to be built I think you're going to find there's a need

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for the entire amount of capacity. I think you cannot say there's a need for 30 2 3 so go build 400, 500 or whatever. 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I agree with that. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: How do we sit this --5 if we follow this rationale, how do you stand this 6 decision beside those decisions where we deny portions 7 of needs that have been applied for? 8 MR. FUTRELL: I know Florida Power 9 Corporation several years ago applied for four units 10 to come on line in the late 1990s. And the Commission 11 decided that two units were needed but that the other 12 remaining two, there was some question as to whether 13 the actual megawatt need would develop, and, 14 therefore, it was decided to hold off at that time. 15 So only two of the units way approved. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And what was the need 17 18 that had to develop? It was a megawatt need. 19 MR. FUTRELL: COMMISSIONER CLARK: A need to serve what? 20 21 To do what? MR. FUTRELL: Florida Power's customers. 22 That case is distinguishable 23 MR. JENKINS: because it was a need way, way out into the future. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Without any 25

distinction I quarantee you're going to see a 1 800-megawatt unit show up. So that will be a criteria 2 3 that will enter into that evaluation or that analysis there? Whether or not. 5 MR. JENKINS: That's the question before you. Do you want to restrict it to having a 6 7 co-applicant utility getting a discount price, loss leader? 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: No. That's not the 9 issue necessarily. 10 MR. JENKINS: Or do you want to say that we 11 accept applications for raw, naked merchant plants. 12 And there doesn't seem to be any middle ground in 13 there. 14 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: What I understood you 15 to say is that we would consider some cap as to 16 reserve margin. 17 MR. JENKINS: Oh, yes. The cap tends to go 18 with the more raw, naked merchant plants of having a 19 roughly 4,000-megawatt merchant plant cap or eight 20 Duke equivalents. 21 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Who gets the build at 22 4,000? 23 MR. JENKINS: We would select from the 24 4,000, or the eight Duke equivalents as to who would

build the most solar photovoltaic capacity. 2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But that's yet to be 3 decided. 4 MR. JENKINS: That's yet to be decided. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That's a proceeding in 5 which this Commission is going to open a rule docket 6 7 and we will figure out rules to do that. 8 MR. JENKINS: Precisely. 9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Rules to do what? 10 MR. JENKINS: What cap to set. Would it 11 have a cap, what cap to set, and how to select from 12 any oversubscription. 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's certainly an 14 issue for another day. 15 MR. JENKINS: Hopefully. 16 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I may be wrong here but in the City of Kissimmee, did -- did we have a 17 instance there where we also did not approve all of 18 the requests? Maybe it was FMPA, a FMPA facility. 19 But seems like I remember something where the City of 20 21 Kissimmee had this site where they had asked to build all of the units but they had not built all of them 22 23 and we just approved them now to build the last unit there. Was that the case? 24

No.

MR. JENKINS:

1	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That's not the case.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: What, again, is the
3	need that is being met by the entire unit?
4	MR. JENKINS: The entire unit makes the 30
5	megawatts cost-effective to the City applicant as a
6	loss leader. In other words, it's just like Wal-Mart
7	pricing something real cheap
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I understand that.
9	MR. JENKINS: Okay.
10	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I understand that. But
11	I'm still trying to tie it to the statute. Where does
12	the statute
13	MR. JENKINS: Oh. Cost-effectiveness to the
14	applicant utility.
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Where does it say that?
16	MR. JENKINS: It's in one of the criteria in
17	the Plant Siting Act in the disjunctive.
18	MR. FUTRELL: Page 61, the third criteria is
19	whether "The Commission is take into account
20	whether the proposed plant is the most cost-effective
21	alternative available." Also in two, "The Commission
22	is take into account the need for adequate electricity
23	at reasonable cost." So cost-effectiveness and costs
24	are twice cited in the statute.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And then in your

1	analysis, I guess Section 5 where it says "other
2	matters within the jurisdiction to which it deems
3	relevant," is that where you all are pulling the FEECA
4	statutes and the goals there with respect to
5	photovoltaic?
6	MR. JENKINS: That's probably going to be
7	correct, although we really haven't gone to any great
8	detail on that. But, again, that's a future date.
9	But you're quite correct.
ιо	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Is that something
11	that was factored into Staff's analysis today as to
ا ــا	need?
12	nou.
13	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the
L3 L4	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the
L3 L4	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked.
13 14 15 16	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, let me ask you a
L3 L4 L5	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, let me ask you a question about this. Now, if a utility if we had a
13 14 15 16	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, let me ask you a question about this. Now, if a utility if we had a similar situation and the particular I guess I'm a
13 14 15 16	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, let me ask you a question about this. Now, if a utility if we had a similar situation and the particular I guess I'm a little confused. You seem to say that the need is 30
13 14 15 16 17 18	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, let me ask you a question about this. Now, if a utility if we had a similar situation and the particular I guess I'm a little confused. You seem to say that the need is 30 megawatts.
13 14 15 16 17 18	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, let me ask you a question about this. Now, if a utility if we had a similar situation and the particular I guess I'm a little confused. You seem to say that the need is 30 megawatts. MR. JENKINS: That's correct.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MR. JENKINS: Not to the in-depth of the question you just asked. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, let me ask you a question about this. Now, if a utility if we had a similar situation and the particular I guess I'm a little confused. You seem to say that the need is 30 megawatts. MR. JENKINS: That's correct. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But it is the 500 that

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The two are

inseparable.

MR. JENKINS: But for the 484, low cost 30 megawatts would not exist.

commissioner clark: So if we had a situation where we had a number of applicants come in willing to provide 10 megawatts out of a 500 plant, and suppose they provided it at zero cost, could we deny that application?

MR. JENKINS: I'm sure you could deny it. I probably wouldn't recommend it. But I would also make it subject to this cap provision that we're going to have, discuss at a later date.

Frankly, the cap, in my mind, does lend itself much better to the raw merchant plant application.

control over the number of megawatts built in the state if you didn't tie it that way.

MR. JENKINS: No. It would still be 4,000.

Your question really goes to the more raw, naked

merchant plant.

The issue you really pose is we have a different first-in-line type problem, and that is, the first eight cities have to come in hand-in-hand with a cost-effective application and we would be denying the

1	other 10 or 20 cities.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, then why is it
3	why wouldn't it be determined to be arbitrary and
4	capricious with respect to the latter ones because
5	they are denied the same deal that was given to the
6	first one?
7	MR. JENKINS: The only criteria we would
8	select among if there are 20 cities under the first
9	scenario, if 20 cities came in and only eight could be
10	built the Duke 500-megawatt size, we would select from
11	them who would get built the most solar photovoltaic,
12	so it would be kind of a bidding.
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: That is your suggestion
14	as to what we should do.
15	MR. JENKINS: Yes, it is. And that's for a
16	future date.
17	COMMISSIONER CLARK: So you're saying that
18	because the 30 megawatts are needed, and it's being
19	provided at less than cost to the City
20	MR. JENKINS: Right.
21	COMMISSIONER CLARK: that we should
22	approve the whole amount.
23	MR. JENKINS: That's correct.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: We should find there's
25	a need for the whole amount even though there is not a

need to serve demand. 2 MR. JENKINS: That's correct. Just like the 3 oil backout units. 4 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Issue 8 we deal with the cost-effectiveness issue. Are we making a 5 6 determination on Issue 1 on that by virtue of this 7 decision on Issue 8? Are we going to make the final determination as to cost-effectiveness? Which is the 8 9 final statement on that? 10 MR. JENKINS: Well, I have no problem in 11 doing it all in Issue 1. But remember these issues were strung out by the intervenors for whatever reason 12 you can surmise, much more detailed than we, Staff, 13 14 would have written. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Well --15 MR. JENKINS: I mean, if you vote for 16 Issue 1, Issue 8 is in a sense moot, but --17 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That kind of was a 18 concern of mine. 19 Let me just explore some questions here 20 21 about the concern I have. I went and looked at some other need orders, 22 23 and we've looked at the issue of cost-effectiveness. It has historically entailed a fairly comprehensive 24

and involved analysis. In particular I looked at the

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City of Tallahassee. And a very sophisticated study was done there to look at all of the elements that were a factor in the cost-effectiveness of that plant.

MR. JENKINS: That was among competing generation technologies where there was really no clear winner because a lot of the competing generation technologies had similar costs. And when you present worth them for over 20 or 30 years, demagnify the differences, the differences were only a few percent; not a vary large number like we have here. number, \$18.50 a megawatt-hour, I would estimate in the Tallahassee case -- well, the former director of Tallahassee is here and I can't ask him. I think it was about \$35 a megawatt-hour.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: You referenced the \$18.50 price that --

MR. JENKINS: Right.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That brings me to the crux of my concern. That amount, I question whether or not we can make the full assessment of cost-effectiveness by looking at that amount. I think it's been -- the record, while it may not absolutely make this as conclusion, I think it's pretty clear 24 | that that's a very favorable rate that was given to the City of New Smyrna Beach pretty much as you

1 characterized it a loss leader. 2 MR. JENKINS: Right. 3 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And, at best, will probably only cover the entitlement of New Smyrna 4 The 31st unit of production out of this unit 5 Beach. 6 would --MR. JENKINS: Be much more. 7 **COMMISSIONER JACOBS: -- very likely be** 8 9 more. The point that I came to is, we've 10 historically engaged in this very elaborate, up-front 11 analysis of cost-effectiveness when we've made a 12 determination of need. And what I see happening here 13 is essentially deferring that analysis to two things. One is the operation of the wholesale market, and two, 15 to the actions that will be required of our users that buy from this plant. 17 MR. JENKINS: Okay. I think what you're 18 getting to is the fact that the agreement for 19 New Smyrna Beach to obtain the \$18.50 per megawatt-hour is not a fully signed agreement. 21 I'm sorry. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: No. 22 MR. JENKINS: You're not getting to that. 23 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Where I'm going is 24

over in Issue 8 and Page 81. The issue there is, is

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this plant the most cost-effective alternative available. Now, as to the 30 for New Smyrna Beach, that's probably not an argument there, particularly at the prices stated.

MR. JENKINS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. And if we make our decision on that set of facts, and on only that relationship, I think, perhaps this argument is moot. But we're making a decision on the 500-plus megawatt plant.

MR. JENKINS: Well, as to pricing you're only making a decision on the \$18.50. We have no idea what the pricing will be of the remainder.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Exactly. Now -- and now you understand exactly what -- where we have historically devoted extensive thought, care and concern to that very issue.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But we voted that extensive thought, concern and everything else because those that are going to be paying for that are the ratepayers of Florida. And we have -- the ratepayers of Florida are on the hook; the ratepayers of Florida are going to pay for it and the company that we regulate is working in a monopoly environment that we have to be aware because they can build more and still

the ratepayers pay. 2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I agree. It was going 3 into rate base. That was the scenario that would happen there. I don't have any problem with that. Here's a paradigm shift. We're now saying that it 5 won't go into rate base, I agree. Ratepayers aren't 6 7 immediately on the hook. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: No, ratepayers are not on 8 the hook. How are ratepayers on the hook? 9 10 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: The only way -- well, the way they are on the hook is if this power ever 11 shows up in the wholesale market. 12 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It's still not on the 13 They're only going to be on the hook if the 14 hook. power that's on the wholesale market -- excuse me. 15 They're never on the hook. They're never on the hook 16 for this power. How do they become on the hook? 17 MR. JENKINS: Commissioner Garcia, the way 18 they can get on the hook is if some utility like 19 Florida Power and Light signs a 20- or 30-year 20 21 contract. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Which has to come through 22 23 this Commission.

MR. JENKINS: No, they would not, because -- CHAIRMAN GARCIA: FPL doesn't have to sign a

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30-year agreement? FPL can sign to purchase power without checking with this Commission? What if we don't allow --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It would come before us when they were in the rate case; came in a rate case.

MR. JENKINS: Precisely.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Listen to my point. Understand my point. I don't doubt that. I think when IOUs buy power from this plant, we'll probably get to see it. And we would then -- we're going to rely at that point to make some determination as to cost-effectiveness.

MR. JENKINS: At that time.

commissioner Jacobs: I'm citing the shift of policy here, whereas, up-front, we would have done this up-front and now at the determination of need process we are now changing. We are now saying we will defer and we'll do that when the IOU comes to us suggesting to buy power. Now, there's a whole nother question when --

commissioner deason: But Commissioner, this scenario makes our job so much easier because we've got a market to rely upon. When we're up-front approving a contract, a 30-year contract, we're trying to put on, you know, our binoculars and look 30 years

down the road and try to determine what the economics are going to be. This situation is -- the market is going to determine it. And if you have faith in the market, that's fine. The only thing that we have to guard against is if there's some under-the-table agreement to buy it when it's really above market, and we've got auditors and things, and that's never been a problem before with Florida utilities.

commissioner Jacobs: Now we reached my ultimate concern. We are expressing an absolute faith in operation of the wholesale market.

chairman GARCIA: A faith that we already have in Florida. A faith that these utilities have gone before the Florida legislature and said they believe in competition. They're engaged in competition. The wholesale market is competitive in Florida. All of them did that. At one point or another they've marched up to the legislature and talked to our legislature said that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And we, in Florida, benefit from that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And it's a process that this Commission was in the forefront of doing.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Don't doubt it. 1 2 dispute it. I'm simply raising this as saying this is 3 a paradigm shift, first of all. And I note that. Second of all --5 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But you do realize this 6 distinction here, because it's an important 7 distinction that we have to make. This isn't like those cogen contracts came in on the front end which 8 we had to do the impossible. And Commissioner Deason 9 10 is absolutely correct. Here they come with the contract. We've got to dissect this. Figure out if 11 it's good for ratepayers and we're on the hook. And 12 you're talking to someone who has been in the minority 13 14 and the majority, depending on the cases, because I believe that in the end we are on the hook. We, by 15 our participation, sort of obligated Florida 16 ratepayers in one form or another because the company 17 didn't come in and say, "Hey, this is a good idea." 18 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Understand I'm not 19 20 trying --CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We forced them into that. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. Wait a 22 No. We didn't force them. The federal government 23 minute. did. 24

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: The federal government.

But Commissioner, when I say "we," they came before this Commission. They laid out their case and we said go forth and do it.

understand. My point here is not necessarily to uphold the present process as a model of perfection.

I'm not here at all to do that. I recognize -- and probably -- and I accede to all of the experience here -- that there are real flaws in how that's done.

And I think the processes demonstrate that.

you go on, because I don't what to be critical of
Staff. I think we've done a great job in Florida
about controlling rates. I think we've done probably
as good a job, perhaps, as the market could have done.
I think we've done a good job in Florida. Now, that
said, there are new realities. It used to be that Joe
would have to come in here with the utility and say,
these guys got to build one of these, as you called
it, fire-breathing dragons. To pay off one of these
things took a very long time. We built it into the
rate base. It was a decision we made for the best
interests of everyone involved and we did it.

MR. JENKINS: Based on projections at the time.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: At the time. And the realities that were before us. Now the market is completely different. Now the market is such that these guys can pop up one of these plants in four years, and based on how these plants are built and efficiencies that are built into these plants, they don't need that. They don't need the utility's long-term commitment to build these. The market is going to take care of it.

Commissioners, what strikes me about this decision is we're discussing whether the sun is going to rise tomorrow. We can vote anyway we want here. But tomorrow the sun will rise and tomorrow competition on the wholesale market -- well, I can tell you it's already going on. Just like the sun rose today. Tomorrow it will rise again.

What we are doing here, and I think it's important to distinguish this because I don't -- we're not jumping off the cliff. We have done a good job regulating -- and let me not even say "we" because I just got here -- in the history of this Commission of regulating rates has been good. It's been good.

We've served the residential ratepayer of this state and we should feel proud of our history to do that.

But there are new realities out there.

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One of those realities is that this

Commission, again with foresight, tried to figure out
a way to open up that wholesale market to some degree,
figure out efficiency -- and they found it. And that
has been producing benefit for Florida ratepayers.

And now what we're doing is saying, well, we're opening that up a little bit more because the realities out there are such that the consumer can benefit from competition. We can decide today to vote against this. We can decide that the sun won't rise tomorrow. But the sun will rise tomorrow. This project is good for Florida ratepayers.

Let me even go further. If this were anything else but a power plant, if this was a widget manufacturer that showed up to Florida and they said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I'm coming to Florida," and goes visits John Anderson over in Enterprise, Florida. Says, "I'm going to Brevard and I'm going to build a widget plant and I'm going to sink \$160 million into Florida. I'm going to hire 40 people at an average of \$40,000. I'm going to pay \$7.5 million dollars into the ad valorem tax. And, by the way, I'm not going to take any loans that are going to incumber any of the people of New Smyrna Beach or the state of Florida."

I contend to you that not only would John

Anderson be writing a check to them, the Governor would be at the ribbon cutting with another check and someone would have called the Chairman of this Commission, whoever that might have been or might be, and say, "Commissioner, isn't there something we can do? Work with FPL to figure out a way to give them some incentives to come to Florida because this widget maker is good for Florida."

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And the issue is, here we are with a major investment coming to our state and we're piecemealing. What is the essence? The essence is this is competitive. The Florida ratepayers are not on the hook for it, and in the end we will all benefit from this. All of us. All of the Florida ratepayers. Because it's doing what we're supposed to do. We are supposed to imitate competition, when we can, to produce the efficiencies that we wish for the people of Florida. And the truth of is that we've done a good job of it. But now, why imitate what can happen on its own and produce those benefits on its own without regulatory oversight? The oversight is still There are still -- the customers of Florida there. aren't going to be able to buy it directly from them, but these companies are going to be able to derive a tremendous benefit and the ratepayers through them.

1	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Now
2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: The only thing we need
3	now is to have a flag waved and hear the Star Spangled
4	Banner in the background.
5	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Because, Commissioner
6	Jacobs, you would almost seem
7	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I appreciate the
8	insight.
9	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Because it almost seems
10	that you're questioning. You're questioning
11	capitalism.
12	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I am.
13	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It works.
14	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I am.
15	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: This process works.
16	Competition works.
17	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: To the extent that we
18	are changing if I want to take the extreme, I would
19	argue we are decoupling the whole analysis and
20	assessment of cost-effectiveness from the
21	determination of need and we're placing it on the
22	market.
23	Now, I don't have the expertise, the
24	background or the depth of knowledge to question all
25	of the exact details of how you make that conclusion;

what conclusion you reached there.

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MR. JENKINS: I agree with you.

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But I am absolutely concerned that as we do that, as we -- if we do chose to transition from that, that there's no diminution of the concerns that were there originally when we set out to determine cost-effectiveness at the beginning of the time that a plant is brought into the state.

If we're going to say that anybody that wants to build a plant at any cost in this state, and then charge for what the market will bear, and make that cost-effective, then that's one thing. But I don't take that as the concern of the law. The law as originally written said we will allow new generation in this state on the premise that it shows up-front to be cost-effective.

MR. JENKINS: I don't know where that is. It just says cost-effectiveness. It's up to the Commission.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Counsel, is that not one of the premises of the statute?

> MR. JENKINS: Not up-front.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say something. I understand the point you're making. Let me say this. While I have the greatest amount of respect for this process and our Staff and their abilities and their analytical abilities and the thoroughness of their reviews, when you start looking at cost-effectiveness and start making 30-year assumptions, it's a very difficult thing to do.

I have a lot more comfort that if someone is willing to come in and sink \$160 million and make a profit or not based upon whether they can construct it cost-effectively and produce it cost-effectively at a market rate, that speaks a whole lot more about the cost-effectiveness as opposed to a bunch -- you know, I mean this with the most respect -- of state bureaucrats sitting and looking at all these cost projections and someone making those projections realizing that if they win, they're going to have a 30-year contract and pretty much be guaranteed cost recovery.

MR. JENKINS: I couldn't have said it better.

commissioner Jacobs: I don't think I have
anything to refute that except --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yeah, you do. You have five-year plans in the Soviet Union. They were a great idea. (Laughter)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: His point is simply

that that is the way the statute was set up. That is the legislative thinking on it. And if we're going to change, it requires a legislative change.

change that premise. But if we're going to say now -whether I want to or not, whether I would like to or
not, it has been a fundamental tenant that
cost-effectiveness is a matter of question when we
determine a need.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: When ratepayers -Commissioner Jacobs, when ratepayers are put at risk.
And that's the key element.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Then -
CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It would be as if we would

question --

commissioner JACOBS: To bow from this then, there has to be a filter before it. And what you argued in your recommendation is that that filter exists, at least with respect to IOUs in the bid process.

absolutely right. If IOUs come into this

Commission -- we had a very similar example the other
day without getting to it. FPC came in and said, "I'm
going to build this plant. I won't put it into rates

for five years." Joe agreed with them. Joe said, hey, that's great. Five years. It will be all over by then. We'll be in another scenario by then. They came in and we said, "Hey, wait a minute." I won't use that specific words that might have been used at that time. But no. Either you are or you aren't.

Now, if FPC came in here and said,

"Commissioners, we need to build a plant." And FPC

came in here and said, "We're not going to pass it on

to ratepayers," you know, I would tend to think, we've

got to determine certain issues. In other words, is

there a need and all of the criteria that we may

establish here. But the truth is, if they wanted to

do it and ratepayers weren't put at risk, and I know

they're dispatching that plant on a cost-effective

efficiency basis -- in other words, they are not

saying, all right we dispatch us first; duke gets in

the back of the line. If they're dispatching that

power on an efficiency basis, I have no problem with

it. I think that's good for ratepayers.

commissioner Jacobs: Those factors, those merits stand alone. I don't think anybody could question that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So then why would you want to -- the question is then, why do you want to

determine what is cost-effective when you have no investment in it?

commissioner JACOBS: Because ultimately my -- I'll just have to say it. Ultimately the ratepayers in Florida will see the output from this plant. And when they see --

MR. JENKINS: Chairman Garcia, what he's saying is, think through this scenario. Florida Power comes in. They want to build their own plant.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I don't think that's what he's saying.

with a real low cost bid. I mean, they're losing money on this deal. They want to just recover some money. When they recover that -- Florida Power accepts the Duke bid. They issued an RFP for power and they got this low cost Duke bid or lower cost than what they could build. When do we get to analyze whether they build the plant or buy from Duke? If they select to build the plant they have to come here from certification. When they elect to buy from Duke, we don't see it until after the fact when it goes through the cost recovery clause. Is that what you're saying?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yeah.

1	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You're right. And what's
2	was the problem with that?
3	MR. JENKINS: I don't see a problem with it
4	at all.
5	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We're going to see
6	stuff in the cost recovery clause from all across the
7	map. It will not be just about at that point it
8	would not be just about whether or not that merchant
9	plant was cost-effective. We're going to see
10	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yes, it will be. Yes, it
11	will be. It will be segregated where
12	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Can we do that? Can
13	we segregate on a cost?
14	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yeah.
15	MR. JENKINS: We do that now. There's all
16	kinds of capacity purchases in the fuel clause.
17	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I misunderstood our
18	discussion. I was under the impression that we
19	couldn't do that in the cost recovery clause.
20	MR. JENKINS: But remember, I think your
21	point is that we don't do it before they signed a
22	contract. What we see in the cost recovery clause
23	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I still have a concern
24	about
25	MR. JENKINS: after we sign the contract

we do it.

commissioner Jacobs: I'm beyond my concern that we don't do it. I'm trying to figure out how we get to the point of some comfort if we move to this new paradigm.

MR. JENKINS: We only get to it after the fact in the cost recovery clause hearing.

have the whole game before us. We know exactly what happened. It's not -- as Commissioner Deason says, you put on your binoculars and you look into the future with all of the expertise we have and we figure out. We get to the look back and see what actually happened. We get to Monday morning quarterback this thing. And as long as we're fair and we're within the rules, that's going to be what's best for ratepayers.

commissioner Jacobs: And as a very short veteran of Monday morning quarterbacking, particular when it regards these kind of issues -- let me not say that. I don't want to demean Staff. I think you guys do a great job and you've done a great job with this.

My concern is more a matter of principle
here. We're trading in something -- and I'll be
honest with you. I'm uncomfortable with what we're
getting on the back side. I accept your arguments and

I admire your convictions. I'm uncomfortable with what we're getting -- what we're trading on the back side.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think what -
COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But not to belabor the issue. I don't want to belabor it too far.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That's fine. This is what it's about. The truth is that this is the bottom line. The issue is whether you believe government can determine the price of an object over a 30-year period better than the market can.

ago I would have thought you were probably absolutely right. I'm not saying we did it perfect, but we did it because of the cost of building these things, the way we structured them out. The fact is we didn't want ratepayers to have to pay for the whole plan on the front end. There was nobody to finance these things. This is a whole new ballgame. It's not that we created the new ballgame. It's happening everywhere else.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: If I believed there were perfect markets out there, I would be right in your boat.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: If I believed there were

perfect Commissions, I'd be with you. If I believed that we were better than the real market.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right. So we find ourselves here where we are. If there were perfect markets out there, I would be on that boat in a moment. And here's --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We know markets aren't perfect. We know markets aren't perfect.

evidence without -- without drifting too far afield -- but what I begin to see are markets that are moving well in advance of us, and where the promise of price signals to consumers were bold; that consumers would see prices that would be moderated to their benefit as a result of the operation of the markets.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Here's the benefit we have here.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And I don't see the evidence.

cHAIRMAN GARCIA: You've got me arguing like a free marketer and I'm not. But let me tell you that the distinction is -- the distinction is very clear. This is not a situation where we're saying all right, here's it is. The door is open. Let's go out there. Because you know what happens when you do that? Duke

isn't going to sell to FPC. Duke's going to find the biggest client that it can find nearest --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Exactly.

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CHAIRMAN GARCIA: -- and start selling. But you can't do that now. That's a retail customer and it can't do that. And so that is significant because it speaks to where we go from.

I don't believe -- you're talking to someone who doesn't believe right now, as the world exists, that retail competition in electricity is the best thing for the ratepayer. Let me make this comment. don't believe it. And if the Legislature came and told us to do it, we'd do it. If the companies came in here and said, "This works for us," I would have a question with it. I agree with you there. I don't know if the market works that well in that case because there are certain ways that the market functions. No grandmother is going to purchase power on an hourly basis that she's not going to wheel across the country. But you know what, there are big purchasers who can do that. And those are realities that are built in. And what I'm saying to you is that under our law they can't do that.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: You just brought up a great point.

1	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Thank you.
2	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: On the law today Duke
3	can't sell to customers in the state?
4	MR. JENKINS: Not to retail customers.
5	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Exactly. Are they
6	going to sell to retail customers from this plant?
7	MR. JENKINS: Not unless the law is changed.
8	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: So they could do
9	everything that they're anticipating doing with this
ιo	plant and never be here, right?
11	MR. JENKINS: They never
L2	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: They'd never be here,
L3	right?
14	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: What do you mean never be
L5	here?
L6	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: They could sell to
L7	wholesale customers in this state and never exist in
L8	Florida; is that correct?
ا 19	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Oh, better yet,
20	Commissioners, they could invest, probably,
21	\$160 million on the Georgia
22	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right, on the Georgia
23	line
4	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Florida boarder. They
25	get the tax benefits, and under federal law you can't

stop them from wheeling into our state.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right. It would be absolutely heresy for that law to be on the books in that whole scenario. This law that says that they should prove to be cost-effective would be absolutely ridiculous.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: No, Commissioner, no.

Because that is when FPC, FPL, Gulf and TECO come in here. When they come in here -- when they come in here they are not coming in here to say, "I'm going to build a power plant. I'm going to sell to --." No.

They are coming in here and they're saying, "Here's what I'm doing."

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I understand.

the hook. And we all agree to this. And we take a plant that may have a life of 25 years, we figure it out and we work it into rates and we pay for the plant.

commissioner Jacobs: I understand. And I don't want to belabor this. And so we go to the argument that if that's not the case, that the market will take care of it. Let me not belabor it any further. Let me say this --

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'd like to address your

concerns. This is not a question of belaboring. It's 1 2 beyond philosophy. 3 I'd like to ask, how are Florida ratepayers hurt under this scenario that Staff --4 5 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I don't know that they are. 6 7 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Can they be hurt? COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I don't know that they 8 are. And the only evidence I have is that the market 9 will operate effectively to protect the ratepayers 10 when I see evidence, troubling evidence. 11 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. Give me an example 12 because we need to know. Because if there's troubling 13 evidence that these companies aren't working properly 14 in the wholesale market, then we need to open up an 15 investigation. 16 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: The evidence that I'm 17 speaking of is outside of the record and I would be 18 uncomfortable saying that I'm resting my decision --19 the evidence I'm speaking of is what is happening in 20 other states. 21 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. 22 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Where you see price 23

signals to consumers that were supposed to respond to

restructuring and they're not.

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 002579

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Absolutely.

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plants.

commissioner clark: But I think the point that he's bringing up bears a discussion, and it kind of goes back to the concern I have, in that the law has been construed, up to this point, to provide a bright line as to when you allow it and when you

Do not interrupt me. I will take a breath and you can --

don't. And it limits the construction of power

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay.

commissioner clark: And it was -- the need was to ensure the supply and reliability of electricity to customers. And it seems to me that what we're making is a big change in how we determine need and what we are going to look at when we determine need. And the question is the consequences of that.

And one of the things that was discussed -
I'm not sure if it was resolved -- was why were there
those price spikes in the Midwest? Some people
attribute it to what they call a thin market, meaning
there's not enough players in the wholesale market to
make a market, in effect. And people don't benefit if
there isn't a good market. And that goes -- that is

one of the considerations, I think, we have to determine is when we look at the cap.

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MR. JENKINS: That's correct. That's an issue in the reserve margin docket. At what price --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: My point is, there are a number of other things that are implicated that require a comprehensive look; not just by us, but by the Legislature. And I think that's what your point is going to. Yes, we can buy into the notion that competition is good. And regardless of what happens in this docket I think we should go forward because it certainly appears to me that a very strong case was made that this particular plant, or merchant plants, can be beneficial. But the point being, we don't know what the other consequences are. We ought to look at it on conservation. What happens -- what kind of cap do you want on the amount, and those -- and what -how much are we going to allow given environmental concerns? And do we give preference to a combined cycle or do we let combustion turbines -- or what about another plant? And what does that do in terms of what can be released into the atmosphere and its impact?

MR. JENKINS: I can answer all of those questions. They are pretty clear.

opinion. That's you're opinion and it is -
(Simultaneous conversation.)

need to -- Susan is absolutely right. I agree with everything she just said. Those are things that -- obviously you have an opinion and those are things that we should have a docket on and figure it out and maybe have a rule on it. And we should go to the Legislature and say do you also have an opinion on this? And they may have.

things you should consider. You should treat a merchant plant different than you're going to treat one that is in rate base. Maybe you give -- you know, you give the right of absolute rejection of a merchant plant, but if you do that, you affect whether that market is robust or not and then it does come back to hit the ratepayers.

My point being, there are a whole lot of other issues that are beyond what we're charged with looking at that need to be examined when you change the paradigm. And it seems to me it is up to the Legislature to change the paradigm, because the way the statute was written, and the way it's been

interpreted by us, you have to show a need to serve the retail customers.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I will say, Susan -because it's something that occurred to me -- the reality didn't contemplate what we're doing. You're absolutely right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Which is another argument, in my mind, is the Legislature could not have contemplated this and did not allow it.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And the Legislature also when it waste our statute when the tit government.

when it wrote our statute, knew that it couldn't contemplate all the things that come before us. I mean, our statute says that it has to be liberally construed because there are so many things we do in this Commission all the time that the Legislature never cubbyholed those things. I mean, they gave us all this broad latitude because they want us to figure it out because they don't want to be having these committee meetings. Because we're the supposed experts with the agency that deals with these issues, so it would be impossible for them to predict that --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I realize our disagreement is how you go about doing it.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Right.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let me ask a question

of Commissioner Jacobs and, perhaps, Commissioner Clark too. Well, Commissioner Jacobs, because I couldn't really understand necessarily where your argument was going.

Is your concern that the law doesn't allow us to do what we're attempting to do here? And if so, maybe that was the three-two vote. Or is your concern that even if it did allow it, this isn't a good thing. This wouldn't be the way that you would wish that we would proceed.

clear. My focus is that we are changing our whole analysis of cost-effectiveness. I don't know that the law precludes that. It's fairly general in the way it does that, I guess, and so, I guess, my answer is option 2. I don't know if we should proceed at that. And quite frankly, I'm persuaded to the way Commissioner Clark described it. I guess I can say that I also am persuaded that this docket should probably move forward. But this is a fundamental concern that I have.

commissioner Johnson: And it's one that when -- if it goes to, then, the mechanics, whether or not this is something we should be doing, I know you raised ratepayer impact and ratepayer concerns, and I

think I remember through the hearings -- I'm somewhat sensitive to what you're saying because I think it was in the hearings that you started talking about, well, if it's just Duke, maybe they have market power, and oh, what are they going to do? And, you know, will the market really work for us here? As I discussed this -- the issue with Staff, there is still a process in place. And I don't know if we had sufficient conversation on that point.

It's not just that we're turning this over to the market. We'll have the opportunity, to the extent that utilities that do have captive ratepayers purchase from these particular plants, to look at the issue in the context of a cost recovery docket and through the cost recovery clause, and do our own analysis at that point. And to me that's still a before-the-fact analysis. Before the ratepayers are impacted we still have the ability to analyze and to make decisions.

Now, to the extent the wholesale market doesn't work, that's not about Duke being in Florida. That's about the whole nation and whether or not the wholesale market is working. That's why I kind of bifurcate the issues because that's not limited or specific to Duke.

If a utility -- if Florida Power Corp or
Florida Power and Light, if they have that problem,
they're going to have that problem and Duke isn't

going to cause that to occur.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But the distinction is we're relying on that as a real factor in our acceptance of Duke.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: We're relying on?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: On the operation, the effective operation of that marketplace. That is a real factor when we assess the need. We're saying we expect that market to operate effectively.

either -- let's assume, because I believe the law is clear and we are allowed to do this, but let's assume we go to the next step if we had the discretion to do either. And maybe this is just where we disagree philosophically. Because I guess you're stating you'd rather us do some sort of up-front cost-effectiveness analysis and bind the ratepayers up-front as opposed to allowing the market to work and then looking at the issue through the cost recovery mechanism.

commissioner Jacobs: Let me be real clear on that. No.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm not suggesting 1 that we wholesale retain what we do now. I accept all 2 3 of the arguments that were given that this is a new day, things have changed. There are opportunities for 4 efficiency improvements. I accept all of that. No. 5 I'm not saying we stay status quo and just let the sun 6 come up tomorrow. I'm saying we move into tomorrow in 7 a guided and effective and orderly manner. 8 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioner, I totally 9 agree with you. I could not agree with you more. 10 11 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Can we do that? I'd like to hear the rest of your comments. Can we do 12 that in the context of this docket and moving forward 13 if we allow --14 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I was trying to get to 15 that a few minutes ago. 16 17 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. 18 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And quite frankly, I basically would endorse the comments Commission Clark 19 made; that if we move forward, I think this is 20 something -- those broader considerations, we ought to 21 figure out a way how to deal with them in the context 22

I tossed around whether or not to move forward and isolate, make a clear statement that this

of this.

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decision is purely isolated on these facts, to isolate this decision in its precedential value and then have a study that goes to the Legislature and seek some comment back from the Legislature. That is a matter of process. I don't care how we do that. I could not state it more eloquently than she stated it how. And how it would be done, I would be very open as to how that is done.

The bottom line is I think this docket should move forward. I think it should be done so, however, with a very important opportunity to address those issues and with the opportunity for the Legislature to make -- to have a voice, and then we'll come to some real, I think, good, positive decisions for Florida.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioner, I could not agree with you more.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Good.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I believe that is why I think throughout this process I've stated about -- I think Joe did it in here. And while Joe has a lot of opinions, we can't simply rely on Joe to sort of decide how our market figures itself out on a lot of these issues. While he is an expert, we may have different opinions. I know Commissioner Clark and Joe

don't see eye to eye, and I trust both of their opinions and sometimes I side with one or the other.

But I will tell you this; I think we need to open this up. I'd love to put it on the next --

commissioner CLARK: I would remind you, I went to law school. He didn't.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yeah, well.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And so he is an electrical engineer and I'm not. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: What I would like to do, if it's all right with the rest of the Commission, is, you know, have an internal affairs where we at least scope out the things that we want to discuss, and maybe we'll have a specific internal affairs on those matters alone. So that, Joe, you can throw out all of your ideas. We can have the company say, "Well, if we're going to do this, Commissioners, now that we're doing this, here's how the limits should be." Because I guarantee you -- Commissioner Jacobs, I guarantee you the companies that are out there are going to be among the first that file to build merchant plants in our state.

commissioner clark: That just -- I was just going to say that I think that probably it can be a workshop. Workshops don't have to be docketed. But I

don't think you're going to get all of the interested parties in the internal affairs room. 2 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You're right. You're 3 right. You're absolutely right. Thank you, 4 5 Commissioner. MR. JENKINS: I'll set up a Commission 6 7 workshop and every issue under the sun, we'll have it 8 then. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Absolutely. Absolutely. 9 Let's make sure we invite the Legislature if -- you 10 know, those that are interested in this issue because 11 I know many of them have a great interest. 12 **COMMISSIONER DEASON:** Back to Issue 1. 13 have a question. Does Staff disagree with the 14 position stated by the Florida Electric Cooperatives 15 Association? Other than they are starting it off with 16 "no" and that they're saying alternative -- the second 17 part of their position, alternatively. 18 MR. JENKINS: I can't see any disagreement 19 with that. Except for the "no," I can't see any --20 21 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Issue 1, you know, is a very specific issue. It's based upon the 22 l 23 application that is before us. I know there is a debate as to whether these entities, at least one of

the entities, is a proper applicant but that was

resolved on a three-two vote. So we have an 2 applicant. The question is, is there a need for the plant that's been proposed by these applicants and is 3 based upon the facts of this case? I would move that we approve Staff. 5 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 6 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: There's a motion and 7 second for Issue 1. All those in favor signify by 8 9 saying "aye." 10 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 11 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Are we going to put 12 language in there about the provisions of the workshop and all of that other stuff? 14 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yes. 15 MR. JENKINS: We don't need to put that in 16 an Order, do we, Leslie? 17 MS. PAUGH: No, but we can. 18 19 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye. 20 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Does that mean you're voting for it? 21 22 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes. Aye. 23 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. So it's four-one 24 | and we're going to put some language that we're going to go to --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I quess I don't have 1 the opportunity so say it? You're just assuming? 2 3 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: No. You did vote "no," I thought. 4 **COMMISSIONER CLARK:** Have we taken a vote? 5 6 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yes. I'm sorry. 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Did we take a vote? 8 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: We started down that 9 road. 10 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I thought we did. I heard Let me try it again. We have a motion and 11 the vote. In the motion, we're including to have a a second. 12 workshop on all related issues with this move and this 13 l case to see if we need to go to rulemaking and to inform the Legislature of any consequences from this 15 decision. Anything else that we should add, Susan? 16 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. I would just like the opportunity to comment why I'm going to vote no. 18 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Absolutely. 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think a need for 30 20 megawatts has been shown. I don't think the need for 21 the entire plant has been shown. And it seems to me 22 23 that the Nassau case stands for the proposition that

it's a need to serve utility-specific need. It is not

a Peninsular-wide need. And that's -- you know,

regardless of the fact the motion to dismiss was not -- went the other way, it appears to me that that 2 case still stands for the proposition that you have to 3 show need, and that need was not shown. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I think Commissioner 5 Jacobs was also in favor of the motion, so all those 6 7 in favor signify by saying "aye." Aye. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 9 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: 10 Aye. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All opposed. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay. 12 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Passes on a four-one vote. 13 Issue 2. 14 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move Staff. 15 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Is there a second? 16 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 17 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Does anybody want to make 18 a comment? There being no comment, all those in favor 19 signify by saying "aye." Aye. 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm trying to decide 22 now that I've lost the other things -- I mean, you 23 know, do I decide on --24 25 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry.

1 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We're going to take that back. We haven't voted it out and Commissioner Jacobs 2 has an issue. 3 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm real concerned 4 that -- well, I guess this is my point, again. Back 5 there I thought we should have had a contract. And I 7 quess I lost that on the other --8 MR. JENKINS: I think this is the time to make that decision. 9 10 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Let me reiterate. I think there ought to be a contract and I 11 think if we do accept that as a criteria, this sets a 12 very low standard of what that contract should be. 13 l 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: There's no quarantee 15 that it will be built. 16 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right. I mean I have a copy of it, an agreement here. 17 MR. JENKINS: What I hear is we could 18 probably make approval of this plant contingent upon a 19 firm binding contract for the 30 megawatts being 20 21 executed. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Benefits flowing both 22 23 ways. As I read this agreement here, it says that it's initially -- that the condition of providing the

power is that there be producing at electronic energy

at a cost that results in a reasonable profit and cash flow to the owner of the facility. If they don't make 3 a profit, they don't have to provide the power. MR. JENKINS: Right. A binding contract 5 would negate all that language, and we would make this approval contingent upon -- someone needs to guide me 6 7 here.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, if you don't have a binding contract, how can you show that it meets the need?

MR. JENKINS: Well, see, I believe entitlement is sufficient. Commissioner Jacobs wants binding contract.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Maybe your legal Staff needs to answer that.

MR. JENKINS: I would ask them to.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Let me say this: have to admit, I was somewhat persuaded by Commissioner Deason's comments, that we not steer too far to the other side and we impose very rigorous requirements here that don't really apply to everybody else. I want to look at what happens in the normal course of conduct in these transactions and make this similar. I don't want to impose anything undue on them that the IOUs don't have to do when they enter

contracts with cities or counties -- I mean, cities 1 2 and other utilities. But I want it to be on par. MR. JENKINS: I can't really help you too 3 4 much there. Because I've seen entitlements, I've seen 5 contracts, to me they are almost synonymous, but I can't quarantee that. 6 7 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: So these provisions 8 here, this is like a general course of conduct in these kind of contracts? 10 MR. JENKINS: That's my belief, but I 11 can't --COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Let's just 12 address that in the rule --13 l MR. JENKINS: The rule workshop? 14 **COMMISSIONER JACOBS: --** and let's figure 15 that out. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Ms. Paugh, do you have 17 a binding contract here? 18 19 MS. PAUGH: In my opinion we do. I will be the first to admit that the contract is squirrely 20 because of the --21 l COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is what? 22 23 MS. PAUGH: Squirrely. That's my word for loose, if you will, because of the out-ability of Duke if it's not profitable, but I believe it's a binding

agreement.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And who determines if it's profitable?

MS. PAUGH: Duke does, under the terms of the entitlement.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Sounds like -- how does it bind them to build the plant then?

MS. PAUGH: Well, I suppose it binds them to make the determination that it's not profitable.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That has to do with the building of the plant, correct?

MS. PAUGH: The ongoing sales.

operation, the ongoing operation of the plant once it's constructed, After it's in the ground and operating. They can look at their bottom line from time to time, and if they determine it's not adequate profit, they can close things down. Again, this goes to the cost-effectiveness to Duke New Symrna Beach — to New Symrna Beach. If it's cost-effective to them, it's needed on a cost-effective basis. Therefore, they've made a decision that this is a more economic choice. They've taken that risk. It appears that if this plant goes away, there's going to be — they can still meet their needs, except they are going to lose

this lower priced capacity. They're going to have to 2 pay more to keep the lights on if it does go away. 3 They've made that leap. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All right. But Susan 4 5 points out a good point, and I have certain worries 6 now. 7 Can Duke come in here, ask this Commission to make a determination, walks in hand in hand with 8 9 New Symrna. Three, four years from now the plant is operating and they decide this is not -- these 30 10 megawatts are no good for our interest and 11 then continue to operate and sell power on the 12 13 wholesale market, and what they did was use New Smyrna to get into our wholesale market? Is that what you're 14 15 saying that this contract says? 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: It appears that to the extent they run the plant --17 18 MR. FUTRELL: Well, it has to go to the 19 operation. It doesn't have to go to the agreement 20 between -- to sell the power. 21 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So that's a requirement 22 anyway, then? 23 MR. FUTRELL: Correct. 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But the point being there's no binding contract that they can rely on,

that if they continue to have the need, Duke continues to have the obligation to supply; that is not the 3 basis. It's -- the basis is it profitable to Duke 4 then they will continue to supply. If it's not, they have no obligation to provide. Therefore, is it a 5 binding contract? Ms. Paugh, you're the one who's 6 7 advocating it is a binding contract. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: What happens if our 9 utilities right now we regulate, they have contracts to buy, you know, power from other entities. What if 10

they go bankrupt? I mean, sure it's a binding contract. Because I know that --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: They have recourse.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The point is they have recourse. They have a remedy. There's no remedy here.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Legal says there's a recourse here.

MR. FUTRELL: New Smyrna has a recourse. it goes away, they will have to contract with another provider.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: They don't have recourse against Duke for failure to perform on the contract. It is their sole discretion to perform or

not depending on whether they believe it's profitable to them. Would that be a fair assessment? 2 3 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right. I don't even see any criteria as to what profitability is. It seems like it's a unilateral determination of them. 5 6 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: But if they are running 7 the plant, they still have to sell to Duke. 8 MS. PAUGH: That's correct. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That's true, if it's 9 profitable under their determination. 10 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So Duke could walk into 11 Florida, as it did, with New Smyrna and then five 12 years from now say this is not profitable and then 13 take the entire 500-plus megawatts and sell them on 14 the wholesale market and not sell them to the City. 15 MS. PAUGH: That's a possible scenario, yes. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: The City can turn off 17 the water to them too. (Laughter) 18 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That's a good 19 20 recourse. MR. JENKINS: That's the recourse. 21 22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I think, you know, all kidding aside, that is a point, as to 23 24 whether or not they have a binding agreement.

Would it be your opinion that for purposes

of the Ten-Year Site Plan, with this kind of 2 agreement, can they rely on the power in determining the amount of power they have to serve their load, 3 would you consider this could be firm capacity? 4 MR. JENKINS: Yes, I would. The 30 5 megawatts. 6 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why would you consider 8 it to be firm? 9 MR. JENKINS: Because it's as loosey-goosey or squirrely as some of the other capacity additions 10 I've seen in the Ten Year Site Plan. 11 MS. JAYE: Commissioners, might I add that 12 it is a contract. There has been offer, acceptance 13 and consideration. So there is no question that there 14 is a contract here. And whether the parties have 15 chosen to have equitable terms where there's equal 16 giving on both sides is not really the issue. There 17 is a contract. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So you're saying there 19 20 is a binding contract. MS. JAYE: There is a contract. Now, the 21 22 terms of the contract may be, as Ms. Paugh says, squirrely, but there is contract. There has been 23 offer, acceptance and consideration.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Leslie, could we require a

contract at this point? 2 MS. PAUGH: I believe --3 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Could we approve this 4 contingent on Duke having a firm contract for 30 5 megawatts at that price with the City of New Smyrna? 6 MS. PAUGH: Commissioner, I'd like to 7 preface my answer by stating that I believe we do have 8 a contract, and I said that a few minutes ago, and I do believe it's a binding contract. Yes, it's got 9 some loopholes in it, but --10 (Simultaneous conversation.) 11 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Can we take out this 12 term? 13 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We can reform the 14 contract, can't we? 15 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But the issue is can 16 we take out this term? Can we change that term? 17 MS. PAUGH: Well, there was a comma in my 18 statement. So having said that, I can also say that 19 20 l the Commissioners have the discretion, in my opinion, to add a condition to their approval other conditions to the contract. Make it firm. Take out the 22 23 profitability. 24 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Hang on one second. Commissioner Clark, do you feel we can do that on 25

this? I'm asking you, you know, as a legal expert.

2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Conditional approval?

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MS. PAUGH: Yes, we have that ability.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. Because I certainly

-- I certainly -- you know, I think Commissioner

Deason made a very good point. But it just strikes me

that -- I mean, we do have a contract. I don't know

if we need to go any further than that. Staff is

saying we have a contract.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, whether we have the legal authority to do it is one question. Now, the next question is should we?

And the City of New Smyrna has entered into an agreement. They have the obligation to provide service to their customers. They are comfortable with this. I'm not so sure it's our position to second-guess them in their contract negotiations.

And then, further -- I know there's disagreement on this point -- but further it's my belief that Duke has applicant status whether they are walking hand in hand with New Smyrna or not. And that there is a need, an economic need, for whether if it's 480 or 500 or 530, whatever it is, that approval of this is not contingent upon there being 30 megawatts sold to the City at 18.50 per megawatt regardless of

whether it's profitable or not. I don't think -that, in my opinion, is not critical. So I don't see
any need to make it contingent upon the contract.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: A point well-taken.

that if a utility comes in and it's -- with a binding contract with a -- is this the same criteria we're going to apply to our utility that serves at retail? Have we set up two different criteria: If it's a merchant plant, it's one way of looking at it; and if it's a plant proposed by a retail utility or someone they contracted with, it's another way of looking at it?

numerous issues that follow which address that. And a lot of these issues which I think restate the same question several times over. And I think that's probably something we're going to get to.

This very narrow issue is, if you read it very carefully, is just a question: Is there an agreement? And, of course, now, it goes on to whether it meets --

commissioner clark: Yes, but the Staff says
-- it's a legal binding agreement.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- the needs according

1	to the statute.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: The Staff says it's a
3	legally binding agreement. Okay. Maybe it's just a
4	point that I disagree with.
5	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We had a motion, I think.
6	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I second.
7	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And a second. All those
8	in favor signify by saying "aye."
9	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
10	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
12	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All those opposed?
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay.
14	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Nay.
15	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. It passes on a
16	three-two vote.
17	Issue No. 3.
18	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it.
19	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: There's a motion. Is
20	there a second?
21	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I've got a
22	question.
23	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Sure.
24	COMMISSIONER DEASON: And I'm looking at the
25	last paragraph on Page 72. Second sentence in that

paragraph says that the 514-megawatt project is needed because 30 megawatts are needed by the City. 2 3 MR. JENKINS: You need to insert the phrase "cost-effective" someplace in that sentence. 4 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, even making that 6 change, I guess the essence of my question is, is 7 Staff saying that the only way that this project is needed is because there are 30 megawatts that are 8 being provided to the City? That's what makes this 9 10 project needed. 11 MR. JENKINS: Well, that was your vote on Issue 1 that it can be either. 12 COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's what I'm just 13 trying clarify trying because -- I mean, I'm trying to 14 be consistent. 15 MR. JENKINS: I interpret your vote on 16 Issue 1 that the approval can be either the 17 cost-effectiveness basis to the retail serving utility 18 or as the raw merchant plant. 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: But I don't want that 20 language to be interpreted that that's the only reason 21 this plant is needed is because it's providing 30. 22 mean, it may be an additional reason that the facts 23 support here, that we are recognizing that 30 24

megawatts are being provided, and that there has been

1	an established need determined by that entity, which,
2	I think, is no question in an applicant. So if you're
3	just providing that as additional factual information
4	that's fine. But if you're saying this project is
5	needed only because 30 megawatts of it is being
6	provided to the City.
7	MR. JENKINS: Right.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: What is this, the
9	former?
LO	MR. JENKINS: This is like you said,
11	additional information based on your vote in Issue 1.
L2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I would move Staff.
13	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Because there's a motion
L 4	and a second on Issue No. 3.
L5	Commissioner, did you want to add the word
16	"cost-effective" there in that paragraph? I mean, I
17	don't think it
18	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'll never vote
ا 19	against being cost-effective.
20	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So we'll add
21	"cost-effectiveness" as a phrase in that second
22	sentence.
23	All right. We have a motion and a second.
24	Commissioner Jacobs, do you have a comment?
25	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Read that for me now

with that change. I'm sorry, I wasn't listening 2 closely. This change you just did. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Oh, it is there. 3 cost-effective. Is that what you -- it's in the third sentence. We don't have to add it. It's in the third 5 6 sentence. 7 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That -- given my -- I won't go back into all of this, but I think I'm 8 persuaded on the whole to go along with this. But that sentence goes against all of the stuff we talked 10 about before. And I'll just say that -- I may write 11 something on here just to bring that out, but I won't 12 13 belabor it anyway. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. There's a 14 motion and a second. All those in favor, signify by 15 saying "aye." 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 18 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye. 19 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 20 **COMMISSIONER GARCIA:** All opposed? 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay. 22 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It passes four-one. 23 Issue No. 4. 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: We're bootstrapping 25

this here, right? There's no need for that unless you find the need for the 30 megawatts, right?

MR. JENKINS: Right. But, again, this is just the additional information based on the vote in Issue 1.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Why do we need to address this issue?

MR. JENKINS: We don't need to.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Commissioner, that's my fault. Clearly, all the parties had a lot of issues. I tried to remove as many of them, but this was a complex, huge docket and I -- you know, it's in there.

We don't necessarily need to address it after what we've already done, but in an effort to make sure that we had as whole and complete a record and discussion on this issue, I allowed -- better that it be in and we don't rule on it than it not be here at all.

real determination on Issue 4 has already been determined. And what it's saying is that it doesn't matter. For Duke New Smyrna to be an applicant, we've not determined that they've got to show a need in and of themselves for the 484. So, you know, at this

point I think it's a moot issue.

question, though. As we get further out and we have more and more merchant plants, what it seems we're deciding here is there is a right to build a merchant power plant. If you don't affect the ratepayers by moving it into rate base, you are free to build a power plant.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, not at all, because we're just the first step in that process. There are numerous steps they have to go through before plant can actually be built.

commissioner clark: What you're essentially saying is there is no necessity of showing any need here, and we ought to be bypassed completely.

MR. JENKINS: I don't think so. We have the subsequent docket we're going to open up and the workshop dealing with the caps.

commissioner clark: Yes. But the argument being advanced here is because it doesn't go into rate base, it is cost-effective to the ratepayers because they will not bear any of the cost except when they buy the power. So you're really making no determination of need. You're letting the market make that determination completely.

1 MR. JENKINS: Not with caps. We're going 2 part way here; we're not going --3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, just let me finish 4 my thought. 5 What you're saying is the market should determine it. By this decision here you're saying you 6 7 don't have to show a need. 8 MR. JENKINS: I disagree with that. 9 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: There was no criteria with stop building. There will be a decision about 10 11 purchasing. MR. JENKINS: There will be a decision about 12 13 purchasing. There's nothing here CONNISSIONER JACOBS: 14 that's going to stop building. 15 MR. JENKINS: The cap will stop them from 16 building. We can't open the floodgates. 17 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yes, Joe, but Susan is 18 right, there's no cap right now. 19 MR. JENKINS: There is no cap right now. 20 You're right. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: We would not be able to 22 impose a cap on the basis of it's not cost-effective. 23 Because you're just saying -- what you've said here, 24

as long as the ratepayers don't have to bear it, it's

cost-effective to them.

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MR. JENKINS: Wait a minute. What we're saying here -- remember, Issue 4 was written up in the context of a co-applicant utility. See, this recommendation is moot, should I strike it? And then your question --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Joe, that doesn't obviate the need to answer the question. The question is --

MR. JENKINS: But your question goes are we opening the floodgates? And my answer is the only way you can stop the floodgates is with the subsequent workshop and docket.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But then your rationale is going to be that we don't need it; is that right?

MR. JENKINS: That we don't need a cap?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. We have a cap, therefore -- yeah, therefore, we don't need the next unit. When you have made the determination that it's needed here because it isn't -- the costs are not going possible to be borne by the ratepayers. seems to me it's an inconsistent position.

MR. JENKINS: I don't sense that at all. 24 | With the subsequent docket.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Let's forget about the

subsequent. We're here, Joe. We're here where there
is no docket. We may not come to an agreement on the
rule. We may not be able to get a majority. Susan's
point is, is there a need for a determination of need
by a utility that's not going to put it into its rate
base; Is there a need for a determination of need
hearing before this Commission?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's right. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It's the first time I've ever been able to restate Susan's position here.

that is your determination of need, we are not determining anything here. We're saying let the market determine it. And there's no reason for them to come to us first. But the fact of the matter is the Legislature says they have to come back to us first. So what are we doing? We need to determine --Mr. Chairman, I'm going to go back to my other argument which argues why the majority is wrong, but you can understand that ---

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Do you agree with that argument, Leslie? Is that legally what we've done here?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What is the basis of

finding need for the 400-and-some-odd megawatts? 2 is it needed? 3 MS. PAUGH: It is the cost-effectiveness of 4 the plant. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why is it 6 cost-effective? 7 There was evidence in the record MS. PAUGH: 8 regarding the reserve margins and overall Peninsular reliability problems, and that is an analysis that has 9 been made in prior Commission decisions. 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And then was rejected 11 in the Duke -- in the New Smyrna -- in the Nassau 12 cases. 13 MS. PAUGH: Portions of it, not all of it. 14 The statewide need presumption was overruled. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So that is the need; 16 that it was needed on a statewide basis. Now, how do 17 we determine that this is the most cost-effective, 18 then, if we don't do a comparative analysis? If our 19 determination is based solely on the fact that we're 20 not going to put it in rate base, how do we know that 21 this is -- we don't make a determination that this is 22 23 the most cost-effective? MS. PAUGH: It was the presumption of 24

statewide need that was overruled, not the ability to

determine whether or not there was statewide or, in this case, Peninsular need.

ask the question, then. Let me go another step.

Tomorrow -- in the next few weeks I know the companies all have one or another dockets about building more generation. Duke shows up with another plant. This time they are not with New Smyrna. They just got a 550-megawatt plant and they show up. Why do we do a determination of need? What is the issue? What is the criteria for a need determination after this decision?

MS. PAUGH: In my opinion --

commissioner GARCIA: And they're not going to charge the ratepayers. Let me begin with that, because it's important.

MS. PAUGH: In my opinion, the criteria are not affected. We still have the same 403.519 criteria. That is not altered. We review it on that basis.

chairman garcia: And you would then -- they would have to come in and determine that there was a need, whether it be with a local municipality as their partner or whether it be simply that they come in and say, "There's a need in Peninsular Florida, and I want

to serve it."

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MS. PAUGH: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: And how do they show

MR. FUTRELL: You'd have to get into

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that need?

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viability of the plant. You'd have to make some

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assessment of the viability of the plant.

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CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Viability in what sense?

9 Viability financially?

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MR. FUTRELL: Is it a real project?

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really going to come on line and provide potential

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benefits to the ratepayers and not just something on

Susan makes a very good point. Why do we care? And

position. I'm just saying if the ratepayers aren't on

the hook, why do I care if they want to build a power

plant? Because there are other steps that they still

have to go through. They have to go before the siting

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Yes, but why do we --

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paper? Not some back-of-the-envelope proposal.

let me tell you something, I'm not far on either

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board. They still have to meet the DEP requirements. And they may have to meet some other criteria that

after this decision, what do they need to show?

we're going to determine into the need process.

just need to show a statewide need, and they need to

1	show that it's a serious project. Why would they need
2	to show it's a serious project?
3	MR. FUTRELL: I think we just need to have
4	some comfort before passing that it is going to
5	potentially be there.
6	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Why?
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: We're not counting it
8	in the margin reserve. So we don't.
9	MR. FUTRELL: Right.
LO	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Joe? You've turned
۱1	yourself off.
L2	MR. JENKINS: Oh, I'm sorry.
L3	It's a very good question, is what do we
L 4	determine what is the basis to determine the need
L5	in future merchant plant applications. Of course, my
L6	answer originally was the cap. But that doesn't seem
ا 17	to be acceptable.
18	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Well, because it doesn't
L9	exist right now.
20	MR. JENKINS: It doesn't exist right now.
21	COMMISSIONER CLARK: It's not consistent
22	with your logic.
23	MR. JENKINS: Well, you know
24	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I wouldn't go that far. I
, ร	think you could make that argument. I think there

could be a cap.

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MR. JENKINS: I think the next argument you could make is that it will lower wholesale prices either on the broker or just on the wholesale market. And that is in here. We have that as one of the issues someplace.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'm convinced that the market works. But Susan makes a very valid point. If FPC comes into this Commission and asks to build a plant, like they may very soon, and they come in and they say, "Commissioners, I'm going to put this into rates." Then we need to open a determination of need docket, and we investigate it. But if FPC comes in here and says, "Commissioners, I'm just building a merchant plant. What need do I need to determine? The ratepayers aren't on the hook."

MR. JENKINS: Right.

need to demonstrate? The only viability that I need --" and I'm trying to figure it out, too. Maybe for reliability's sake -- we may say something different with FPC because there are other criteria that guide them before us. But the truth is they can build a plant, or FPL can come in here and build a merchant plant after this decision is in place.

commissioner clark: What it boils down to me is that we are saying there is a right to build a merchant plant. And I'm concerned about that. I think it was clear in the statutes that have been enacted and the sequence in which they have been enacted, there was never an --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I don't think so.

commissioner clark: -- an idea that it should be a right. It should be a privilege. And it should go through this process and there should be some determination of need. And by the recommendation today you're saying that we do not make a determination of need when it's a merchant power plant.

merchant plant owner came in here with a high-cost plant, say a coal plant that had very high cost, an average operating cost of, say, \$60 per megawatt-hour, I think we would turn it down.

commissioner CLARK: How do you know that this isn't a high-cost plant? You didn't get that information here. You only looked at how much it was going to cost New Smyrna. You said that's a good deal, and you never looked at the parameters because they didn't provide it, as I recall.

commissioner deason: We had extensive testimony on the cost-effectiveness of the plant. And even there was testimony provided concerning the dispatch of units in Florida, and we had to continue them --

MR. JENKINS: Very detailed testimony.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- and where it would fit on that continuum, and the --

MR. JENKINS: Precisely.

is a requirement to show cost-effectiveness in that sense, but not to the degree that we get involved when we're approving the contract, a binding contract on a 30-year horizon. I think we have a responsibility to make sure that the project is viable.

MR. JENKINS: Right.

responsibilities to look at fuel diversities, where it's being built or whether it's going to be a problem with the transmission systems. But in all — in reality, though, before someone has the sophistication of Duke who is willing to invest \$160 million, you're pretty well assured that they've looked at all of those things. But that doesn't relieve them of the obligation just because they say, "I want to build a

merchant plant, " you know, "Stamp my approval card," I don't think we're there yet. But I think to answer 2 the question, I think, yes, there is a different 3 standard from the way we've done things before. MR. JEMKINS: And we would test those 5 parameters as we did in this case. 6 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Wait a minute. there a different standard for a merchant plant than a 9 plant that's going to go into rate base? Or a plant being built by a utility -- and their proposal is that 10 it go into rate base -- because I would reiterate that 11 a finding of need does not make it automatically 12 prudent. 13 MR. JENKINS: I don't know if there's a 14 different standard, but we would probably look at it a 15 lot harder when we're binding customers. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You would, in fact, 17 look at all of the parameters of it and the cost of 18 it, and you'd require them to go through the bidding rule to determine that this was --20 MR. JENKINS: If it was an investor-owned, 21 that's correct. 22 So it as a different COMMISSIONER CLARK: 23 standard. The standard you appear to use here -- and 24

I could be wrong -- is that it -- as long as the

ratepayers aren't going to bear this cost and it's a pure merchant plant, then it is cost-effective. 2 3 MR. JENKINS: Again, if someone came in with 4 a high-cost coal plant. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Just this recommendation. Where have you caveated it in that 7 way? You haven't. The analysis with respect to whether or not it is cost-effective is simply that it won't be borne by the ratepayers. Have I misread 10 that? MR. JENKINS: 11 No. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You have. Because it also 12 premises the 30-megawatt need and that that is 13 definitely cost-effective for the ratepayers. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Well, let's 15 assume the next merchant plant comes in without -- you 16 said that they don't have to be tied to --17 MR. JENKINS: Let's say another identical 18 Duke comes in; is not a high-cost one, a low-cost one. 19 In reality, it would be hard to distinguish between an 20 identical Duke-type plant and this coming in. 21 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: What about 2,000? 22 23 MR. JENKINS: 2,000? Well, I was going to suggest a cap of 4,000. But, again, we're getting 24

into that cap talk again, and we don't want to do

that. 2 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Let's say somebody shows 3 up tomorrow with a 2,000-megawatt plant. What do we do? 4 MR. JENKINS: I'm not sure what we would do. 5 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Susan makes a valid point 6 7 that what criteria have you left here that we can rely on? I mean, try to understand, I'm not berating you, because I can argue the free market side, that Duke is not going to build a 2,000-megawatt plant. There's not a need for it in Florida. And Wall Street is not 11 going to bankroll an unnecessary plant in Florida. But let's say Duke came in here to build a 13 2,000-megawatt plant. What criteria could we use to 14 tell them to go away? 15 MR. JENKINS: Commissioners, I have some 16 ideas. They are not in the record. What I would do 17 is I would like to, perhaps in this subsequent docket, 18 19 require a diversity of ownership so we dilute market power on the wholesale market. 20 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: These are all sorts of --21 these are all sorts of issues that aren't before us 22 23 here.

MR. JENKINS: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Clearly, when we finish

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 002623

here today -- when we finish here today, it may be
Duke, it may be FPL, it may be some of the people who
are listening in on the phone, are going to show up in
Florida. And they're going to say, "I want to build a
merchant plant. I've studied your margin reserves in
Florida. I think they are low. I think I can pop up
a plant in year-and-a-half and make money."

MR. JENKINS: And make money.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So it begs the question.

We have a determination of need proceeding in the law of this state that we're required to conduct. Now, we can do that as wide or as narrow as we want. Susan seems to think that it's a very narrow determination on certain points. That's fine. I respect her position. We believe that we have a certain amount of discretion in that. So my question then goes to what discretion are we leaving ourselves on these projects?

Now, on an economic basis you're absolutely right. No market is going to build a power plant. I don't even know why you're talking about an expensive coal plant, because the truth is if an expensive coal plant came to Florida, what do I care? I mean, what if Duke showed up next week -- I mean, I understand DEP will care. I understand the residents will care. I understand the siting board will care. But what if

tomorrow they come in -- Duke decides that they want to build a 2,000-megawatt coal-fired plant in Florida. How does that affect our determination of need issues?

MR. JENKINS: I can't give you a good answer right now.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Leslie, do you have any criteria there? Do we have anything to do here or will we just wave them on in, as long as ratepayers aren't at risk?

MS. PAUGH: My opinion is that the criteria 403.519 are intact, and they are. Let's refresh our memories. "The Commission shall take into account the need for electric system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electric at a reasonable cost and whether the proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available." All of those criteria operate in this instance, and they will operate in future cases. I can't predict how without a fact situation before me, but I do not see them as having been negated in any fashion.

chairman GARCIA: Can we make sure that
we -- I mean, obviously it's the law. We don't have
to restate the law. But, clearly, that gives me some
comfort level in moving forward because we can decide
certain issues. I just don't know if we would.

commissioner Jacobs: There's a nice legal term called collateral estopple that I guarantee there are some lawyers listening right now who are absolutely watering their mouths over about how we will defend the issue of cost-effectiveness against another plant when we've made this decision today.

commissioner deason: I think we have subjected this project to a very close scrutiny on cost-effectiveness. The record is replete and complete in that regard.

commissioner clark: Yeah, but the recommendation, I thought, was it's cost-effective because it's not being borne by the ratepayers.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, I think the recommendation goes much further than that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Where is that?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, there's a recommendation that it enhances reliability, for one thing. And, of course, there is a recommendation that the ratepayers are not at risk.

wholesale market, which directly flows through the fuel cost recovery clause for all investor-owned utilities.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, does that

reliability go to cost-effectiveness? I mean, the issue of it being cost-effective, that deals with reliability. Does it deal with cost-effective? Any merchant power plant is going to increase the reliability by being more power.

commissioner deason: It's not if it's never going to be dispatched, and it's not going to be dispatched unless it's cost-effective.

MR. JENKINS: That's correct.

approve the building of a plant -- even if there were somone willing to bankroll \$160 million for non-cost-effective plant, if they tried to come and get approval it, and we looked at the economics of it and said, "It's never going to be dispatched. You're never even going to sell a megawatt-hour. Go away."

will climb up the dispatch to where the prices equalize out and the next plant will not be able to be dispatched because on the margin it won't be able to compete. You've got the answer.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I've not seen one finding in this docket that will describe when the Duke plant will be dispatched.

MR. JENKINS: Oh, yes. What was that

witness? Nesbitt. 1 2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Now, you're confusing 3 with what the witnesses said and what you're basing 4 your opinion on. 5 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Exactly. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It has to be 7 economically dispatched. That's required by the FERC 8 and required by this Commission. They can't not economically dispatch. 9 10 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Then let's say that. Let's say that. They have to abide and be consistent 11 with --12 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: What do you mean if they 13 decide -- I'm sorry. We had a question. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm just saying they 15 can run the plant based on any criteria they want to. We don't have any control over that. 17 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And they can make the 18 determination as to whether or not they sell as to 19 whether or not they are profitable, not whether or not 20 they economically dispatch. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I think 22 23

-- we're getting back sort of into an argument about, you know, the previous issues. I still think that effectively what we have done is say all you have to

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show is it doesn't go into the rate base. That it is
a merchant plant; and, therefore, it is
cost-effective, and we've really done no analysis. So
if that's the case, why do we determine any need? Why
is there any reason for them to come here?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't think that's
Staff's recommendation.

MR. JENKINS: No.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, show me where it isn't.

MR. JENKINS: Yeah, I keep getting -- I keep saying and I keep getting rebutted, but in my mind all of these issues are for the subsequent docket for another day. We only have one plant before us at this time. And I apologize that we didn't address issues that you're going to another docket.

commissioner clark: It goes to the heart of what we're doing and whether it's consistent with the statute.

recommendation that the economics of this plant are such that it is state-of-the-art; it is going to be efficiently -- it's an efficient plant. We've looked at the dispatch such that we know it's going to be dispatched a great deal of the time. It's only going

to be dispatched when it's cost-effective to do so, which means that it's going to have a downward effect upon the wholesale market which flows through to customers in retail rates through the fuel adjustment clause.

MR. JENKINS: Right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Staff has recommended that it enhances reliability because it is going to be dispatched.

MR. JENKINS: Right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And there is capacity there that can be relied upon in case of an emergency.

where the subsequent plant, will not have all of those attributes as we rise up to dispatch or minimize the wholesale cost. Eventually they will not be able to compete with the wholesale prices, and we will not certify them. But, again, that doesn't --

make those findings here, and then hold that those would guide future proceedings to determine the absolute criteria, rule, or whatever else is going to guide this, I think we need to move on. But I didn't hear those as findings.

MR. JENKINS: I didn't think we were going

to make those in this docket because we only have one plant before us. 2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Here's what I'm 3 If we're willing to make those as findings, 4 saying. and then understand that going forward we will be 5 exploring the absolute criteria that would guide, 6 based on those criteria, then I think we can move. 7 MR. JENKINS: We'll be going forward in a 8 subsequent docket looking at those criteria and many, 9 many more criteria that you all have mentioned. 10 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But are we willing to 11 12 make those findings? Is there evidence in this record, and are we prepared to make those findings 13 with regard to this application? CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We have. 15 16 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I just want to get 17 clarified, because I didn't think so. I want to be clear about that. 18 19 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Well, then, tell me what 20 you want to say. Do you want us to say that we found 21 that this plant --22 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: No, no. What Commissioner Deason said was right on point. 23 I think the way he described it was right on point. All I'm

saying is I did not understand that those were

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findings. 1 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Leslie, you can get that 2 from the record, from the transcript of the hearing, 3 Commissioner Deason's statement, and it incorporates what you talked about, which is the statutory --5 MR. JENKINS: I think a lot of what 6 Commissioner Deason said is in Issue 1 about the 7 short-term dispatch. 8 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I agree. I agree. 9 it gives a comfort level to Commissioner Jacobs, I just want to make sure we state it in the final order, 11 12 okay? MR. JENKINS: All right. 13 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That said, Commissioner 14 15 Deason, I believe you stated that we don't need to consider Issue No. 4. We don't need to vote it out. 16 17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't think we do, but I'm open to a suggestion that we do. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: 19 I think it's been 20 decided, really. 21 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. It doesn't -decided, so we -- I guess if there's anybody who disagrees -- no one disagrees? It's moot. 23 24 Issue 5.

COMMISSIONER DEASON:

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Move Staff.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is there a second? 1 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 2 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Is there any discussion? 3 There being no discussion, all those in favor signify 4 by voting "aye." 5 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 6 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye. 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 8 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: 9 Aye. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All those opposed? 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay. 11 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Leon, I'm sorry, I didn't 12 hear you. 13 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I said aye. 14 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: 4-1 on Issue 5. 15 16 Issue 6. 17 commissioner deason: I have a question on Issue 6. I'm looking at Page 77 of the 18 recommendation, the last two paragraphs. The next to 19 the last paragraph on Page 77 in the middle part, it 20 indicates that it has not been determined whether 21 Duke-New Symrna will pay for these costs entirely or 22 will pay only a portion. And then in the next 23 paragraph, in the middle of that paragraph, it says, "Witness Rib, however, stated that Duke New Symrna 25

2	would pay for any transmission upgrades required as a
2	result of long-term sales pursuant to FERC rules."
3	Are you talking about different costs in the next to
4	the last paragraph other than transmission upgrades?
5	MR. FUTRELL: Yes, sir.
6	COMMISSIONER DEASON: What costs are those?
7	MR. FUTRELL: In the next to the last are
8	those associated with connecting the plant and then
9	the lines to the grid.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: The actual connecting
11	not the transmission upgrades, but the actual
12	interconnection.
13	MR. FUTRELL: Connecting, and any upgrades
14	associated, required of the existing substation that
15	New Smyrna Beach owns.
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: How much capital is
17	involved in doing that?
18	MR. FUTRELL: They're estimating
19	approximately 6.7 million.
20	COMMISSIONER DEASON: 6.7 million. And if
21	Duke's New Smyrna is not the entity to pay for that,
22	who would pay for it?
23	MR. FUTRELL: It's unclear. It looks like
24	New Smyrna may participating in those costs, the City
25	of New Smyrna Beach.
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1	COMMISSIONER DEASON: But it's either the
2	City or Duke. We're not imposing costs on the other
3	utility if it's going to be passed through to the
4	retail customers?
5	MR. FUTRELL: That's correct.
6	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that should be
8	stated clearly, that nothing should be required to be
9	borne by the other entities
10	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Good point.
11	COMMISSIONER CLARK: relative to this
12	transmission. Are you sure Order 888 doesn't require
13	upgrades and requires
14	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Joe, you turned
15	yourself off again.
16	MR. JENKINS: Order 888 goes to the
17	transmission upgrades, not the connection. And 888
18	requires that the parties negotiate a price for any
19	transmission improvements.
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Can Duke New Smyrna
21	require whoever is providing the transmission in that
22	area to upgrade?
23	MR. JENKINS: No. Not at only at Duke's
24	cost. If there are upgrades required, they have to

25 negotiate with FPL or FPC and pay for what is

1	negotiated.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think we should make
3	that clear as part of this decision.
4	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Very good. And,
5	Leslie, you got that, right? Very good.
6	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move Staff with that
7	clarification.
8	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Is there a second?
9	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
10	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All those in favor signify
11	by saying "aye."
12	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.
17	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Show it approved
18	unanimously.
19	Issue 7.
20	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move Staff.
21	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Is there a second?
22	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
23	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Is there any discussion?
24	There being no discussion, all those in favor signify
25	by saying "aye."
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COMMISSIONER DEASON: 1 Aye. 2 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 3 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All those opposed? 4 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay. 6 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Nay. 7 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Show that, Item 7, 8 approved on a three-two vote. 9 Issue 8. 10 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think this makes my point again. The sole criteria for it being 12 cost-effective was the basis that we don't have to reach a decision as to whether it's cost-effective. 15 If they are going to bear the burden, then it is. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: And we, of course, are 16 going to include in the discussion the criteria that Commissioner Deason restated, which is from Issue 1. 18 In fact, do we even need to vote this one out, because 19 it's part of Issue 1, is it not? 20 21 MR. FUTRELL: Correct. 22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think you're right. 23 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So that said, if everyone is in agreement, we'll drop Issue No. 8. Issue No. 8

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is moot.

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Issue 9.

gives me a problem.

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MR. JENKINS: This is another generic docket issue. Our concern here was that Duke does not have backup oil supplies in case of a natural gas interruption, but we didn't think it fair to single out Duke because neither does Florida Power and Light nor Florida Power or some of the municipals at their plants. So we would recommend opening a rule-type or generic docket, with a possibility of requiring all

COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is an issue that

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you're saying that this a generic concern and we should have a rulemaking 15 | on it, and since Duke New Smyrna is a regulated utility, they would be required to comply with whatever is the result of that?

MR. JENKINS: Precisely.

natural gas-fired plants to have backup oil.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why do you care about this, whether they have adequate assurances of primary and secondary fuel if they're going to be a merchant plant?

MR. JENKINS: Well, frankly, we made --Staff made a recommendation in the '80s that a lot of the power plants did not have backup fuel.

recommendation was rejected in the '80s, and I hate to say it, but this is another shot, you know. We're trying again.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I guess my point is that this is a merchant power plant; no obligation to serve. We would assume the market would dictate the parameters of that, and why would we want to dictate they have primary or secondary fuel?

MR. JENKINS: Of course, at someplace down -- well, we have the 30 megawatts to New Smyrna Beach. And someplace down the line you would think they're going to sign a short-term contract for, you 13 | know, one, two, three years or a few months over a peak period. And if there's a natural gas interruption, we would like for them to have an on-site light oil supply.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: For what reason? MR. JENKINS: To ensure reliability when they do sign a contract.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But that would be an issue at the time that it came up for a contract approval, would it not?

MR. JENKINS: It would for an investor-owned utility in the fuel clause. It would not for a municipal or co-op as a buyer.

rely upon a plant for reliability purposes, you have to have confidence that it's going to be dispatchable, even during emergency situations, that is, perhaps a natural gas interruption. And at least some portion of a large diverse utility's generation probably is going to be different fuel mixes anyway, and all of those things have to be evaluated.

MR. JENKINS: That's right. My concern is like last summer, if we had had the explosion in the FGT pipeline in July, a month earlier, instead of August when it was slightly cooler, I don't think we would have been able to, in the state, serve firm load. So this is making generating capacity more firmer.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I guess I go back to Commissioner Clark's question. If we're not approving this plant based upon reliability purposes -- I know it's reliability enhancement.

MR. JENKINS: Right.

commissioner GARCIA: But not because it's needed to meet a 15% reserve margin. What difference does it make?

MR. JENKINS: A portion or all of that 484 megawatts of merchant capacity will eventually wind up

being part of a firm contract that we would include in the reserve margin. And when they include it, we'd like to -- at least we think we'd like to have it with a backup oil supply. That plant, as well as any other.

commissioner deason: Assuming that is the correct thing to do, and I'm not sure it is, don't you correct that problem by just basically telling our utilities we're not going to approve a contract for your 15% reserve margin if it doesn't have dual fuel capability. So, therefore, they would either not sign with Duke, or else before they did they'd say, "Duke, you've got to put in a secondary fuel source before I can purchase this capacity, because if I purchase it, it's not going to be applied to my 15% reserve margin."

MR. JENKINS: If I do that, I want to do that for the Martin plant as well. And what is Martin, 2,000 megawatts?

commissioner deason: Under current regulations, when do we look at those type issues?

Just ignore merchant plants?

MR. JENKINS: Again, Staff recommended backup oil in all plants in the '80s. it was turned down. And this is not an FPL issue. This is a Staff

issue. This is another shot, another bite at the apple, I'll be up-front on that.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: What do you mean?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: He lost once. He wants to relitigate it.

MR. JENKINS: That's basically true.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So we can drop it then.

Let me ask a question, because it puts us in an interesting spot.

Can the Commissioners point out which items they have questions on, and then what I'm going to do is let's have a discussion on those remaining items.

And I'd like Staff -- I'd like to then take a five-minute break and have Staff come back to us and say which issues we don't have to decide. Because I -- you know, I agree with Commissioner Deason and Commissioner Johnson and Commissioner Clark, most of the meat is already on Issue 1. These were -- and again, I fought myself as hearing officer, I allowed a lot of things into this, hoping to get the fullest possible debate that we could get. But maybe -- Commissioner Deason, if you have any questions, or Commissioner Clark, I don't think you had any additional ones aside from the ones you had asked.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm not saying all of

these issues need to be determined, but I can tell you the issues I have questions on if we are going to have a vote on them.

commissioner clark: I think it would be a useful exercise to take a break and let Staff go through them, because I think there are a number of ones that don't require a decision.

MR. JENKINS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. We'll do that then.

Let's take a -- Commissioners, let's take a -- we can

take lunch, but I think that just pulls us further

back. Let's take ten minutes, and then we'll be right

back.

(Brief recess taken.)

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commissioner Deason: Mr. Chairman, I just would like to make one observation in that you've done very poorly today on your campaign promise that we were going to have lunch breaks.

absolutely right. I'm sorry. And it is my fault because I'm scheduled to meet with several people in the Legislature this afternoon, and I'm sorry. And then, of course, Commissioner Johnson is going ahead and having lunch as she always did anyway, secretly.

(Laughter)

Okay. We broke. Staff gave me their criteria -- what they felt had to be addressed. That is, they want to go back to 8 because they feel that it's delineates the statutory criteria very clearly for them and makes it easier for them. Then we can skip everything and then go to 13. Skip everything in between and do 32 and 33.

MS. PAUGH: That's correct, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That said --

Depending on how we handle 8 -- you know, I thought that 29 was a real key issue that kind of summed everything up, and that would be a good opportunity to kind of clarify in one place all of the criteria we were applying and why we felt this was a good project. If it's going to be done somewhere else, fine. But I just think somewhere -- I mean, I think during this whole long discourse we have been trying to identify reasons that we think this project should be approved, but I think it needs to be capsulized somewhere.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That was 27?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: 29.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: 29, I thought.

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: I'm sorry, 29.

1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, maybe Staff is going to do that in Issue 8. I don't know what they plan to do with Issue 8. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: So the Staff analysis on 4 5 29. Hold on. For the press release alone it has great value since it's that short. 6 l 7 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Whatever Staff thinks on 29. My point is that somewhere we need to 8 capsulize the criteria we have adopted for approval of this project. 10 11 MS. PAUGH: I absolutely agree, 12 Commissioner. 13 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. Can I ask someone to reconsider their vote on Item 8, so we can just 15 vote it out again. 16 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We said it was moot. 17 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: We said it was moot, so we didn't vote on it. So we don't have to reconsider. 18 MS. PAUGH: That's correct. 19 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Does anyone have a 21 motion on Item No. 8? Or Issue No. 8? COMMISSIONER DEASON: Does Staff have 22 something to add to Issue 8? 23 24 MR. JENKINS: We just want to say that this

issue is -- this item is covered in Issue 1.

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1	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, that was all you
2	wanted to indicate?
3	MR. JENKINS: Instead of, you know, no vote
4	move.
5	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: You'd rather just restate
6	it in Issue 8.
7	MR. JENKINS: Right.
8	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Is there a motion?
9	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.
11	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: A second.
12	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Please forgive me.
13	Issue 8 now simply the recommendation is that it's
14	covered in Issue 1?
15	MR. JENKINS: That's correct.
16	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay.
17	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All right. All those in
18	favor signify by saying "aye."
19	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All those opposed?
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: No.
25	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All right. That passes

four-one.

We now go to Issue 13. Commissioners, does anyone have questions on Issue 13?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, I have no questions on 13.

commissioner clark: You know, I would only point out, doesn't under 403.519 require the applicant to do this?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It requires the Commission to consider it. It's just one of the numerous things we can consider.

MS. PAUGH: That's correct.

that one of the strongest environmental advocates in this state has indicated that, in the least position, they recognize the wholesale nature of this and think it's not applicable. Now, you know, I'm not saying that's what Staff's position is, but I think that bears on this issue.

Let me say this, that I don't have a problem with Staff's recommendation. You've made note of the fact that there is solar photovoltaic installation and that is, at least, described as a possibility. I don't think it's a guarantee. I'll just leave it at that.

1	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Going forward
2	on whose side of the ledger will we base the
3	conservation requirement? Here we base it on the
4	City's, right? And that 30-megawatt need; is that
5	correct? Going forward is that going to continue to
6	be the case? Let's say if let me ask the question
7	this way: If a merchant plant comes in alone without
8	anybody else, there is no conservation requirement.
9	Is that a correct statement?
10	MR. JENKINS: That's probably correct until
11	we get to the end of this subsequent docket.
12	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That will be one of
13	the issues we'll consider, whether or not to impose?
14	MR. JENKINS: That's correct.
15	CONNISSIONER JACOBS: Okay.
16	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. Is there a motion
17	on Issue 13?
18	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Move Staff.
19	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is there a second?
20	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
21	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: There's a second. All of
22	those in favor signify by saying "aye."
23	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
25	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.

1	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All those opposed?
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay.
4	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: It passes on a four-one
5	vote.
6	We then go to Issue 29.
7	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a question.
8	I'm not trying to prolong this, but we have a negative
9	vote on Issue 13, so, Commissioner, are you saying
10	there are conservation measures that could have been
11	taken and that they were not?
12	COMMISSIONER CLARK: My vote is consistent
13	with the notion that I think they need to provide
14	retail and we need to look at that.
15	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. You're just
16	you're still voting on Issue 1, then. So you're
17	being consistent.
18	COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's right.
19	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Issue No. 29.
20	I think it's relatively simple and straightforward.
21	I'll entertain a motion. There's a motion.
22	CONNISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it.
23	CONNISSIONER GARCIA: Is there a second?
24	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say that I
25	mean, I agree with Staff's recommendation on Issue 29,

but I think this is a very broad issue. I think that there are criteria that we have applied to the review of this application. And I would not want there to be 3 misrepresentation that simply because this is a merchant plant that that in and of itself is the reason that this plant is being approved. I think there are criteria that have to be evaluated. We have 7 our statutory responsibilities, and I think that we 8 have met those in this case. And there are a number of benefits to be derived from this project. And I 10 think that they are found in various places throughout 11 this recommenation and in the record. And I think I probably enumerated some of those earlier, and I just -- I guess my focus is that I want to make sure that gets capsulized somewhere in the Order. MR. JENKINS: We will probably extract most, 16 if not all, of that from the writeup in Issue 1. COMMISSIONER DEASON: I move --1.8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: OKay. There's a 19 second -- a motion and a second. All those in favor 20 signify by saying "aye." Aye. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 22 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 23 24 **COMMISSIONER GARCIA:** All those opposed?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry.

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The vote

This is a

is already in. I was going to add a comment.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Go right ahead.

difficult question because my view was based on what I think the law was, and the need to change the law. But I do believe that we need to go forward.

I think very credible information was provided with

respect to the cost/benefit and the fact that these

plants can be in the public interest and can be

beneficial to Florida. That doesn't mean that the law

authorizes the determination of need. And I have

difficulty -- you know, I don't want to vote may on

this, but it is implicit with granting the

determination of need. 14

> Maybe I should just make it clear that I think that there clearly were benefits that were proposed and a way of incorporating merchant plants into the generating fleet in Florida. There are other public interest things that I think need to be weighed, and I think that is and was for the Legislature to make some of those determinations quided by our advice.

So I guess what I'll do is vote may on this, but I want it to be made clear that in dissent that it's based on the legal interpretation and the

statutory framework, but that there can be benefits to this kind of plant. And that we need to look at a 2 scheme that would allow for that, and we need to 3 pursue it in the Legislature. 4 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioner Jacobs? 5 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I largely concur in 6 7 those comments. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. 8 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I don't know that it's 9 purely something that -- that I'm absolutely of the 10 opinion that the Legislature's involvement is the 11 linchpin of that, but all of the other comments are exactly my sentiments. I think that it is not yet 13 clear what all the public interest ramifications of this are. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I would agree with 16 that. 17 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: So an unqualified yes 18 is a bit premature for me. 19 CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. All those in favor 20 signify by saying "aye." Aye. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 22 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 23 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All those opposed? 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay. 25

1	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Nay.
2	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. It passes on a
3	three-two vote.
4	We go to Issue 32.
5	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I will move Staff.
6	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is there a second?
7	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
8	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All those in favor signify
9	by saying "aye." Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: All those opposed?
14	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay.
15	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Okay. It passes on a
16	four-one vote.
17	Issue 33.
18	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move Staff.
19	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That's wonderful. That
20	does Issue 33 should we use Issue 33 to incorporate
21	all the other discussion that Commissioner Jacobs
22	wanted included in this discussion, the workshop and
23	everything or should we
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Before we close the
25	agenda, I think there should be some general

1	discussion of what we should do next, because even
2	you know, ultimately, I'm not sure that there's
3	still more work to be done. I think that's what I
4	want to say.
5	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right. When do they
6	turn dirt?
7	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm sorry?
8	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: When do they turn
9	dirt?
ro	COMMISSIONER CLARK: When do they start
۱1	building?
L2	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: No, actually, the real
ا 3	question is do they proceed right from here to
L 4	MR. JENKINS: No, they have to go through
15	environmental certification and approval.
16	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right. I think I see
L7	right from here to
.8	MR. JENKINS: Eight more months.
ا 19	MR. FUTRELL: They made their filing back in
20	October with DEP and there's a nine-month process, so
21	probably in the summer.
22	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Does this Commission have
23	to make any representation before the siting board or
24	DEP?
25	MR. FUTRELL: File the Order. The Order
	0007-

will be filed. CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All right. With that 2 said, I would like you to add to 33 all of the issues 3 we discussed. That we are going to open a workshop and this is done for Commissioner Jacobs' concerns and 5 my concerns, quite honestly. And I think Commissioner Clark led the way on some of those, so we're going to 7 set up a workshop. I would assume, Joe, that you'll count on all of us, but please rely on Susan, I guess, 9 to help lead us through this. 10 MR. JENKINS: I'll draw up a list of issues 11 12 and come see all of you. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Great. 13 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I personally think you can open a workshop and send out a request for issues. 15 MR. JENKINS: I could do that. 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That would be great. 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that's probably 18

the best way to start it.

MR. JENKINS: Before I come to see you.

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great.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. That would be

CHAIRMAN GARCIA: That's fantastic. With that said, we've got to vote it out. There being a motion, is there a second?

1	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: All those in favor signify
3	by saying "aye." Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.
6	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye.
8	CHAIRMAN GARCIA: Thank you very much.
9	Great job, Staff. Appreciate it.
10	(Thereupon, the special agenda concluded at
11	2:00 p.m.)
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namering 10/9 **4g** 130/9 apologize 60/10, 182/15 apple 195/2 applicable 68/9, 200/17 applicable 68/9, 200/17
applicable 58/9, 200/17
applicable 57/20, 5/23, 5/25, 6/13, 6/14, 8/2, 8/16, 8/18, 8/21, 10/24, 11/11, 12/7, 12/9, 13/4, 13/15, 15/16, 15/18, 15/19, 16/4, 16/11, 16/17, 17/11, 17/22, 18/15, 19/2, 19/19, 21/11, 22/14, 25/7, 28/19, 28/22, 29/5, 29/24, 45/8, 45/11, 50/18, 50/21, 60/4, 60/7, 61/25, 71/15, 72/15, 73/13, 74/9, 74/20, 75/8, 75/16, 75/19, 76/16, 85/15, 86/21, 86/9, 87/1, 82/16, 39/17, ea/s. 92/12, 90/4. 169/5. 192/14, 143/25, 144/2, 75/19, 76/16, 85/15, 85/21, 80/7, 80/11, 80/10, 67/21, 93/5, 93/12, 98/4, 103/5, 103/14, 143/25, 144/2, 156/20, 160/2, 162/23, 200/7 applicants 5/17, 6/8, 6/10, 26/17, 37/10, 44/4, 44/6, 44/20, 45/1, 50/21, 75/4, 84/18, 85/7, 105/5, 144/3 application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 40/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 40/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 40/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, 39/14, 40/25, 40/12, 50/11, 50/15, and make application 17/24, ap application 17/24, 39/14, 46/25, 46/12, 50/11, 173/2, 78/10, 87/5, 105/8, 105/15, 105/25, 143/23, 184/14, 203/3 applications 101/12, 170/15 applied 100/8, 100/10, 194/15, 203/2 applies 11/3, 11/11 15/11, 71/10, apply 15/11, 71/10, 71/11, 73/15, 148/21, 157/8 applying 197/16 approciate 16/20, 48/2, 119/7, 209/9 approciated 4/19 approach 40/17 appropriate 42/6, 97/17 approval 79/17, 79/24, 80/1, 81/1, 81/3, 147/19, 148/6, 155/21, 156/2, 156/23, 159/17, 174/1, 180/14, 192/22, 196/9, 207/15 approve 47/22, 62/12, 62/15, 67/22, 78/11, 78/13, 82/2, 82/4, 82/6, 82/5, 82/9, 84/2, 182/18, 186/22, 144/5, 155/3, 188/11, 194/9 approved 23/7, 32/12, 32/13, 39/3, 49/7, 54/8, 71/12, 20/20, 96/25, 98/3, 98/18, 100/16, 102/23, 189/17, 190/8, 197/20, 203/6 approving 23/1, 112/24, 173/13, 193/17 April 48/13 arbitrary 106/3 area 34/13, 35/10, 35/19, 37/2, 59/13, 59/15, 188/22 areas 36/24 argue 45/19, 53/24, 63/3, 92/18, 119/19, 176/9 argued 86/1, 122/18 argues 15/3, 166/20 arguing 14/18, 126/20 argument 5/9, 7/8, 7/22, 9/21, 14/20, 15/1, 29/10, 30/11, 43/17, 54/2, 56/21, 60/1, 69/2, 95/18, 99/20, 110/3, 110/8, 131/22, 136/8, 137/4, 163/19, 166/20, 166/23, 170/25, 171/2, 181/23 min 6/2, 6/20, 6/21, 7/3, 7/7, 9/22, 43/12, 126/25, 149/3 Ark 21/9 arm 50/1, 81/2 **ATTER** mt 31/9, 97/13 arrived 5/18 articulated 24/13 assert 7/13 assertion 7/9 acces 139/11 enument 85/17, 106/20, 119/20, 153/2, 169/7 associated 50/6, 187/8, 187/14 Association 143/16 ramptions 121/5 assurances 191/20 assure 24/25, \$4/3, \$4/5 assured 19/12, 173/23 accuring 26/11 atmosphere 13 are 134/22 mpt 22/13 attempting 137/6 attribute 133/22 attributes 183/15 mdience 4/8, 90/19 Auditing 2/8 nditors 113/7 August 5/7, 193/12 authority 6/3, 7/10, 39/11, 68/15, 69/2, 69/9, 69/12, 80/6, 91/20, 95/15, 156/11 authorized 9/7, 30/23, 62/24 authorizes 204/11 autematically 174/12 available 8/8, 15/18, 71/2, 163/21, 110/2, 178/16 average 117/20, 172/18 avelded 40/13, 52/19, 52/22, 53/7, 53/17, 53/18, 53/24, 53/25, 54/6, 89/7 awkward 40/20 awkward 44/20 aye 98/2, 98/3, 98/4, 91/9, 91/24, 91/25, 92/1, 92/2, 92/3, 94/4, 91/9, 91/24, 91/25, 92/1, 92/2, 92/3, 144/10, 144/10, 144/10, 144/22, 146/7, 146/8, 146/9, 146/10, 146/21, 158/8, 158/9, 158/10, 158/11, 161/16, 161/17, 161/18, 161/19, 161/20, 186/5, 186/6, 186/7, 186/8, 186/9, 186/14, 189/11, 189/12, 189/13, 189/14, 189/15, 189/16,

189/25, 190/1, 190/2, 190/3, 199/18, 199/19, 199/20, 199/21, 199/22, 201/22, 201/23, 201/24, 201/25, 202/1, 203/21, 203/22, 203/23, 205/21, 205/22, 205/23, 206/9, 206/10, 206/11, 206/12, 209/3, 209/4, 209/5, 209/6,

backout 22/19, 23/6, 24/1, 24/10, 45/16, 45/20, 46/4, 47/19, 48/9, 48/20, 49/1, 49/2, 49/7, 49/8, 58/6, 63/7,

nekup 85/3, 191/6, 191/12, 191/25, 194/4, 194/24

back-of-the-envelope 169/13 background 49/4, 119/4, 119/24

93/5, 107/3

98/15 ace \$/11, 25/3 alancing 15/25, 26/1, 38/2, 43/20 alignme 127/19, 127/20 العط BANE 2/10 nakreli 176/12, 180/12 nakrupt 152/11 Numer 119/4 Argain 78/15 arrels 46/5, 49/23 base 31/19, 41/6, 41/12, 46/7, 46/8, 53/7, 55/17, 79/21, 83/4, 111/3, 111/6, 115/22, 135/15, 163/7, 163/21, 166/6, 167/21, 174/9, 174/11, 182/1, 201/2, 201/3 based 11/5, 22/17, 22/21, 23/1, 23/9, 23/11, 23/17, 40/13, 46/25, 47/25, 56/18, 63/9, 78/13, 79/6, 81/5, 83/15, 89/6, 115/24, 116/5, 121/8, 143/22, 144/4, 166/11, 162/4, 167/20, 181/16, 184/7, 193/18, 204/4, 204/25 sing 181/3 hasis 3/1, 18/8, 19/5, 23/20, 23/22, 45/9, 47/19, 47/21, 52/19, 56/12, 63/8, 63/9, 63/20, 123/16, 123/19, 129/19, 150/21, 152/3, 159/18, 164/23, 166/25, 167/17, 160/20, 170/14, 177/18, 190/13 Beach 1/7, 5/6, 6/13, 21/20, 76/15, 78/8, 78/15, 100/25, 109/5, 109/20, 110/2, 117/24, 150/19, 150/20, 187/15, 187/25, 192/11 bear 68/17, 120/11, 163/22, 164/25, 175/1, 190/15 bearing \$2/18, \$3/15, \$3/18, \$3/19 bears 133/3, 200/19 before-the-fact 138/17 begs 177/9 belaber 29/20, 127/5, 127/6, 131/21, 131/23, 161/13 belabering 132/1 belief 79/1, 149/10, 156/20 believer 56/24 bemeficial 134/14, 204/10 benefit 53/23, 55/24, 59/22, 89/8, 113/22, 117/5, 117/9, 118/13, 118/25, 128/14, 128/16, 133/24 bemefited \$1/25 benefits 54/15, 54/16, 54/17, 54/21, 59/17, 59/21, 118/20, 130/25, 147/22, 169/12, 203/10, 204/16, 205/1 berating 176/8 Betty 1/19 bid 122/19, 124/13, 124/16, 124/17 bidding 166/12, 174/19 ifercate 138/24 big 129/20, 133/15 et 129/2 BILL 2/9, 6/16, 7/10, 16/14, 16/15, 53/13, 55/23, 68/16, 68/22, 66/2, 66/14, 66/15, 66/24, 67/6, 67/11, 67/15, 68/15, 69/3, 69/10, 69/23, 69/24, 70/7, 71/17 bind 16/22, 18/25, 20/1, 22/13, 53/6, 139/20, 150/7 blading 187, 53/25, 66/23, 86/12, 96/24, 147/20, 148/4, 148/9, 148/13, 149/18, 149/25, 151/25, 152/6, 152/7, 152/11, 153/24, 154/20, 155/9, 157/6, 157/24, 150/3, 173/13, 174/16 inde 150/5 bineculars 112/25, 126/11 bit 22/10, 53/23, 69/17, 74/3, 81/11, 117/7, 205/19 bite 195/1 incking \$3/13 bless 51/2 beard 24/23, 25/22, 26/6, 38/7, 38/12, 38/16, 39/3, 169/21, 177/25, 207/23 F 130/24 beat 127/24, 128/5 BOB 2/5 body 32/7 rplate 52/7 bolls 172/1 bold 128/13 beeks 131/3 beetstrapping 161/25 berne 165/21, 175/9, 179/13, 188/9 bettem 49/14, 127/8, 141/9, 150/16 bound 45/2

bow 122/16 brand 32/22 broadth 61/18 break 92/6, 195/14, 196/5 breaks 93/23, 196/19 breath 133/9 BREMAN 2/5 Brevard 117/18 brief 7/11, 52/9, 92/13, 92/18, 196/14 briefs 10/13, 24/18, 25/12 bright 133% bright 13370 bring 72/15, 94/8, 161/12 bringing 133/3 brings 12/14, 100/18 broad 17/22, 29/20, 72/9, 97/4, 136/17, 203/1 broaden 16/12 broaden eg 13/17 breader 34/8, 61/15, 76/10, 140/21 broke 197/2 broker 171/4 brought 10/14, 15/2, 16/5, 31/25, 58/7, 73/25, 120/8, 129/24 build 26/4, 33/8, 33/9, 35/14, 41/3, 41/4, 41/10, 43/8, 2849, 55/12, 61/12, 63/11, 66/12, 68/5, 71/16, 77/20, 79/12, 88/25, 81/21, 83/22, 85/20, 89/6, 94/17, 94/21, 160/3, 161/22, 162/1, 162/23, 116/25, 115/19, 116/8, 117/18, 126/10, 122/25, 123/8, 124/9, 124/18, 124/19, 124/20, 131/11, 142/21, 156/7, 163/5, 163/7, 163/11, 17/18, 169/18, 171/9, 171/24, 172/2, 173/25, 176/10, 176/13, 177/4, 177/19, 178/2 building 16/1, 26/1, 35/20, 36/14, 47/15, 83/21, 127/15, 150/11, 164/10, 164/15, 164/17, 168/6, 171/14, 180/11, 207/11 built 22/19, 96/25, 90/9, 99/25, 102/22, 105/17, 106/10, 106/11, 115/21, 116/5, 116/6, 129/22, 147/15, 163/12, 173/19, 174/10 bunch 121/11 bundle 50/10 hurden 190/15 Bureau 1/22, 210/3 burcomerate 121/13 burning 24/4
business 97, 30/23, 58/22
buy 20/4, 29/8, 53/5, 62/16, 75/15, 83/12, 109/17, 112/9, 112/19, 113/6, 118/23, 124/19, 124/21, 134/9, 152/10, 163/23 buyer 192/25 buying 83/7 bypamed 163/15

C Cabinet 38/6, 69/12 er \$7/16 call 133/22 came 13/20, 37/10, 41/5, 60/11, 62/10, 62/12, 62/14, 66/22, 66/6, 80/21, 106/9, 109/10, 112/5, 114/8, 115/1, 122/34, 123/4, 123/7, 123/9, 129/12, 129/13, 172/16, 175/3, 176/13, 177/22, 192/21 mpolgn 196/18 mping 82/1, 84/6 camping 821, 846
cap 36/17, 101/16, 101/18, 101/20, 102/10, 102/11,
105/11, 105/13, 134/2, 134/16, 164/16, 164/19, 164/20,
164/23, 165/16, 165/17, 170/16, 171/1, 175/24, 175/25
capability 194/11
capacities 85/4
capacity 8/1, 8/19, 8/22, 9/19, 21/22, 21/25, 22/14, 22/19, 23/9, 23/20, 23/23, 24/2, 33/10, 53/20, 55/7, 60/2, 60/19, 100/1, 102/1, 125/16, 151/1, 154/4, 154/10, 163/11, 193/14, 193/25, 194/14 capital 187/16 capitalium 119/11 capping 32/17, 33/6 priciona 106/4 caps 163/18, 164/1 capsuline 190/9 capsulined 197/21, 203/15 captive 136/12 card 174/1 care 82/24, \$2/25, \$3/3, 116/16, 116/9, 131/23, 141/5, 169/15, 169/18, 177/22, 177/24, 177/25, 191/19 careful 43/23 carefully 157/20 case 5/13, 7/4, 13/20, 18/2, 18/12, 19/24, 20/6, 20/23, 21/8, 22/6, 22/7, 31/16, 47/13, 49/8, 52/13, 62/19, 63/2, 63/4, 68/12, 70/5, 86/7, 86/21, 92/22, 93/8, 90/18, 99/20, 100/23, 102/24, 103/1, 106/12, 112/5, 115/2, 129/16, 131/22, 134/12, 144/4, 145/14, 145/23, 146/3, 168/2, 174/6, 182/4, 183/12, 191/6, 201/6, 203/9 cases 8/15, 8/18, 23/2, 23/6, 45/16, 48/17, 53/4, 72/12, 73/12, 114/14, 167/13, 178/18

cash 144/1

catching 75/25 causes 32/8 caution 59/10 caveat 18/17 caveated 175/6 cede 64/6 celebrating 64/15 Center 1/19 Central 3/24 Certificate 14/13, 24/21, 31/18, 210/1 certification 124/21, 207/15 CERTIFIED 210/7 certify 78/13, 90/5, 81/22, 93/2, 93/4, 93/6, 93/11, 93/13, 183/18, 210/4 CHAIRMAN 1/12, 3/3, 3/12, 4/5, 4/23, 10/3, 10/17, 17/1, 17/4, 20/7, 20/11, 20/19, 22/2, 22/8, 29/19, 30/3, 30/7, 30/15, 31/1, 31/4, 32/3, 32/11, 33/1, 33/11, 33/21, 34/10, 36/19, 38/5, 38/14, 38/20, 41/14, 42/7, 46/1, 46/11, 53/9, 68/6, 68/12, 68/24, 63/13, 64/5, 64/10, 64/14, 64/24, 68/13, 69/15, 70/4, 70/10, 70/15, 71/6, 72/1, 72/6, 73/4, 73/7, 73/17, 74/1, 74/7, 74/13, 74/21, 74/24, 75/22, 76/6, 76/18, 76/22, 77/4, 77/14, 78/17, 78/17, 78/21, 82/5, 84/7, 35/24, 86/5, 86/15, 87/20, 87/23, 88/23, 89/23, 50/1, 90/5, 90/6, 90/11, 91/4, 91/8, 91/19, 91/22, 92/4, 92/15, 92/19, 93/16, 93/19, 94/23, 95/2, 95/5, 95/14, 95/19, 97/1, 97/18, 99/3, 99/18, 102/5, 110/18, 111/8, 111/13, 111/22, 111/25, 113/12, 113/21, 113/24, 114/5, 114/21, 114/25, 115/11, 116/1, 118/3, 119/5, 119/9, 119/13, 119/15, 121/22, 122/10, 122/14, 122/21, 123/24, 124/7, 124/10, 125/1, 125/10, 125/14, 126/8, 127/7, 127/25, 128/7, 128/16, 128/20, 129/4, 130/1, 130/14, 130/19, 130/24, 131/7, 131/15, 131/25, 132/7, 132/12, 132/22, 133/1, 133/11, 135/4, 136/3, 136/10, 136/24, 140/9, 141/16, 141/19, 142/7, 142/10, 143/3, 143/9, 144/7, 144/15, 144/20, 144/23, 145/3, 145/6, 145/10, 145/19, 146/5, 146/11, 146/13, 146/16, 146/18, 147/1, 190/10, 151/4, 151/21, 153/6, 153/11, 154/25, 155/3, 156/24, 156/4, 157/4, 156/5, 156/7, 156/16, 156/12, 156/15, 156/19, 156/23, 1307, 1307, 13010, 130112, 130115, 130115, 130125, 160/13, 160/20, 161/23, 161/23, 162/9, 164/18, 165/25, 166/10, 166/22, 160/23, 160/21, 169/8, 169/14, 170/6, 170/10, 170/18, 170/24, 171/7, 175/12, 176/2, 176/6, 176/21, 176/25, 177/9, 178/6, 178/21, 181/13, 184/15, 184/19, 185/2, 185/9, 185/14, 185/21, 186/12, 186/15, 180/10, 180/12, 189/10, 180/12, 180/23, 186/12, 180/12, 180/23, 186/12, 180/12, 180/12, 180/23, 186/12, 180/12, 180/12, 180/23, 186/12, 180/1 1907, 190/16, 190/23, 195/3, 195/7, 196/9, 196/20, 197/10, 197/22, 197/28, 196/4, 196/13, 196/17, 199/5, 199/8, 199/17, 199/25, 201/16, 201/21, 202/4, 205/8, 205/20, 206/2, 206/8, 206/15, 206/19, 207/22, 206/2, 200/23, 200/2, 200/6 change 13/16, 24/19, 26/10, 58/23, 87/23, 122/3, 122/5, 133/15, 135/22, 135/24, 155/17, 159/6, 161/1, 161/2, 204/5 changed 13/14, 15/10, 16/4, 16/10, 16/11, 16/16, 17/10, 18/14, 25/7, 25/8, 25/14, 25/24, 26/6, 26/8, 59/1, 72/17, 130/7, 140/4 anges 15/8, 54/1 changing 13/17, 18/16, 31/15, 112/17, 119/18, 137/12 Chapter 14/1 chapters 16/8, 79/7 characteristics 8/4 characterized 109/1 charge 80/11, 82/17, 82/22, 120/11, 168/15 charged 135/21 cheep 143/7 cheaper 37/18, 55/20, 23/7 check 118/1, 118/2 checking 112/2 Chief 1/22, 210/3 choice \$3/12, 93/13, 139/13, 150/23 chose 31/20, 120/4 chosen 18/2, 154/16 citation 69/24 cited 9/10, 45/15, 103/24 Cities 30/19, 105/24, 106/1, 106/8, 106/9, 149/1 citing 112/14 Citizens 25/1 s 25/1 CRISTONS 2511 City 1/6, 5/5, 5/16, 5/21, 30/5, 46/22, 47/5, 48/13, 58/11, 58/17, 50/20, 76/16, 76/18, 76/19, 77/3, 58/5, 102/17, 102/20, 103/5, 106/19, 100/1, 100/25, 153/15, 153/17, 155/5, 136/13, 156/25, 159/2, 159/9, 166/6, 187/24, 188/2 City's 50/7, 201/4 clarification 189/7 clarified 76/7, 184/17 clarify 77/12, 89/2, 159/14, 197/15 CLARK 1/13, 3/9, 4/16, 19/7, 19/21, 11/2, 11/7, 11/14, 11/19, 11/22, 11/25, 12/16, 12/26, 13/1, 13/7, 13/11, 14/21, 15/9, 17/3, 17/6, 19/4, 21/7, 23/25, 24/5, 248, 24/12, 24/15, 25/20, 26/20, 26/23, 28/1, 28/4, 28/8, 28/10, 28/21, 29/1, 29/4, 29/5, 29/15, 30/8, 31/5, 33/25, 34/3, 34/6, 34/19, 35/2, 35/6, 35/25, 36/9, 37/22, 38/10, 38/15, 38/22, 38/24, 39/2, 39/10, 39/16,

40/8, 40/24, 41/17, 42/3, 42/19, 45/6, 45/19, 40/16, 40/22, 40/25, 40/9, 49/18, 51/14, 51/21, 52/1, 52/12, 54/22, 57/10, 58/1, 62/23, 64/9, 64/12, 66/8, 67/1, 67/5, 69/16, 69/21, 70/2, 70/15, 74/8, 75/1, 75/6, 75/14, 81/8, 81/12, 81/18, 82/3, 82/1, 82/11, 82/16, 82/24, 83/3, 83/9, 83/14, 84/1, 84/15, 85/13, 86/1, 86/14, 86/17, 86/21, 87/8, 88/20, 90/6, 90/10, 91/10, 91/12, 91/17, 91/21, 91/25, 99/12, 99/19, 100/4, 100/17, 100/20, 102/9, 103/2, 103/8, 103/10, 103/15, 104/15, 104/25, 105/4, 105/16, 106/2, 106/13, 106/17, 106/21, 106/24, 112/4, 114/22, 121/25, 127/4, 133/2, 133/12, 134/5, 135/1, 135/12, 136/7, 136/22, 137/2, 137/18, 140/19, 141/25, 142/5, 142/8, 142/23, 145/1, 148/5, 145/7, 145/17, 145/20, 146/12, 146/22, 147/14, 146/8, 146/14, 149/17, 149/22, 150/2, 150/6, 151/16, 151/24, 152/13, 152/15, 152/23, 153/22, 154/7, 154/19, 155/25, 156/2, 157/5, 157/23, 158/2, 158/13, 161/22, 161/25, 163/2, 163/13, 163/19, 164/3, 164/22, 165/7, 165/14, 165/17, 166/8, 166/12, 166/25, 167/5, 167/11, 167/16, 169/3, 170/7, 170/21, 172/1, 172/8, 172/20, 174/7, 174/17, 174/23, 175/5, 175/15, 179/11, 179/16, 179/25, 181/2, 181/15, 181/22, 182/9, 182/17, 185/19, 186/11, 188/7, 188/11, 188/20, 189/2, 189/12, 190/5, 190/11, 190/22, 191/19, 192/4, 192/17, 195/17, 195/23, 196/4, 199/24, 200/6, 202/3, 202/12, 202/18, 204/3, 205/16, 205/25, 206/14, 206/18, 206/24, 207/10, 208/7, 200/14, 206/18, 206/21, 209/7 Clark's 37/14, 56/20, 193/17 Clause 6/20, 41/6, 43/1, 43/12, 43/19, 124/23, 125/6, 125/16, 125/19, 125/22, 126/7, 138/15, 179/23, 183/5, 192/24 clean 34/24 cleaner 34/25 clear 5/19, 6/6, 9/4, 11/5, 12/4, 14/7, 14/8, 14/15, 28/21, 43/15, 49/19, 61/17, 78/25, 87/19, 87/22, 94/11, 100/6, 100/23, 128/22, 13/12, 13/12, 139/15, 139/23, 146/25, 172/4, 134/18, 109/3, 204/15, 204/24, 206/14 clearly 15/23, 27/3, 27/23, 29/13, 34/8, 34/14, 36/24, 37/1, 37/13, 30/5, 41/21, 42/8, 61/14, 73/26, 20/10, 97/7, 162/10, 176/25, 178/23, 188/8, 197/5, 204/16 mt 129/2 cliff 116/19 climb 180/18 close 94/12, 159/18, 179/8, 206/24 closed 32/13 sing 33/5 co-applicant 75/20, 77/2, 99/9, 101/7, 165/4 co-applicants 65/6 co-op 192/25 co ceal 23/8, 35/18, 48/22, 48/24, 172/17, 175/4, 177/21 ceal-fired 178/2 Code 8/1 cogen 114/8 cogenerated 46/13, 40/16 cogeneration 40/11, 40/19 cogenerators 61/12 cogenerators 61/1: coincidence 74/17 cellateral 179/2 combinations 30/22 mbined 34/1, 34/2, 35/17, 55/9, 60/17, 134/19 mbustion 34/1, 34/4, 134/20 comfort 121/6, 126/4, 170/4, 178/24, 185/10 comfortable 156/15 comma 155/18 Communicated 1/17 comment 3/13, 4/17, 129/11, 141/4, 145/18, 146/19, 160/24, 204/1 commentary 20/21 comments 144/12, 144/19, 148/19, 205/7, 205/12 Commerce 6/20, 43/1, 43/11, 43/19 COMMISSION 1/1, 1/6, 5/5, 6/21, 7/24, 9/4, 9/10, 9/24, 9/25, 12/10, 15/16, 15/20, 16/16, 17/10, 18/15, 18/24, 19/3, 19/25, 20/1, 22/17, 22/25, 23/4, 23/7, 23/15, 20/20, 41/22, 42/9, 49/6, 50/24, 50/25, 52/19, 53/7, 55/6, 55/12, 57/6, 59/7, 59/14, 61/23, 62/1, 62/11, 62/18, 64/16, 65/22, 73/11, 87/10, 97/10, 97/20, 97/21, 100/11, 102/6, 103/19, 103/21, 111/23, 112/2, 113/25, 115/2, 116/21, 117/2, 118/4, 120/19, 122/23, 136/15, 140/19, 142/11, 143/6, 151/7, 166/7, 167/10, 171/9, 172/12, 181/8, 200/10, 207/22, 210/3, 210/5 Commission's 6/16, 6/18, 7/10, 65/15, 66/13 COMMISSIONER 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 3/5, 3/9, 4/1, 4/14, 4/16, 10/7, 10/17, 10/21, 11/2, 11/7, 11/14, 11/19, 11/22, 11/25, 12/16, 12/20, 13/1, 13/7, 13/11, 14/21, 15/9, 17/3, 17/6, 18/18, 18/22, 19/4, 19/8, 19/21, 20/9, 20/13, 21/3, 21/6, 21/7, 21/12, 21/15, 21/24, 22/5, 22/9, 22/25, 23/18, 23/25, 24/5, 24/6, 24/19, 24/15, 24/16, 25/18, 25/20, 26/13, 26/20, 26/23, 28/1, 28/4, 28/8, 28/10, 28/21, 29/1, 29/4, 29/9, 29/15, 30/6, 31/5, 33/25, 34/3, 34/6, 34/11, 34/19, 35/2, 35/6, 35/25, 36/9, 36/26, 37/14, 37/22, 36/10, 36/15, 36/22,

30/24, 39/2, 39/10, 39/16, 39/24, 40/8, 40/24, 41/16,

42/3, 42/8, 42/14, 42/17, 42/18, 44/17, 44/21, 45/6, 45/19, 46/25, 46/11, 46/13, 47/2, 47/9, 47/12, 48/5, 46/8, 48/16, 48/22, 46/25, 49/9, 49/14, 49/16, 49/18, 50/2, 51/6, 51/14, 51/21, 52/1, 52/12, 53/15, 54/19, 54/22, 55/1, 56/1, 56/8, 56/13, 56/20, 57/10, 57/19, 58/1, 59/3, 59/25, 61/1, 61/16, 62/21, 62/23, 62/24, 64/2, 64/9, 64/12, 64/17, 64/22, 64/25, 65/2, 65/12, 65/13, 65/20, 66/8, 66/10, 66/21, 67/1, 67/3, 67/5, 6313, 6378, 6018, 6011, 6014, 6111, 6113, 6113, 6116, 67117, 67119, 67124, 67124, 6812, 6814, 69116, 69121, 7013, 7013, 7021, 7117, 71113, 7213, 7217, 72116, 72118, 7316, 7319, 73123, 73124, 7412, 7414, 7413, 7415, 74123, 7311, 7316, 7317, 7311, 745, 748, 741, 7412, 7415, 7425, 731, 750, 7519, 7519, 7514, 7518, 7514, 7518, 7524, 762, 763, 7625, 7715, 7716, 7716, 7715, 77125, 7824, 7912, 7912, 9014, 81/4, 81/8, 81/12, 81/13, 81/18, 82/3, 82/7, 82/11, 82/16, 82/24, 83/3, 83/9, 83/14, 83/18, 84/1, 84/9, 84/14, 84/16, 85/13, 85/16, 86/1, 86/3, 86/7, 86/8, 86/14, 86/17, 86/19, 86/21, 87/6, 87/8, 87/11, 87/22, 88/20, 86/25, 89/1, 89/18, 89/19, 89/25, 96/3, 96/4, 96/6, 96/7, 96/10, 96/21, 96/22, 91/6, 91/7, 91/10, 91/12, 91/14, 91/17, 91/21, 91/25, 92/1, 92/2, 92/3, 93/1, 93/20, 94/2, 95/17, 95/21, 95/24, 96/5, 96/8, 96/17, 96/20, 97/12, 97/16, 97/25, 98/22, 98/24, 99/10, 99/12, 99/14, 99/19, 99/24, 100/4, 100/5, 100/17, 100/20, 100/25, 101/9, 101/15, 101/22, 102/2, 102/9, 102/13, 102/16, 103/1, 103/2, 103/8, 103/10, 103/15, 103/25, 104/10, 104/15, 104/21, 104/25, 105/4, 105/16, 106/2, 106/13, 106/17, 106/21, 106/24, 107/4, 107/15, 107/18, 100/15, 100/18, 109/3, 109/8, 109/22, 109/24, 110/6, 110/14, 111/2, 111/10, 111/18, 112/4, 112/7, 112/14, 112/21, 113/9, 113/20, 113/23, 114/1, 114/9, 114/19, 114/22, 115/1, 115/4, 118/3, 119/1, 119/2, 119/5, 119/7, 119/12, 119/14, 119/17, 120/3, 120/20, 120/23, 127/20, 121/25, 122/4, 122/11, 122/13, 122/16, 123/21, 122/13, 122/4, 122/11, 122/13, 122/16, 123/21, 124/3, 124/25, 125/5, 125/12, 125/17, 125/23, 126/2, 126/10, 126/17, 127/4, 127/5, 127/22, 126/3, 128/3, 128/3, 128/24, 130/2, 130/3, 128/24, 130/2, 130/3, 128/24, 130/2, 130/3, 128/24, 130/2, 130/3, 128/24, 130/2, 130/3, 128/24, 130/2, 130/ 128/3, 128/9, 128/18, 129/3, 129/24, 130/2, 130/5, 130/8, 130/12, 130/16, 130/22, 131/2, 131/7, 131/14, 131/30, 132/5, 132/8, 132/17, 132/23, 133/2, 133/12, 134/5, 135/1, 135/12, 136/12, 136/22, 136/25, 137/1, 137/2, 137/11, 137/18, 137/22, 139/5, 139/8, 139/9, 139/13, 139/23, 139/25, 140/1, 140/9, 140/11, 140/15, 140/17, 140/18, 141/16, 141/18, 141/25, 142/5, 142/8, 142/19, 142/23, 143/5, 143/13, 143/21, 144/6, 144/10, 144/11, 144/12, 144/12, 144/11, 145/5, 145/1, 145/1, 145/17, 146/18, 144/5, 144/10, 146/8, 146/17, 146/17, 146/18, 146/5, 146/18, 146/19, 146/16, 146/ 145/8, 145/17, 145/20, 146/5, 146/8, 146/9, 146/10, 146/12, 146/15, 146/17, 146/21, 146/22, 146/25, 147/2, 147/4, 147/10, 147/14, 147/16, 147/22, 148/8, 148/12, 148/14, 148/17, 148/19, 149/7, 149/12, 149/15, 149/17, 149/22, 150/2, 150/6, 151/16, 151/24, 152/8, 152/13, 152/14, 152/15, 152/18, 152/23, 153/3, 153/9, 153/17, 153/19, 153/22, 154/7, 154/19, 155/6, 155/12, 155/14, 188/16, 188/25, 186/2, 186/3, 186/10, 187/3, 187/14, 187/23, 187/25, 188/2, 188/6, 188/9, 188/11, 188/13, 188/14, 188/18, 188/21, 188/24, 189/5, 189/13, 189/20, 160/8, 160/12, 160/15, 160/18, 160/24, 160/25, 161/7, 161/14, 161/17, 161/18, 161/19, 161/20, 161/21, 161/22, 161/25, 162/6, 162/9, 162/20, 163/2, 163/9, 163/13, 163/19, 164/3, 164/9, 164/14, 164/22, 165/7, 168/14, 165/17, 166/0, 166/12, 166/25, 167/5, 167/11, 160/14, 160/14, 160/3, 170/7, 170/21, 171/18, 172/1, 172/6, 160/14, 160/3, 170/7, 170/21, 171/18, 172/1, 172/3, 172/30, 173/1, 173/7, 173/10, 173/17, 174/7, 174/17, 174/23, 175/5, 175/15, 175/22, 179/1, 179/7, 179/11, 179/14, 179/16, 179/17, 179/25, 180/6, 179/17, 179/25, 180/6, 179/17, 179/25, 180/6, 179/17, 179/25, 180/6, 179/17, 179/25, 180/25, 1797, 17911, 17914, 17916, 17917, 17912, 1806, 180/10, 180/22, 181/2, 181/3, 181/6, 181/10, 181/11, 181/12, 181/2, 181/3, 181/17, 182/30, 182/17, 182/30, 183/7, 183/11, 183/19, 194/3, 184/11, 184/16, 184/22, 184/23, 186/4, 185/7, 185/10, 185/14, 185/17, 185/19, 185/25, 186/1, 186/2, 186/4, 186/7, 186/8, 186/9, 186/10, 186/11, 186/14, 186/17, 187/8, 187/10, 187/16, 187/20, 186/11, 186/14, 186/17, 187/8, 187/10, 187/16, 187/20, 188/1, 188/6, 188/7, 188/11, 188/14, 188/20, 189/2, 189/4, 189/6, 189/9, 189/12, 189/13, 189/14, 189/15, 189/16, 189/20, 189/22, 190/1, 190/2, 190/3, 190/4, 190/5, 190/6, 190/10, 190/11, 190/18, 190/22, 191/2 191/13, 191/19, 192/4, 192/17, 192/20, 193/1, 193/16, 193/17, 193/21, 194/6, 194/20, 195/4, 195/16, 195/17, 198/22, 198/23, 198/25, 196/4, 196/16, 196/20, 196/24, 197/11, 197/23, 197/24, 198/1, 198/7, 198/12, 198/16, 198/20, 198/22, 199/1, 199/9, 199/10, 199/11, 199/12, 199/16, 199/19, 199/20, 199/21, 199/22, 199/23, 199/24, 200/4, 200/6, 200/9, 200/13, 201/1, 201/12, 201/15, 201/18, 201/19, 201/20, 201/23, 201/24, 201/25, 202/1, 202/2, 202/3, 202/7, 202/9, 202/12, 202/15, 202/16, 202/19, 202/22, 202/23, 202/24, 203/18, 203/19, 203/22, 203/23, 203/24, 203/25, 204/2, 203/18, 203/19, 203/22, 203/23, 203/24, 203/25, 204/2 204/3, 205/5, 205/6, 205/9, 205/16, 205/18, 205/25, 205/23, 205/24, 205/25, 206/1, 206/5, 206/6, 206/7, 206/10, 206/11, 206/12, 206/13, 206/14, 206/18, 206/21, 206/24, 207/5, 207/7, 207/8, 207/10, 207/12, 207/16, 208/5, 208/6, 208/13, 208/14, 208/17, 208/18, 208/21, 209/1, 209/4, 209/5, 209/6, 209/7 missioners 3/15, 3/20, 5/2, 6/25, 10/3, 13/12,

Ū

16/2, 47/3, 56/13, 90/17, 92/7, 92/11, 92/15, 97/1, 116/10, 123/6, 130/20, 142/17, 184/12, 155/20, 171/11, 171/14, 176/16, 195/10, 196/10, 200/2 amieniens 128/1 mitment 97/13, 99/1, 116/8 mitted 51/7 committee 136/19 companies 30/21, 37/15, 118/24, 129/13, 132/14, 142/20, 168/5 Company 1/8, 5/21, 7/4, 60/23, 66/12, 67/14, 110/23, 114/17, 142/16 comparative 167/19 compared 79/16 compels 32/1, 57/21 compels 46/2 compete 188/21, 183/17 competing 168/4, 168/6 competition 113/15, 113/16, 116/14, 117/9, 118/16, 119/16, 129/10, 134/10 competitive 113/16, 118/12 complete 50/34, 70/20, 162/16, 179/10 complex 162/12 comply 191/16 comprehensive 37/25, 96/4, 107/24, 134/7 concepts \$7/2 meern 15/28, 17/15, 31/10, 32/14, 33/17, 33/18, 44/13, 44/15, 49/18, 78/25, 87/12, 107/19, 107/21, 100/19, 110/17, 110/19, 113/10, 120/13, 125/23, 126/2, 126/22, 133/4, 137/5, 137/7, 137/21, 191/5, 191/14, 193/9 mcerned 30/10, 32/20, 36/10, 36/11, 38/4, 87/15, 120/4, 147/4, 172/3 concerns 32/2, 33/18, 34/7, 34/23, 38/8, 38/11, 58/14, 120/c, 132/1, 134/19, 137/25, 200/5, 200/c Concluded 1/17, 209/10 conclusion 7/19, 27/12, 44/11, 44/18, 100/23, 119/25, 124/1 concur 4/23, 42/22, 205/6 condition 147/24, 155/21 Conditional 156/2 conditions 155/21 conduct 148/23, 149/8, 177/11 CONFERENCE 1/10, 1/19, 3/4, 17/16, 210/5 idence 193/3 confused 104/18 confusing 181/2 Immeeting 187/8, 187/10, 187/13 Immeetien 188/17 consequences 37/5, 38/3, 133/17, 134/15, 145/15 conservation 9/17, 14/4, 15/17, 15/25, 26/2, 26/3, 96/2, 134/16, 201/3, 201/8, 202/10 consideration 9/25, 154/14, 154/24 considerations 59/2, 134/1, 146/21 consistent 17/20, 21/4, 51/16, 51/22, 51/24, 52/5, 52/7, 52/11, 52/20, 65/24, 84/22, 87/7, 159/15, 170/21, 181/11, 182/18, 202/12, 202/17 rtional 9/22 metruct 80/10, 121/8 constructed 150/15 constructing 6/3 construction 7/18, 15/6, 133/7 construed 133/5, 136/14 compumer 117/\$ consumers 128/13, 132/24 consumption 95/2 contemplate 136/5, 136/12 contemplated 31/11, 136/9 contend 117/25 comtext 58/11, 58/21, 138/14, 140/13, 140/22, 165/4 contingent 147/19, 148/6, 155/4, 156/24, 157/3 continue 41/15, 151/12, 152/1, 152/4, 173/4, 201/5 centinued 64/15 continues 152/1 ethouse 173/6 mtract 6/13, 18/10, 19/16, 21/19, 21/22, 62/13, 62/14, 62/15, 62/19, 65/4, 72/20, 72/22, 74/22, 75/2, 76/28, 87/1, 96/7, 111/21, 112/24, 114/11, 121/16, 125/22, 125/25, 147/6, 147/11, 147/13, 147/20, 149/4, 140/9, 140/13, 149/18, 149/20, 151/15, 151/25, 152/6, 152/7, 152/12, 152/21, 152/25, 154/13, 154/15, 154/18, 154/20, 154/21, 154/22, 154/23, 158/1, 155/4, 155/8, 155/9, 155/15, 155/22, 156/7, 196/9, 156/17, 157/3, 157/7, 173/13, 192/12, 192/19, 192/21, 194/1, 194/9 contracted 157/12 contracts 114/8, 149/1, 149/5, 149/9, 152/9 centrel 105/17, 181/17 controlled 27/2, 27/4 controlling 115/14 convened 3/2 conversation 135/3, 136/9, 155/11 converting 94/15 convey 26/23

convinced 171/7 F 193/12 cooperative 66/20 cooperatives 36/21, 143/15 copy 31/16, 70/13, 147/17 Corporation 6/2, 7/5, 100/10 Corporation's 14/19 cerrect 11/12, 11/13, 11/18, 11/24, 19/23, 22/1, 22/24, 24/11, 26/22, 28/3, 28/7, 28/9, 28/11, 28/25, 29/3, 39/14, 44/16, 47/1, 47/8, 46/7, 46/11, 60/5, 65/11, 65/18, 67/23, 69/20, 77/5, 20/8, \$1/6, 81/17 82/15, 82/20, 83/11, 83/24, 85/9, 86/18, 86/20, 93/18, 96/16, 104/7, 104/9, 104/20, 104/23, 106/23, 107/2, 110/5, 114/10, 130/18, 134/3, 150/11, 151/23, 153/6, 174/22, 176/24, 180/9, 180/5, 190/21, 194/7, 194/8, 197/9, 190/19, 199/15, 200/12, 201/5, 201/9, 201/10, 201/14 **correctly 3/11, 68/8** cost 23/15, 25/6, 25/23, 26/11, 33/14, 33/17, 33/19, 37/6, 40/13, 40/14, 41/6, 42/13, 43/9, 51/5, 52/22, 53/17, 53/18, 53/24, 53/25, 54/6, 54/13, 56/6, 56/15, 96/7, 81/5, 83/16, 83/15, 83/22, 89/8, 94/7, 103/23, 106/2, 106/7, 106/19, 120/10, 121/13, 121/16, 124/13, 124/17, 124/23, 125/6, 125/13, 125/19, 125/22, 126/7, 127/15, 138/14, 138/15, 139/22, 148/1, 163/22, 172/17, 172/18, 172/23, 174/18, 175/1, 178/14, 179/23, 183/16, cost-based 82/13
cost-effective 49/19, 49/12, 54/11, 54/12, 55/10, 56/3, 56/3, 63/5, 63/5, 73/15, 78/5, 78/8, 81/23, 85/18, 14/12, 14/1 85/23, 93/4, 103/5, 103/20, 104/22, 105/25, 110/1, 120/12, 120/16, 123/15, 124/1, 125/9, 131/5, 150/20 150/21, 159/4, 160/16, 160/19, 161/4, 163/21, 164/23, 165/1, 167/6, 167/18, 167/23, 175/2, 175/8, 175/14, 178/16, 179/12, 180/2, 180/3, 180/8, 182/3, 183/1, 190/13, 190/14 cost-effectively 121/9 cost-effectives cost-effectivement 47/25, 48/3, 48/4, 48/15, 48/17, 49/12, 49/15, 55/25, 56/4, 78/14, 79/16, 84/20, 93/12, 96/12, 103/13, 103/23, 107/5, 107/8, 107/23, 108/3, 100/21, 109/12, 112/12, 119/20, 120/7, 120/18, 121/4, 121/11, 122/8, 137/13, 139/19, 150/19, 159/18, 160/21, 167/3, 173/2, 173/11, 179/5, 179/9, 180/1 cost/benefit 204/8 6 52/19, 53/7, 103/23, 100/7, 165/20, 106/22, 187/3, 187/6, 187/24, 188/2 Counsel 13/18, 120/20 count 200/9 counties 36/5, 30/19, 149/1 counting 170/7 country 129/20 County 1/6, 68/5, 210/2 couple 10/12, 42/18 Course 32/12, 81/20, 96/5, 148/23, 149/8, 157/21, 170/15, 179/19, 190/16, 192/9, 196/24 Court 3/10, 18/13, 29/12, 40/9, 52/14, 52/23, 72/21 cover 35/19, 109/4 covered 196/25, 199/14 covers 27/23, 28/15 create 37/4, 95/11 created 14/2, 63/22, 127/20 creating 87/25 æ 94/19 credible 264/7 Crease 49/14 crisis 70/24 criteria 23/16, 44/7, 48/3, 48/6, 49/13, 60/8, 60/10, 63/15, 80/5, 85/24, 88/11, 88/13, 97/10, 101/2, 103/16, 103/18, 106/7, 123/12, 147/12, 153/4, 157/7, 157/9, 164/9, 168/11, 168/17, 168/19, 169/22, 171/22, 176/7, 176/14, 179/7, 179/10, 179/17, 181/16, 183/22, 184/6, 184/7, 184/9, 184/10, 190/12, 190/17, 197/3, 197/5, 197/15, 198/9, 203/2, 203/7 criteriem 32/20, 48/2, 87/25 critical 53/16, 115/12, 157/2 m 32/20, 48/2, 87/25 criticism 57/1 CTUX 106/19 CSR 1/22, 210/3 cubbyholed 136/16 culprit 92/8 currently 33/2, 33/3, 34/3 cuntomer 8/22, 55/24, 66/3, 89/8, 89/9, 129/5 mer's 55/23 Cuntomers 9/12, 9/15, 16/18, 23/11, 39/19, 49/22, 53/21, 54/2, 54/3, 54/5, 54/16, 54/17, 54/18, 54/21, 55/11, 55/18, 55/19, 57/7, 62/3, 62/6, 72/11, 72/13, 81/24, 83/1, 83/5, 89/12, 89/14, 100/22, 118/22, 130/3, 130/4, 130 6, 130/17, 133/14, 136/2, 156/15, 174/16, 183/4, 186/4 g 118/2 cycle 34/1, 34/2, 35/17, 55/9, 60/17, 134/20

convictions 127/1

daily 63/20 md 94/1 DATE 1/15, 95/1, 104/8, 105/12, 106/16 day 41/24, 102/14, 122/24, 140/4, 182/14 days 5/8 deal 38/1, 42/25, 72/19, 72/25, 76/11, 78/7, 78/9, 78/16, 79/11, 81/23, 84/19, 93/9, 106/5, 10/14, 124/14, 140/22, 172/24, 100/3, 182/25 dealing 30/10, 63/20, 96/12, 163/18 icals 76/9, 136/20, 189/2 DRASON 1/12, 3/5, 4/1, 4/14, 18/18, 18/22, 19/8, 19/21, 20/13, 21/3, 22/9, 42/14, 53/15, 55/1, 56/1, 56/8, 56/13, 59/3, 60/25, 64/22, 65/2, 65/13, 65/20, 66/10, 67/17, 67/20, 68/14, 70/21, 77/5, 77/6, 77/9 77/15, 77/25, 78/24, 79/12, 79/18, 80/4, 81/4, 83/18, 86/8, 89/1, 89/25, 90/4, 90/21, 92/3, 97/12, 97/16, 97/25, 99/10, 99/14, 99/24, 102/13, 112/21, 114/9, 119/2, 120/23, 126/10, 143/13, 143/21, 144/11, 146/8, 146/21, 152/8, 152/14, 152/18, 153/17, 156/6, 156/16, 157/14, 157/25, 158/9, 158/21, 158/24, 159/5, 159/13, 159/20, 160/8, 160/12, 160/18, 161/17, 162/20, 163/9, 173/1, 173/7, 173/10, 173/17, 179/17, 179/14, 179/17, 180/6, 180/10, 182/6, 182/20, 183/7, 183/11, 184/23, 186/7, 185/15, 185/17, 186/25, 186/6, 186/17, 187/6, 187/10, 187/16, 187/20, 180/1, 180/6, 196/6, 199/14, 189/20, 190/1, 190/18, 191/2, 191/13, 192/20, 193/1, 193/16, 194/6, 194/20, 195/4, 195/16, 195/22, 195/25, 196/16, 197/11, 197/24, 196/1, 198/7, 196/16, 196/22, 199/1, 199/10, 199/19, 200/4, 200/9, 200/13, 201/18, 201/23, 202/7, 202/15, 202/19, 202/24, 203/18, 203/22, 205/22, 206/5, 206/10, 209/4
Decema's 71/14, 148/19, 185/4
death 70/7
debate 41/15, 143/24, 195/21 146/21, 152/8, 152/14, 152/18, 153/17, 156/6, 156/10, debate 41/15, 143/24, 195/21 decide 31/24, 117/9, 117/10, 141/23, 146/22, 146/24, 151/10, 178/24, 181/14, 195/15 decided 12/21, 18/11, 46/10, 94/24, 94/25, 100/12, 100/15, 102/3, 102/4, 105/20, 185/22 100/15, 102/3, 102/4, 105/20, 105/20, 105/20, decides 178/1 deciding 163/5 deciding 163/5 deciding 163/5 deciding 163/5 deciding 163/5, 18/8, 18/12, 19/5, 19/9, 19/10, 19/11, 19/13, 24/25, 36/25, 40/2, 40/10, 41/22, 42/15, 59/11, 60/18, 61/2, 61/10, 63/18, 60/9, 100/7, 107/7, 110/7, 110/9, 110/12, 115/22, 116/11, 132/19, 141/1, 141/2, 145/16, 147/9, 150/22, 164/6, 164/10, 164/12, 168/12, 160/24, 171/25, 179/6, 199/3, 190/14, 196/7 decidions 3/11, 17/20, 22/16, 29/13, 54/25, 100/7, 141/14, 147/10 130/19, 141/14, 167/10 declaratory 68/6, 68/10 declared 66/24 declined 68/8 g 119/19 napling 117/17 and 43/16, 70/6, \$4/15, 179/5 defer 112/18 deference 15 ictorence 15/7 ictorring 109/14 define \$/16 lefined 13/8, 67/14, 71/12, 77/6 icfinition 5/20, 7/15, 10/24, 11/3, 11/16, 12/6, 12/14, 14/4, 14/10, 14/20, 15/1, 15/4, 27/11, 29/20, 60/22, 61/25, 67/16 definitions, 16/5 tions 16/6, 26/21 degree 117/3, 173/12 delay 59/21 delineates 107/2 ides 197/5 iomognify 100/6 domand 197/1 doman 126/20 demonstrate 55/11, 59/8, 65/9, 79/5, 89/5, 89/11, 99/15, 115/10, 171/19 monstrateā 45/5, 46/20, 47/14, 47/18, 50/13, 73/14 monstrating 56/18 mied 87/3, 106/5 demy 5/10, 17/25, 18/4, 87/4, 100/7, 105/8, 105/9 denying 71/23, 105/25 DEF 36/4, 169/21, 177/24, 207/20, 207/24 depth 119/24 Deputy 2/10 derivatives 42/15 derive 118/24 derived 41/22, 59/18, 263/10 describe 180/23 described 15/12, 137/18, 184/24, 200/23 description \$/2, 97/5 designed 9/14, 62/2 detail 104/8 detailed 99/20, 197/13, 173/6 detalle 119/25 determination 1/5, 5/4, 5/18, 9/13, 10/1, 10/11, 21/9, 23/16, 23/22, 42/22, 46/25, 50/25, 52/7, 52/21,

62/1, 62/11, 77/2, 25/6, 107/6, 107/8, 109/13, 112/11,

112/16, 119/21, 150/9, 151/8, 153/8, 153/10, 162/21, 163/24, 163/25, 163/19, 166/4, 166/6, 166/13, 167/20, 167/22, 168/10, 160/11, 171/12, 172/11, 172/13, 177/10, 177/13, 170/3, 181/19, 204/11, 204/14 determinations 52/10, 204/21 determine 12/11, 22/17, 51/4, 53/16, 53/19, 82/17, 86/3, 85/18, 95/22, 113/1, 113/3, 120/7, 122/9, 123/11, 134/1, 127/10, 133/15, 133/17, 134/2, 150/17, 164/6, 166/18, 166/18, 167/18, 169/1, 168/2, 169/23, 170/14, 171/15, 174/20, 182/4, 183/21 rined 44/5, 52/20, 61/23, 106/3, 160/1, 162/22, 162/24, 186/21, 196/1 determines 150/2 determining 53/17, 54/6, 56/22, 154/2, 166/14 detrimental 54/1 develop 100/14, 100/18 develop 110/16 dictate 192/6, 192/8 difference 20/6, 29/6, 53/11, 55/21, 57/15, 66/1, 66/7, 66/15, 66/18, 66/19, 76/12, 193/22 differences 15/7, 100/9 difficult 59/24, 60/24, 121/5, 204/4 difficulty 204/12 difficult 4/7 dilute 176/19 diminishing 22/20 diminution 120/5 dineceur 57/20 Biroct 44/14, 97/22, 210/8 direction 49/19, 49/21 Director 2/4, 2/9, 2/10, 106/12 diet 207/6, 207/9 diagree 14/16, 14/25, 29/6, 36/9, 54/22, 57/10, 57/11, 61/s, 74/25, 139/17, 143/14, 138/4, 164/8 diagreement 39/13, 136/23, 143/19, 156/19 disagrees 185/23 disclosive 49/3 discount 78/23, 101/7 discourse 197/19 discretion 139/16, 152/25, 155/26, 177/16, 177/17 discretion 139/16, 152/25, 155/26, 177/16, 177/17 discuss 6/22, 33/21, 90/24, 105/12, 142/13 discussed 30/14, 30/15, 31/15, 40/4, 75/11, 95/22, 96/18, 133/19, 138/6, 200/4 discussing 63/14, 97/21, 116/11 discussion 3/22, 9/9, 21/9, 25/12, 29/17, 30/18, 40/25, 61/6, 61/20, 64/7, 64/19, 67/11, 87/14, 82/4 125/18, 133/3, 162/17, 186/3, 186/4, 189/23, 189/24, 190/17, 195/12, 206/21, 206/22, 207/1 19917, 19912, 20071, 20072, 20171 discussions 84/23 disjunctive 99, 26/18, 27/5, 103/17 dismiss 5/11, 5/12, 5/15, 7/2, 10/2, 17/24, 18/4, 44/22, 46/17, 46/4, 73/18, 73/21, 76/9, 76/11, 78/7, 78/9, 78/12, 38/3, 38/4, 36/9, 38/18, 146/1 diamiassi 3/18, 10/18, 10/19 dismissed 10/11, 86/10, 87/4 dismisses 37/7 dispatch 123/17, 173/4, 180/18, 181/9, 181/21, 182/24, 183/15, 185/8 dispatchable 193/3 dispatched 180/7, 180/8, 180/15, 180/20, 180/24, dispatched 1807, 180/8, 18 1817, 182/25, 183/1, 183/9 dispatching 123/15, 123/18 displace 22/22, 23/9, 36/6 displacing 54/13 dispute 26/24, 114/2 dissect 114/11 discent 17/1, 17/3, 44/19, 204/24 discented 20/15 distinction 16/21, 21/17, 22/6, 40/3, 61/19, 75/23, 75/24, 78/17, 93/22, 93/23, 101/1, 114/6, 114/7, 75/24, 78/17, 78/22, 139/5 distinguish 116/18, 175/20 distinguishable 100/23 distributing 9/8, 30/24 distribution 26/19 districts 30/20 diversities 173/18 diversity 176/19 Division 2/3, 2/6, 2/7 DOAH 39/5, 39/7 DOCKET 1/3, 8/16, 32/13, 32/17, 32/25, 33/1, 33/5, 39/6, 33/14, 42/1, 94/9, 94/13, 94/14, 94/15, 94/16, 162/6, 134/4, 134/11, 135/8, 137/19, 136/14, 146/13, 141/9, 162/12, 163/17, 165/13, 165/24, 166/2, 171/13, 176/18, 136/33, 132/13, 132/16, 134/1, 134/9, 191/4, 191/11, 201/11, 210/5 docketed 142/25 dockets 32/8, 168/6 decan't 16/13, 38/16, 41/9, 41/12, 58/19, 75/18, 83/4, 87/23, 101/13, 111/25, 129/9, 137/5, 138/21, 151/19, 162/22, 163/20, 165/7, 170/16, 170/18, 170/20, 173/24, 182/1, 183/18, 185/21, 188/12, 194/10, 200/7, 204/10

ES 117/21 don 20/14 20/16, 60/16, 63/19, 72/23, 72/24, 73/10, 73/16, 82/2, 87/16, 87/18, 128/24 dormant 6/19, 43/1, 43/11, 43/12 doubt 27/21, 112/8, 113/20, 113/23, 114/1 dragons 35/23, 36/22, 115/20 draw 206/11 drifted 64/3, 64/18 drifting 128/10 drep 199/24, 195/7 DSM 8/25 dual 194/10 Duke 1/7, 5/6, 5/16, 5/23, 6/9, 6/12, 7/8, 7/13, 7/23, 29/22, 32/12, 32/13, 59/22, 52/25, 65/3, 66/12, 66/16, 67/12, 68/21, 69/3, 71/4, 71/10, 77/17, 85/14, 93/10, 95/4, 96/4, 96/10, 96/19, 101/21, 101/25, 106/10, 123/17, 124/12, 124/16, 124/17, 124/19, 124/21, 128/25, 130/2, 130/4, 130/21, 130/25, 139/3, 139/7, 149/24, 150/4, 150/19, 151/7, 152/1, 152/24, 150/19, 151/7, 152/1, 152/3, 152/24, 150/19, 151/7, 152/1, 152/3, 152/24, 150/19, 151/7, 152/1, 152/3, 152/24, 150/19, 151/7, 152/1, 152/3, 152 153/7, 153/11, 155/4, 156/20, 162/23, 167/12, 169/7, 173/22, 175/19, 176/9, 176/13, 177/2, 177/23, 178/1, 180/24, 186/25, 188/2, 188/20, 191/5, 191/8, 191/15, 194/12, 194/13 Duke's 129/1, 187/21, 188/23 Duke-New 186/22 Duke-New 186/22 Duke-type 175/21 during 32/14, 193/4, 197/18 duty 9/12, 51/4, 62/3

easier 90/24, 112/22, 197/6 Easiey 1/19, 44/21 ale 22/23, 25/4, 38/3, 56/9, 56/11, 58/2, 58/6, 59/9, 59/21, 77/20, 83/22, 89/10, 89/16, 150/22, 156/22, 177/18 nically 181/7, 181/9, 181/21 mics 23/10, 54/1, 56/18, 58/14, 65/9, 79/6, 79/13, 89/7, 99/15, 113/1, 180/14, 182/21 effect 25/3, 51/24, 63/8, 133/24, 183/2 effective 139/10, 140/8 efficiencies 116/6, 118/17 Efficiency 14/3, 78/18, 78/19, 117/4, 123/16, 123/19, officient 34/1, 58/7, 182/23 efficiently effort 162/15 eight 88/5, 101/20, 101/25, 105/24, 106/9, 207/18 ejuodem //... elaborate 109/11 elhow 95/15 elect 124/21 Electric 2/6, 5/20, 5/21, 5/22, 7/15, 9/8, 25/6, 25/23, 30/21, 30/24, 31/2, 42/10, 60/23, 61/12, 62/3, 67/13, 67/14, 71/12, 80/14, 80/15, 83/8, 94/18, 143/15, 178/13, 178/14 electrical 1/5, 8/4, 12/11, 12/12, 26/9, 142/9 electricity 14/11, 40/15, 40/21, 45/22, 45/24, 54/9, 58/15, 69/18, \$3/8, 103/22, 129/10, 133/14 electronic 61/22, 147/25 element 122/12 elements 100/2 elequently 141/6 emergency 68/25, 69/12, 183/12, 193/4 RMF 39/6 decion 43/5 emissions 34/23, 35/3, 35/14, 35/16, 42/21 enacted 11/16, 11/19, 12/17, 13/3, 14/22, 15/16, 15/23, 24/22, 25/25, 31/21, 56/9, 172/5, 172/6 emactment 6/4 accuraged 24/11 ad 3/17, 3/21, 16/18, 16/24, 41/23, 87/8, 87/24, 114/8, 114/15, 118/13, 127/18, 201/11 ended 76/8 mdorse 140/19 Energy 1/7, 8/12, 8/19, 8/23, 9/8, 9/19, 14/3, 25/6, 25/23, 26/2, 26/9, 26/11, 39/25, 36/18, 54/14, 55/19, 55/22, 69/4, 147/25 53/22, 694, 147/25 engage 97, 24/5, 30/23, 58/19 engaged 9/6, 30/23, 66/20, 109/11, 113/15 engages 27/10 engaging 26/2 engineer 142/9 enhancement 193/19 enhances 179/18, 183/8 enjoyable 4/24 ensure 43/6, 133/13, 192/18 entailed 107/24 delle 37/25 emter 101/3, 148/25

ered 156/13 Enterprise 117/17 entertain 64/20, 202/21 entities 5/22, 5/24, 9/4, 16/22, 26/16, 27/6, 27/24, 30/2, 30/3, 31/18, 143/24, 143/25, 152/10, 188/9 ntitled 29/5 utiliement 109/4, 140/12, 150/5 differents 149/4 milty 14/10, 18/25, 19/15, 27/10, 160/1, 187/21 miry 97/15 erated 5/22, 5/24, 36/2, 263/13 environment 31/15, 35/10, 36/15, 38/18, 58/17, 110/24 environmental 38/2, 38/9, 42/21, 43/5, 55/8, 134/18, 200/14, 207/15
equal 154/16
equalise 180/19
equitable 154/16 emivalents 191/21, 191/25 Esplanade 1/20 cosence 118/11, 159/6 establish 63/15, 123/13 established 20/17, 26/9, 66/11, 160/1 estimate 100/11 estimating 187/18 estepple 179/2 EVA 2/7 evaluate 73/3 evaluated 193/8, 203/7 evaluation 39/18, 101/3 evidence 15/25, 128/10, 128/19, 132/9, 132/11, 132/14, 132/17, 132/20, 167/7, 184/12 seed 45/15 EWG 6/14, 6/15, 19/25, 28/18, 64/22, 65/8, 65/14, 66/21, 76/24, 77/11, 36/22 EWGa 27/22, 27/24, 28/15 examine 9/14, 62/2 examined 8/9, 135/22 excess 77/21, 79/20 excess 111/15 executed 147/21 Executive 2/9, 2/10, 69/13 nated 27/16 m 90/5 exemptions 30/9 exercise 66/16, 196/5 exist 105/3, 130/17, 170/19, 170/20 existed 24/22 existing 19/17, 22/13, 24/2, 187/14 exists 122/19, 129/9 expect 139/12 expensive 37/17, 177/20, 177/21 experience 115/8 expert 42/13, 141/24, 156/1 expert 42/13, 14/724, 156/1 expertise 37/2, 42/9, 119/23, 126/12 experts 136/20 explanation 10/16, 25/13 explore 107/20 exploring 194/6 explosion 193/10 express 12/15 expressed 32/14 expressing 113/10 expressions 94/13 extension 27/9 extract 263/16

P

extreme 119/18

eye 142/1

face 43/21, 99/10 facilities 20/3, 26/15 facility 25/4, 31/19, 40/17, 57/17, 61/14, 102/19, 148/2 factory 25th, 3012, 3012, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 3011, 4014, 4117, 51112, 63/2, 63/2, 96/23, 109/19, 3011, 4014, 4117, 51112, 4014, 124/22, 126/7, 127/16, 146/1, 166/16, 167/28, 174/17, 178/19, 199/19, 200/22, 204/8 fact-specific 44/9 factor 26/5, 42/21, 100/3, 139/6, 139/11 factored 104/11 factors 22/22, 123/21 facts 20/25, 62/18, 74/18, 75/12, 96/17, 98/21, 110/7, 141/1, 144/4, 159/23 al 90/5, 160/3 falled 78/18 fallure 152/24 fair 73/10, 126/15, 153/2, 191/7 faith 113/3, 113/10, 113/12, 113/13 fall 30/1 fallout 36/25, 37/21 fantastic 4/24, 200/23 fashion 178/20

fault 162/10, 196/21 favor 15/6, 90/2, 90/14, 91/9, 91/23, 144/8, 146/6, 146/7, 146/9, 150/8, 161/15, 166/4, 150/16, 169/24, 199/18, 201/22, 203/26, 205/26, 206/8, 209/2 favorable 84/8, 108/24 feer 42/24 federal 28/14, 65/21, 80/5, 80/6, 81/7, 81/9, 114/23, 114/25, 130/25 ion 91/16 fec 97/15 FEECA 11/21, 11/23, 12/5, 14/8, 15/2, 15/24, 25/25, 49/25, 95/8, 104/3 PERC 28/24, 29/2, 29/22, 30/1, 80/20, 81/3, 81/7, \$1/15, \$2/18, 181/7, 187/2 FERC's \$6/17, \$2/1 PGT 193/11 field 28/15 figure 63/19, 102/7, 114/11, 117/2, 117/4, 118/6, 126/3, 126/12, 131/17, 135/8, 136/17, 140/22, 149/15, 171/20 figures 141/23 file 142/21, 207/25 filed 5/7, 91/15, 208/1 filing 207/19 filling 94/19 filling 122/17, 122/18 finance 127/18 financed 96/9 Financial 2/8 nancially 169/9 find 67, 7/17, 13/15, 19/7, 21/13, 23/17, 35/11, 45/2, 47/5, 71/14, 99/25, 106/24, 129/3, 129/1, 129/2, 162/2 ng 23/20, 30/11, 41/2, 41/13, 45/18, 48/4, 167/1, MES 23/17, 183/20, 183/24, 184/4, 184/12, fine 3/21, 4/14, 46/13, 77/14, 88/4, 113/4, 127/7, 160/4, 177/14, 197/17 Talah 46/14, 92/12, 164/3, 176/25, 177/1 finished 70/10 fire-breating 115/20 fire-cating 35/23, 36/21 firm 18/10, 147/20, 154/4, 154/8, 155/4, 155/22, 193/13, 194/1 firmer 193/15 first-in-line 105/23 fit 92/23, 173/8 five 46/19, 123/1, 123/2, 153/12 five-minute 195/14 five-year 121/23 five-sero 92/5 ffx 34/9 Rog 119/3 flaws 115/9 fleet 57/14, 57/23, 204/18 flexibility 57/6, 59/20 flies 99/10 floodgates 32/15, 94/14, 164/17, 165/11, 165/12 FLORIDA 1/1, 1/7, 1/20, 3/24, 6/2, 6/3, 7/4, 7/5, FLORIDIA 1/1, 1/7, 1/20, 3/24, 6/2, 6/3, 7/4, 7/5, 7/14, 7/25, 9/5, 12/12, 13/24, 14/3, 14/19, 16/9, 25/1, 32/18, 34/18, 39/8, 46/12, 44/12, 45/12, 45/15, 51/17, 63/23, 67/9, 69/14, 69/22, 76/25, 71/2, 79/8, 36/24, 81/21, 81/24, 86/24, 91/15, 95/12, 99/5, 160/9, 160/22, 110/21, 116/22, 111/20, 113/8, 113/13, 113/14, 113/17, 113/21, 114/16, 115/13, 115/16, 117/17, 117/20, 117/24, 118/7, 116/8, 118/12, 119/14, 118/14, 11 118/14, 118/18, 118/22, 124/5, 124/8, 124/15, 130/18, 130/24, 132/3, 130/21, 139/1, 139/2, 141/15, 143/15, 153/12, 168/25, 173/4, 176/11, 176/12, 177/4, 177/6, 177/22, 178/2, 191/5, 191/5, 204/10, 204/18, 210/1, 214/5 Pierida's 60/16 flow 54/14, 148/2 flowing 147/22 flows 179/22, 183/3 FLOYD 2/5 FMPA 102/19 focus 61/3, 61/6, 137/12, 203/14
follow 25/18, 42/17, 67/17, 69/16, 72/9, 100/6, 157/15 follow 25/18, 42/17, 67/17, 69/16, 72/9, 100/6, 1: follow-up 62/14
Follows 7/8, 50/14
Footnotes 7/10, 69/25
footnotes 70/1, 70/3, 70/5, 70/6
force 20/4, 20/5, 29/7, 53/5, 53/9, 94/16, 114/23
forced 40/10, 114/21 refront 113/25 foresec 57/2 ferences 55/9 foresight 117/2 forgive 199/12 forgot 24/17

form 14/11, 56/23, 114/17

format 97/19

forsaking 54/2 forward-looking 27/24 lought 195/19 found 7/20, 40/6, 45/1, 117/4, 184/20, 203/11 four 5/8, 45/2, 42/19, 100/10, 116/4, 151/9 four-one 90/8, 144/23, 146/13, 161/23, 200/1, 202/4, 206/16 fours 85/8 Fourth 9/21, 93/21 FPC 15/2, 34/20, 122/24, 123/7, 123/8, 129/1, 131/8, 171/9, 171/13, 171/22, 186/25 FFL 18/2, 52/9, 62/13, 62/15, 62/16, 81/2, 82/22, 83/2, 95/9, 111/25, 112/1, 118/6, 131/8, 171/24, 177/2, 180/25, 194/25 FPSC 1/22, 2/2, 2/5, 2/7, 2/9, 2/10, 210/3 framing 43/4
FRCC 32/19, 71/19, 71/21
free 36/1, 128/21, 163/7, 176/9
fresher 96/15 er 96/15 front 1148, 127/18 fuel 125/16, 173/18, 179/23, 183/4, 191/21, 191/25, 192/8, 192/24, 193/7, 194/10, 194/13 fuels 49/25 fuller 42/11 fullest 195/20 metional 26/15 functions 27/7, 129/18 mtal 59/6, 62/17, 122/7, 137/20 PUTRELL 2/4 future 32/10, 100/24, 104/8, 106/16, 126/12, 170/15, 178/18, 183/21

G

gain 55/24 e 124/9 game 12679 GARCIA 1/12, 3/3, 3/12, 4/5, 4/23, 10/3, 10/17, 17/1, 17/4, 20/7, 20/11, 20/19, 22/2, 22/8, 24/16, 29/19, 30/3, 30/7, 30/15, 31/1, 31/4, 32/3, 32/11, 33/1, 33/11, 33/21, 34/10, 36/19, 30/5, 30/14, 32/20, 41/14, 42/7, 46/1, 46/11, 53/9, 60/6, 60/12, 60/24, 63/13, 64/5, 64/10, 64/14, 64/24, 68/13, 69/15, 70/4, 70/10, 70/15, 71/6, 72/1, 72/6, 73/4, 73/7, 73/17, 74/1, 74/5, 74/7, 74/13, 74/21, 74/24, 75/22, 76/6, 76/18, 76/22, 77/4, 77/14, 78/17, 78/21, 82/5, 84/7, 85/24, 86/5, 86/15, 87/20, 87/33, 88/23, 89/23, 99/1, 99/5, 99/8, 99/11, 91/4, 91/13, 91/19, 91/22, 92/4, 92/15, 93/16, 93/19, 94/23, 95/14, 95/19, 97/1, 97/18, 99/3, 99/18, 102/5, 110/18, 111/8, 111/13, 111/18, 111/22, 111/25, 113/12, 113/21, 113/24, 114/5, 114/21, 114/25, 115/11, 116/1, 119/5, 119/9, 119/13, 119/15, 121/22, 122/10, 122/14, 122/21, 123/24, 124/7, 124/10, 125/1, 125/10, 125/14, 126/8, 127/7, 127/25, 120/7, 120/16, 128/20, 129/4, 130/1, 130/14, 130/19, 130/24, 131/7, 131/15, 131/25, 132/7, 132/12, 132/22, 133/1, 133/11, 135/4, 136/3, 136/10, 136/24, 140/9, 141/16, 141/19, 142/7, 142/10, 143/3, 143/9, 144/7, 144/15, 144/20, 144/23, 145/3, 145/6, 145/10, 145/19, 146/5, 146/11, 146/13, 146/16, 146/18, 147/1, 159/10, 151/4, 151/21, 153/6, 153/11, 154/25, 155/3, 155/24, 156/4, 157/4, 158/5, 158/7, 159/10, 159/12, 159/15, 159/19, 159/23, 160/13, 160/20, 161/3, 161/14, 161/18, 161/21, 161/23, 162/3, 162/3, 164/18, 165/25, 166/10, 166/22, 168/3, 168/14, 160/21, 169/8, 169/14, 170/6, 170/10, 170/18, 170/24, 171/7, 171/18, 175/12, 176/2, 176/6, 176/21, 176/25, 177/9, 178/6, 178/21, 181/6, 181/13, 184/15, 184/19, 185/2, 185/9, 185/14, 185/21, 186/1, 186/3, 186/8, 186/16, 186/12, 186/15, 188/16, 188/14, 189/4, 199/8, 199/10, 199/13, 199/17, 199/21, 199/23, 190/2, 190/4, 190/7, 190/16, 190/23, 193/21, 195/3, 195/7, 196/9, 196/20, 197/10, 197/22, 197/25, 190/4, 190/13, 190/17, 190/20, 199/5, 199/8, 199/11, 199/17, 199/20, 199/23, 199/25, 201/16, 201/19, 201/21, 199/24, 202/2, 202/4, 202/3, 202/4, 202/3, 202/4, 202/3, 202/2, 202/4, 202/3, 202 209/2, 209/8 Ges 2/6, 14/12, 35/17, 60/17, \$5/2, 191/6, 192/14, 193/5 gas-fired 61/13, 191/12 gasilion 85/20 marate 69/6, 69/8, 69/22 generated 8/12, 8/19, 95/8 generating 8/8, 9/7, 36/24, 193/14, 204/18 generation 26/18, 27/10, 27/19, 37/16, 37/18, 50/11, 54/13, 60/6, 66/20, 68/20, 106/5, 108/6, 120/14, 168/7, 193/6 terator 61/7, 72/22

merators 61/24, 62/4, 62/9

ecris 7/18

atlemen 117/16

peric 191/4, 191/11, 191/14

Georgia 48/21, 71/5, 130/21, 130/22 gloss 32/4, 96/22 goal 24/13, 49/1 ala 184/4 God 64/24 governed 12/7 government 114/23, 114/25, 127/9 Governor 3/25, 36/6, 69/11, 118/1 Governor's 3/23 GRACE 2/2 grandmather 129/18 grant 5/12 granted 10/2, 21/11, 20/8, 91/20 granting 204/13 greater 6/5 greatest 92/8, 126/25 green 95/9 greenhouse 30/4 Grid 6/16, 7/10, 54/14, 65/16, 65/22, 66/2, 66/14, 66/15, 66/24, 67/6, 67/11, 67/15, 68/15, 69/3, 69/4, 69/10, 69/22, 69/23, 69/24, 70/7, 71/17, 85/1, 187/9 ground 101/13, 150/15 group 32/19 growing 46/8 guarantee 101/1, 142/19, 147/14, 149/6, 179/2, 200/24 guaranteed 121/16 gward 113/5 guess 17/18, 28/21, 37/22, 42/36, 43/25, 46/18, 47/16, 38/8, 52/17, 35/4, 65/25, 82/11, 90/13, 96/5, 97/1, 97/3, 97/8, 97/22, 104/1, 104/17, 137/15, 137/18, 139/18, 145/1, 147/5, 147/7, 159/6, 185/22, 192/4, 193/16, 203/14, 204/23, 206/9 ce 59/14, 59/23 guide 148/6, 171/23, 183/21, 183/23, 184/6 guided 146/8, 204/22

H

guiding 49/12 Gulf 131/8

guys 115/19, 116/4, 126/20

hand 53/10, 90/6, 151/8, 156/21 hand-in-hand 105/24 handle 197/12 handles 3/23 handy 70/13 Hang 155/24 hard 175/20 harder 90/21, 174/16 Hardy 90/14, 90/16 hate 192/1 head 40/11 health 58/17 hearings 33/3, 39/7, 130/1, 130/3 heart 182/17 heavily 15% held 54/25, 57/23 help 7/2, 62/7, 149/3, 206/10 helped 63/7 helpful 10/22, 70/1 heresy 131/3 high 69/5, 92/17, 172/17 high-cost 172/16, 172/21, 175/4, 175/19 higher \$4/13, 68/23, 69/1, 71/1, 94/17 highlight 7/3 hire 117/20 Hispanic 3/24 historically 107/24, 109/11, 110/16 history 11/8, 11/15, 16/23, 22/25, 53/24, 54/24, 116/21, 116/24 hit 135/19 hold 20/14, 100/15, 183/20, 196/5 holding 61/17, 61/18 honest 126/24 hencity 200% hencity 200% heok 44/14, 110/22, 111/7, 111/9, 111/11, 111/14, 111/16, 111/17, 111/19, 114/12, 114/15, 118/13, 131/16, 169/18, 171/16 ope 37/1, 41/14, 63/14, 92/17, 93/20 oping 16/4, 16/5, 195/20 orinom 173/14 hourly 3/7, 129/19 hours 32/5 huge 20/5, 162/12 hung 52/11 hurt 132/4, 132/7 hypothetical 68/17, 70/20, 79/7

Le 54/14, 56/6, 65/8 n 32/17, 33/5, 58/24, 61/20, 71/4, 72/19, 87/16, 95/6, 95/7, 110/12, 114/18, 121/24, 172/8 # 142/16, 176/17 ntical 175/18, 175/21 identify 197/19 ignore 194/22 II 17/6, 61/9, 61/14 de 118/16, 119/19 meet 21/5, 25/4, 36/1, 36/5, 36/2, 36/18, 134/23, 137/25 pacted 42/2, 138/18 implementing -. Implicated 134/6 mthag \$1/9 implicated 1346 implicit 204/13 imported 46/6 impose 85/10, 140/20, 140/24, 164/23, 201/13 imposing 194/2 impossible 114/9, 136/21 impossible 14/9, 136/21 pression 19/24, 20/23, 125/18 mprove 51/20, 51/22, 51/25 APPOYO 1-de emis 140/5, 186/19 epth 104/13 appropriate 53/6, 68/10 ive 83/23 nountives 118/7 consistent 165/22 incorporate 206/20 incorporates 185/4 incorporating 204/17 incorrect 56/19 increase 186/4 incumbent 16/23 hember 117/23 incur 40/14 indicate 13/23, 28/10, 51/15, 57/11, 199/2 indicate 13/23, 28/10, 51/15, 57/11, 199/2 indicated 17/14, 24/9, 90/3, 200/15 indicates 27/5, 186/21 indicating 25/25 indifferent 53/22, 54/4, 99/9 mt 55/8. 57/20 escapable 7/19 inexpensive 50/20 inform 145/15 nation 4/22, 7/24, 13/9, 44/1, 50/22, 51/13, 160/3, 160/11, 162/4, 172/22, 204/7 initial 85/6 inseparable 104/24, 105/1 inserted 15/3 insight 119/8 stallation 200/22 Intect 178/11 integrity 178/13 intent 16/12 interchangeable 14/19, 15/1 interchangeably 61/11 interconnection 187/12 interest 43/20, 94/8, 143/12, 151/11, 204/9, 204/19, 205/14 nterior 35/21 niermai 41/18, 42/4, 142/12, 142/14, 143/2 sterpret 3/11, 18/6, 22/12, 56/15, 56/23, 159/16 aterpretation 21/4, 22/16, 36/12, 37/11, 37/12, 47/17, 55/3, 56/15, 56/19, 59/5, 59/12, 66/11, 72/8, 72/10, 72/12, 73/11, 74/17, 74/19, 204/25 urproted 18/15, 90/13, 90/23, 136/1, 159/21 Interrupt 23/19, 133/9 interrupted 46/12 interruption 191/7, 192/15, 193/5 intervenors 107/12 eler ve introduce 3/16 evented 27/22 levest 130/20, 173/22 investigate 171/13 investigation 42/5, 132/16 ent 118/16, 124/2 stor-owned \$5/5, 55/15, 56/17, 66/17, 67/13, 83/20, 174/21, 179/23, 192/23 invite 143/10 involvement 265/11 IOU 29/8, 66/2, 112/18 IOUs 79/3, 112/9, 122/19, 122/22, 148/25 IPP 28/5, 29/1 IPPs 28/14, 44/1

relate 140/25, 141/1

me 3/8, 5/10, 10/8, 18/23, 19/3, 32/12, 33/13, 34/7,

34/12, 37/6, 37/19, 40/10, 42/5, 43/3, 44/5, 44/9, 44/24, 50/12, 50/20, 69/13, 74/10, 75/10, 75/11, 83/16, 83/19, 84/14, 84/17, 99/24, 90/20, 92/23, 92/25, 93/20,

94/1, 94/7, 94/12, 95/18, 95/20, 95/24, 96/1, 96/2, 96/21, 97/7, 97/23, 99/13, 101/10, 102/14, 105/22, 107/4, 107/5, 107/6, 107/7, 107/11, 107/17, 107/23, 109/25, 110/17, 118/9, 127/6, 127/9, 134/4, 130/7, 139/14, 139/22, 143/7, 143/11, 143/13, 143/21, 143/22, 144/8, 146/14, 147/3, 154/17, 155/16, 157/19, 159/17, 159/12, 159/17, 160/11, 160/14, 161/24, 162/5, 162/7, 162/17, 162/21, 163/1, 165/3, 168/10, 179/5, 190/2, 185/7, 185/16, 185/24, 186/15, 186/16, 186/18, 189/19, 190/9, 190/18, 190/20, 190/24, 191/1, 191/2, 191/5, 192/21, 194/25, 195/1, 195/18, 197/13, 190/2, 190/3, 190/21, 190/23, 190/25, 199/6, 199/13, 199/14, 200/2, 200/3, 200/19, 201/17, 202/6, 202/9, 202/16, 202/19, 202/25, 203/1, 203/17, 206/4, 206/17, 206/20 by-lesse 97/4 med 9/3, 124/16 immer 3/24, 10/5, 10/14, 31/14, 32/8, 33/24, 37/3, 30/8, 39/21, 41/16, 41/21, 41/25, 42/18, 43/4, 50/16, 50/23, 63/14, 73/1, 73/25, 90/23, 91/2, 92/20, 92/21, 97/5, 97/20, 107/11, 123/11, 126/19, 135/21, 136/20, 130/24, 141/12, 141/24, 145/13, 157/15, 157/16, 162/10, 171/6, 176/22, 178/3, 178/25, 181/24, 182/13, 182/15, 194/21, 195/15, 196/1, 196/2, 201/13, 208/3, 200/11, 200/15 Tours 1907, 190/14, 190/21, 190/25 items 195/16, 195/12

J

JACOBS 1/14, 21/15, 21/24, 22/5, 59/25, 61/1, 61/16, 62/21, 64/2, 64/25, 66/21, 67/3, 67/19, 67/21. 67/24, 68/2, 72/7, 72/18, 73/6, 73/9, 73/23, 74/2, 74/15, 74/23, 75/7, 75/9, 75/18, 75/24, 76/3, 76/25, 84/10, 87/11, 87/22, 88/25, 99/19, 90/7, 90/22, 91/6 92/2, 93/1, 94/2, 100/5, 100/25, 101/9, 101/15, 101/22, 102/2, 102/16, 103/1, 104/21, 107/4, 107/15, 107/15, 107/15, 108/15, 108/15, 109/3, 109/3, 109/2, 109/24, 110/6, 110/14, 111/2, 111/10, 112/7, 112/14, 113/9, 113/20, 113/23, 114/1, 114/19, 115/4, 119/1, 119/6, 119/7, 119/12, 119/14, 119/17, 120/3, 120/26, 121/26, 122/4, 122/11, 122/13, 122/16, 123/21, 124/3, 124/25, 125/5, 125/12, 125/17, 125/23, 126/2, 126/17, 127/5, 127/22, 128/3, 128/9, 128/18, 129/3, 129/24, 130/2, 130/5, 130/8, 130/12, 130/16, 130/22, 131/2, 131/14, 131/20, 132/3, 132/8, 132/17, 132/23, 137/1, 137/2, 137/11, 139/3, 139/9, 139/23, 140/1, 140/15, 140/18, 141/18, 141/18, 141/18, 141/18, 141/18, 141/18, 141/18, 141/18, 141/18 13973, 13973, 139733, 14472, 144723, 14676, 146710, 146723, 14772, 14774, 147710, 147716, 147722, 148712, 148717, 14977, 149712, 149715, 15373, 15379, 153719, 155714, 158714, 160724, 160725, 16177, 161719, 16479, 164714, 172/7, 175/22, 179/1, 180/22, 181/5, 181/16, 181/16, 183/19, 184/3, 184/11, 184/16, 184/22, 185/16, 186/7, 186/14, 189/16, 190/6, 199/12, 199/16, 199/22, 201/1, 201/12, 201/15, 201/25, 203/25, 205/5, 205/6, 205/9, 205/18, 206/1, 206/12, 206/21, 207/5, 207/8, 207/12, 207/16, 209/5 93/20, 206/5 JAYE 2/2 JENKINS 2/4 joopardine 59/11 pardines 79/1 64/11 JIM 2/5 job 4/22, 31/7, 63/23, 112/22, 115/13, 115/15, 115/16, 116/19, 118/19, 126/21, 209/9 johs 95/11 JOE 1/12, 2/4, 32/5, 33/25, 34/22, 36/10, 39/3, 41/18, 46/2, 46/13, 62/22, 90/13, 90/16, 92/9, 92/16, 104/15, 115/17, 123/1, 141/21, 141/22, 141/25, 142/15, 1405, 1643, 164/18, 165/7, 166/1, 176/16, 188/14, 206/8 John 117/17, 117/25 John 117/17, 117/25
JOHNSON 1/13, 25/18, 42/17, 44/17, 45/25, 46/13, 47/2, 47/9, 47/12, 48/5, 46/8, 49/16, 50/2, 51/6, 71/7, 72/3, 72/16, 73/24, 74/4, 74/6, 74/12, 75/16, 76/2, 76/2, \$1/13, \$4/16, \$5/14, \$5/16, \$6/3, \$6/7, \$6/19, \$7/6, 39/18, 94/3, 91/1, 92/1, 95/17, 95/21, 95/24, 96/5, 96/8, 96/17, 96/24, 163/25, 164/10, 136/25, 137/22, 139/8, 139/13, 139/25, 146/11, 146/17, 144/6, 144/10, 146/8, 146/9, 146/15, 146/17, 155/12, 155/16, 156/6, 1 159/11, 159/18, 161/20, 162/6, 196/2, 196/9, 199/9, 199/15, 199/22, 199/3, 199/10, 195/17, 196/24, 197/23, 199/9, 199/21, 201/20, 202/1, 202/22, 203/23, 205/23, 206/7, 206/11, 209/1, 209/6 om's 62/24 Joint 1/4, 5/4, 5/7, 7/11, 7/12, 30/22, 46/25, 47/13, 50/21, 52/8, 73/12 JOY 1/22, 210/3 judgment 44/23, 68/11 JULIA 1/13 July 193/11 jump-start 95/11

jumping 116/19 jurisdiction 6/16, 6/17, 6/18, 28/18, 28/20, 34/13, 38/1, 58/16, 66/1, 66/13, 66/15, 66/16, 67/2, 68/12, 71/8, 71/17, 85/1, 85/2, 85/10, 85/11, 104/2 Juntices 3/10

Kathleen 30/23, 39/4

KELLY 1/22, 210/3

key 37/18, 122/12, 197/13

kick 20/16

kidding 153/23

kilowatt 23/5, 93/7, 95/23

kilowatt 95/9

Kinsimmee 102/17, 102/21

knock 60/16

knowledge 119/24

known 14/3

known 14/3

known 16/3

kV 30/23, 48/21

kW 99/10, 96/24

L

L.L.P 1/8 ies 117/16 laid 84/25, 115/2 Lakeland 48/13 land 35/21, 36/7 es 5/19, 11/5, 12/4, 13/14, 21/13, 27/9, 29/14, 62/8, 66/23, 144/13, 144/24, 148/5, 159/21 large 108/10, 193/6 later 25/13, 41/11, 43/8, 43/16, 43/21, 99/22, 95/1, 105/12 titude 136/17 laughter 3/13, 17/8, 20/10, 60/25, 64/11, 81/12, 121/24, 142/9, 153/18, 197/1 law 21/1, 25/24, 30/11, 30/12, 30/14, 31/11, 31/17, 39/14, 50/9, 51/7, 54/23, 55/2, 55/4, 56/15, 56/22, 56/23, 57/1, 57/5, 81/7, 81/9, 81/16, 120/13, 129/23, 130/2, 130/7, 130/25, 131/3, 131/4, 133/4, 137/5, 137/14, 139/14, 142/6, 177/10, 178/22, 178/23, 204/5, 204/10 laws 13/23, 16/8 lewyers 179/3 lend 63/22, 266/10 leader 78/20, 93/10, 93/11, 101/8, 103/6, 109/1 leadership 42/11 leading 40/25 leap 72/14, 151/3 leaped 60/12 ave 33/12, 88/6, 200/24 leaving 177/17 led 29/17, 200/7 edger 201/2 left 28/5, 46/8, 176/7 Legal 2/3, 17/12, 91/2, 148/14, 152/18, 156/1, 156/11, 157/24, 179/1, 204/25 legally 66/23, 159/3, 166/23 legislative 34/8, 49/19, 49/21, 122/2, 122/3 legislatively 24/13 legislature 12/23, 15/8, 27/5, 27/13, 27/16, 27/21, 34/12, 49/24, 58/26, 59/13, 59/23, 113/14, 113/18, 113/19, 129/12, 134/8, 135/10, 135/24, 136/8, 136/10, 136/15, 141/3, 141/4, 141/13, 143/10, 145/15, 166/17, 196/23, 204/21, 205/4 Legislature's 205/11 legitimate 22/20 legitimente lend 105/13 LEON 1/14, 186/12, 216/2 LESLIE 2/2, 3/14, 5/1, 10/24, 16/3, 16/20, 17/14, 24/17, 29/19, 43/25, 71/15, 79/18, 144/17, 154/25, 166/23, 168/3, 178/6, 185/2, 189/5 Letter 91/26 level 32/21, 33/17, 65/21, 178/24, 185/10 **Iberal 47/17** Morally 136/13 Me 131/17 Light 6/3, 7/4, 79/8, 80/24, 81/21, 111/20, 139/2, 191/8, 192/16 Light's \$1/24 lights 151/2 likelihaad 34/ all 647, 97/9 96/12 Luitations 88/12 Munited 29/13, 61/14, 138/24 Marita 133/7, 142/18 Hachpin 265/12 Hac 39/4, 49/14, 71/9, 96/15, 100/11, 123/18, 127/9, 130/23, 133/6, 141/9, 150/16, 169/11, 192/11

lines 22/10, 40/17, 48/21, 187/9 Het 7/19, 8/9, 208/11 Noted 9/5 Listen 112/7 ing 4/9, 161/1, 177/3, 179/3 Mile 17/18, 22/10, 44/23, 47/3, 49/3, 104/18, 117/7 lead 8/4, 8/25, 13/22, 26/5, 154/3, 193/14 loading 71/9, 71/20 leens 117/23 local 168/23 legic 62/7, 72/9, 176/22 legical 27/9, 27/12 long-term 116/8, 187/2 loopholes 155/10 DEC 149/24 Mey 154/9 ne 60/25, 68/12, 105/16, 150/25 lealing 16/24, 124/13 less 78/20, 93/10, 93/11, 101/7, 103/6, 109/1 lest 67/22, 86/2, 146/23, 147/7, 195/4 love 142/4 low 25/6, 25/23, 26/11, 32/21, 35/12, 105/2, 124/13. 124/17, 147/13, 177/6 low-cost 175/19 lower 23/11, 23/15, 124/17, 151/1, 171/3 wers 179/21 lunch 196/11, 196/19, 196/25

magnitude 95/10 main 7/7, 92/21 major \$/8, 118/9 majorities' 37/12 majority 114/14, 166/3, 166/20 maker 118/8 MAKIN 2/5 ment 9/1 endate 52/21 manner 54/11, 54/12, 97/22, 140/8 manufacturer 117/15 **map** 125/7 Marante 3/23 March 1/15, 86/1 marched 113/18 marching \$1/1 margin 32/24, 32/25, 35/12, 94/15, 94/20, 101/17, 134/4, 170/8, 177/5, 180/20, 193/22, 194/2, 194/10, 194/16 167/2 MARK 2/4, 23/2, 23/19 market 33/20, 39/20, 54/9, 54/10, 63/21, 63/22, 63/24, 77/22, 79/14, 79/22, 80/2, 80/3, 80/11, 80/18, 80/22, 81/5, 81/15, 82/10, 82/12, 82/14, 82/22, 83/10, 83/15, 84/4, 109/15, 111/12, 111/15, 112/23, 113/2, 113/4, 113/6, 113/11, 113/16, 115/15, 116/2, 116/3, 116/8, 116/14, 117/3, 119/22, 120/11, 121/10, 127/11, 120/2, 129/16, 129/17, 131/22, 132/9, 132/15, 133/22, 133/23, 133/24, 133/25, 135/18, 136/4, 136/6, 136/11, 130/20, 130/23, 139/12, 139/21, 141/23, 151/13, 181/14, 153/15, 163/24, 164/5, 166/15, 171/4, 171/8, 176/9, 176/19, 176/20, 177/19, 179/22, 183/3, 192/6 arketer 128/21 marketniace 139/10 4 127/23, 128/5, 128/7, 128/8, 128/11, 128/15 marke married 87/2 Martin 194/18, 194/19 MARY 2/10 massage 20/8 materialising 41/10 Matter 1/3, 68/9, 73/2, 122/8, 126/22, 141/4, 162/23, 144/14 matters 42/10, 92/22, 104/2, 142/15 meaning 133/22 measures 9/17, 15/17, 16/1, 202/10 ment 195/18 chanics 137/23 schanism 139/22 meet 18/21, 19/20, 22/21, 26/5, 26/8, 33/4, 35/3, 43/7, 46/1, 60/7, 60/9, 60/20, 63/6, 150/25, 169/21, 169/22, 193/22, 196/22 meeting 24/12 meetings 136/19 moots 146/9, 157/22 gawatt 63/11, 85/20, 95/22, 100/14, 100/19,

110/9, 156/25

172/18, 180/16

megawatt-hour 99/1, 106/11, 106/14, 109/21,

megawatis 21/23, 23/8, 27/18, 46/9, 46/20, 46/21, 48/1, 50/6, 50/14, 50/18, 50/19, 51/7, 51/15, 74/18, 79/9, 93/6, 93/9, 93/14, 90/14, 99/22, 103/5, 104/19, 105/3, 105/6, 105/17, 106/18, 148/21, 147/20, 151/11, 153/14, 154/6, 155/5, 156/24, 199/2, 159/8, 159/25,

160/5, 162/2, 167/1, 192/10, 193/25, 194/19 oranda 52/9 emeries 178/12 mentioned 96, 41/17, 96/3, 96/4, 184/10 morehant 7/23, 21/21, 21/25, 31/14, 31/21, 32/18, 32/23, 33/7, 33/8, 35/8, 35/13, 36/2, 39/17, 42/5, 54/8, 66/2, 66/3, 76/18, 76/21, 78/9, 36/25, 51/22, 52/22, 83/21, 85/19, 93/14, 94/19, 96/13, 96/25, 101/12, 101/19, 101/20, 105/14, 105/21, 125/2, 134/13, 135/14, 135/16, 142/21, 157/10, 159/19, 163/4, 163/5, 170/15, 171/15, 171/25, 172/3, 172/13, 172/16, 174/1, 174/8, 175/2, 175/16, 177/5, 190/4, 182/2, 191/21, 192/5, 193/25, 194/22, 201/7, 203/5, 204/17 merge 73/3 merit 69/17 merits 5/13, 32/9, 64/3, 64/18, 73/22, 74/1, 91/1. 123/22 meek met 103/3, 203/9 methodology 32/22 middle 101/13, 186/20, 186/24 Mildwest 133/21 mike 54/15 million 46/5, 49/23, 117/19, 117/21, 121/7, 130/21, 173/22, 180/12, 187/19, 187/20 mind 3/15, 14/8, 18/23, 37/25, 50/8, 58/11, 72/23, 105/13, 136/9, 182/12 minimal 36/6 minimize 183/15 minority 114/13 minute 15/22, 17/25, 43/13, 114/23, 123/4, 124/12, 165/2, 174/7 minutes 90/16, 140/16, 155/8, 196/12 mininterpreted 35/2 mirread 175/9 misrepresentation 203/4 miss 20/11 missed 22/3 missing 77/7 misstate 76/4 mistake 58/18 sistaken 33/11, 33/15, 93/20 isunderstood 125/17 mitigate 9/18 pated 8/25 nixes 193/7 odel 115% derated 128/14 mt 21/14, 23/19, 27/2, 30/6, 54/3, 77/18, 128/6 Monday 126/14, 126/18 mey 124/14, 124/15, 177/7, 177/8 r 30/6 menepolized 39/25 menepoly 110/24 month 55/23, 193/11 months 192/13, 207/18 moot 41/23, 107/17, 110/8, 163/1, 165/5, 185/23, 190/25, 190/16, 196/17 morning 3/3, 5/2, 6/25, 126/14, 126/18 mothball 63/8 methoded 57/23 metien 12/10, 14/14, 44/22, 64/4, 64/21, 72/2, 72/4, 73/18, 73/20, 76/9, 84/9, 84/12, 85/14, 88/3, 88/4, 88/9, 88/14, 88/18, 89/25, 91/4, 91/8, 91/14, 91/19, 91/22, 93/22, 94/3, 144/7, 145/11, 145/12, 146/1, 146/6, 158/5, 158/19, 169/13, 169/23, 161/15, 199/21, 199/8, 201/16, 202/21, 203/20, 208/25 m 5/11, 5/12, 5/15, 7/1, 10/2, 78/7, 78/9, 78/12 mouth 97/17 mouths 179/4 movemen 7/3, 7/7 vre 3/8, 41/24, 67/4, 72/4, 91/6, 126/4, 137/20, 1407, 140/20, 140/24, 141/10, 144/5, 145/13, 146/15, 150/18, 160/12, 183/23, 184/7, 185/25, 189/6, 189/20, 190/10, 199/4, 199/9, 201/18, 202/22, 203/18, 206/5, 204/12 moving 128/11, 140/13, 163/7, 178/24 Mr. Chairman 4/1, 4/16, 30/8, 72/3, 166/19, 181/22, 196/16, 197/9 Mr. Delan's 37/23 MR. FUTRELL. 23/6, 24/3, 24/7, 24/11, 24/14, 47/24, 40/7, 48/10, 51/19, 51/23, 69/11, 69/20, 96/1, 96/19, 100/9, 100/22, 103/18, 150/13, 151/18, 151/23, 152/20, 169/5, 169/10, 170/3, 170/9, 187/5, 187/7, 187/13, 187/18, 187/23, 188/5, 190/21, 207/19, 207/25 Mr. Je nkins 3/14, 32/11, 33/3, 33/16, 33/23, 34/2, 34/5, 34/24, 35/5, 35/16, 36/4, 36/16, 38/19, 38/23, 38/25, 39/5, 39/13, 46/3, 48/11, 48/19, 48/24, 49/5, 49/11, 49/21, 66/6, 66/18, 71/3, 71/11, 78/4, 78/19, 78/22, 79/11, 79/15, 79/24, 80/9, 81/6, 81/10, 81/17 81/20, 82/9, 82/15, 82/20, 82/25, 83/6, 83/11, 83/17, 83/24, 84/5, 85/9, 92/19, 93/18, 94/6, 94/25, 95/4,

95/7, 95/20, 95/23, 95/25, 96/3, 96/7, 96/16, 96/22, 99/9, 99/17, 100/23, 101/5, 101/11, 101/18, 101/24, 102/4, 102/8, 102/10, 102/15, 102/25, 103/4, 103/9, 103/13, 103/16, 104/6, 104/13, 104/20, 104/23, 105/2, 163/13, 163/16, 104/6, 104/13, 104/20, 104/23, 105/2, 105/9, 105/19, 106/7, 106/15, 106/20, 106/23, 107/2, 107/10, 107/10, 104/4, 106/17, 109/2, 109/7, 109/18, 109/23, 110/5, 110/11, 111/18, 111/24, 112/6, 112/13, 115/24, 120/2, 120/17, 120/22, 121/18, 124/7, 124/12, 125/3, 125/15, 125/20, 125/25, 126/6, 130/4, 130/7, 130/11, 134/3, 134/24, 143/6, 143/19, 144/16, 147/8, 147/18, 140/4, 148/11, 148/16, 149/3, 149/10, 149/14, 153/21, 154/5, 154/9, 159/3, 159/11, 159/16, 160/7, 160/10, 162/3, 162/8, 163/16, 164/1, 164/8, 164/12, 164/16, 164/20, 165/2, 165/10, 165/16, 165/23, 170/12, 173/16, 174/5, 174/14, 174/21, 175/3, 175/11, 175/18, 175/23, 176/16, 176/24, 177/8, 178/4, 179/21, 180/9, 180/17, 180/25, 182/8, 182/11, 183/6, 183/10, 180/9, 180/17, 180/25, 182/8, 182/11, 183/6, 183/10, 183/13, 183/25, 184/8, 185/6, 185/13, 188/16, 188/23, 191/4, 191/18, 191/23, 192/9, 192/18, 192/23, 193/9, 193/24, 193/24, 194/17, 194/23, 195/6, 196/8, 196/24, 199/3, 199/7, 199/15, 201/10, 201/14, 203/16, 207/14, 207/18, 200/11, 200/16, 200/20 MS. PAUGH 5/2, 11/1, 11/13, 11/18, 11/21, 11 11/24, 12/2, 12/19, 12/25, 13/6, 13/9, 14/18, 14/25, 19/21, 20/9, 20/18, 20/22, 21/21, 22/1, 22/24, 23/18, 25/16, 26/13, 26/22, 27/1, 28/3, 28/7, 28/9, 28/13, 28/25, 29/3, 29/6, 29/12, 29/18, 29/25, 30/5, 30/20, 31/2, 40/6, 40/9, 44/16, 45/13, 47/1, 47/8, 47/11, 52/6, 53/3, 53/12, 54/19, 60/5, 60/9, 60/21, 61/8, 62/10, 65/11, 65/18, 66/4, 67/8, 67/23, 68/1, 68/3, 69/24, 76/6, 76/12, 75/3, 76/14, 76/20, 76/23, 77/24, 78/2, 91/1, 91/11, 144/18, 149/17, 149/19, 149/23, 150/4, 150/8, 150/12, 152/6, 153/8, 153/16, 154/22, 155/2, 155/6, 155/18, 156/3, 167/3, 167/7, 167/14, 167/24, 168/13, 168/17, 169/2, 178/10, 197/9, 198/11, 198/19, 200/12 ffed 77/24, 78/3 municipal 66/19, 192/25 municipality 73/14, 168/23 municipals 63/19, 191/9

N

naked 93/14, 101/12, 101/19, 105/20 Name 30/3 marrow 73/7, 87/18, 94/5, 97/3, 157/19, 177/12, 177/13 narrowed 88/18, 99/6 narrowing 73/4, 84/11, 84/13 NARUC 31/13 Names 8/15, 8/18, 13/20, 16/18, 16/24, 17/4, 17/6, 18/11, 18/12, 18/22, 19/13, 19/14, 19/22, 20/24, 21/5, 21/6, 21/10, 22/6, 22/12, 22/16, 23/2, 28/11, 28/13, 29/5, 29/9, 29/11, 29/12, 46/2, 46/7, 41/1, 44/2, 44/19, 52/13, 53/4, 53/12, 61/2, 61/9, 61/14, 61/25, 62/4, 63/10, 62/17, 72/21, 73/12, 36/2, 38/21, 89/1, 39/4, 99/20, 145/23, 167/12 nation 136/22 national 42/10 stural 14/11, 35/17, 61/12, 85/2, 191/6, 191/12, 192/14, 193/5 meture 7/23, 37/3, 200/16 Nay 90/6, 90/7, 90/10, 146/12, 159/13, 159/14, 161/22, 186/11, 190/5, 190/6, 202/3, 204/12, 204/23, 205/25, 206/1, 206/14 arest 129/2 necessary 6/6, 6/12, 6/22, 9/23, 26/4, 50/23, 94/10 necessity 163/14 need 1/5, 5/5, 8/11, 8/18, 8/21, 8/22, 8/24, 8/25, mecensity 9/11, 9/13, 9/17, 9/18, 10/10, 12/11, 13/13, 13/22, 14/13, 16/1, 16/17, 17/11, 17/12, 17/23, 18/1, 18/3, 18/5, 18/9, 18/20, 19/6, 19/12, 19/18, 19/19, 19/20, 21/10, 22/15, 22/17, 22/18, 22/21, 23/1, 23/2, 23/5, 23/10, 23/16, 23/17, 23/20, 24/21, 25/4, 25/11, 25/14, 25/15, 26/9, 31/18, 35/12, 36/23, 36/11, 36/17, 46/18, 41/3, 41/9, 41/10, 41/12, 41/20, 42/22, 43/18, 44/9, 46/3, 45/10, 45/11, 45/14, 45/20, 46/4, 46/5, 46/10, 46/18, 46/19, 46/10, 46/12, 46/23, 46/25, 47/6, 47/14, 47/18, 47/22, 47/24, 47/25, 48/2, 48/15, 48/17, 49/3, 50/4, 50/5, 50/7, 50/13, 50/25, 51/15, 51/16, 52/5, 52/7, 52/10, 52/15, 52/11, 53/11, 53/3, 53/14, 55/11, 56/6, 56/9, 56/11, 56/18, 59/1, 59/8, 59/9, 60/7, 608, 60/20, 62/1, 62/2, 62/5, 62/12, 62/25, 63/6, 63/9, 63/15, 65/9, 65/10, 65/10, 69/8, 75/13, 75/20, 75/22, 76/4, 77/1, 77/19, 70/24, 79/5, 79/9, 79/20, 84/19, 85/17, 86/11, 86/23, 87/5, 89/2, 89/5, 89/11, 89/14, 89/17, 93/7, 94/10, 96/12, 97/12, 99/5, 99/8, 99/9, 99/15, 99/21, 99/25, 100/2, 100/14, 100/17, 100/19, 100/20, 100/24, 163/3, 163/22, 164/12, 164/18, 166/25, 167/1, 167/22, 169/13, 112/16, 116/7, 119/2, 119/21, 122/9,

123/8, 123/12, 132/13, 132/15, 133/12, 133/16, 133/17, 136/5, 136/22, 136/1, 139/11, 146/3, 144/1, 144/16, 144/16, 144/26, 144/21, 144/24, 144/25, 146/4, 144/16, 152/1, 156/8, 156/22, 157/3, 150/3, 160/1, 162/1, 162/2, 162/6, 162/6, 162/14, 162/24, 163/24, 163/24, 163/24, 164/3, 166/18, 167/1, 167/15, 167/26, 167/25, 168/2, 166/13, 166/18, 167/1, 167/15, 167/26, 167/25, 168/2, 160/10, 160/11, 160/23, 160/26, 160/26, 160/25, 170/1, 170/3, 170/14, 171/12, 171/15, 171/19, 171/20, 172/11, 172/13, 170/14, 171/12, 171/15, 171/19, 171/20, 172/11, 172/13, 170/14, 192/4, 183/23, 185/15, 186/16, 190/19, 196/1, 196/8, 201/4, 182/23, 185/15, 186/16, 190/19, 196/1, 196/8, 201/4, 192/13, 202/14, 204/5, 204/6, 204/11, 204/14, 204/19, 206/2, 205/3 modded 39/19, 40/22, 40/10, 30/19, 51/13, 51/18, 51/19, 52/2, 63/2, 60/20, 74/11, 39/11, 39/10, 159/22, 160/5, 165/20, 167/2, 167/17, 190/22, 106/18, 190/21, 199/1, 199/2, 180/8, 199/10, 159/22, 160/8, 165/20, 167/2, 167/17, 190/22, 100/13, 93/9, 100/8, 140/6, 140/45, 150/25, 157/25, 197/21 mogatic 140/5, 191/1, 23/21, 23/23, 50/11, 56/6, 69/14, 86/3, 93/9, 100/8, 140/6, 140/45, 150/25, 157/25, 157/25, 197/21 mogatic 120/1, 191/8
Neublit 131/1
mot 55/24
New 1/7, 5/5, 5/6, 5/16, 5/23, 6/9, 6/12, 6/13, 7/8, 7/13, 7/23, 21/20, 29/22, 32/23, 32/25, 35/18, 58/21, 59/22, 63/21, 68/5, 67/12, 66/21, 69/3, 74/10, 76/15, 77/16, 73/1, 748, 73/14, 38/14, 90/10, 90/17, 90/20, 151/9, 151/13, 152/20, 153/12, 156/23, 156/13, 156/21, 162/23, 167/12, 162/8, 177/19, 127/20, 140/3, 150/15, 150/15, 157/21, 162/23, 167/12, 162/8, 177/19, 127/20, 140/3, 150/15, 150/15, 150/21, 162/23, 167/12, 162/8, 177/19, 127/20, 140/3, 150/15, 150/15, 150/21, 162/23, 167/12, 162/8, 177/19, 150/13, 156/21, 162/23, 167/12, 162/8, 177/19, 191/15, 192/10
mewer 57/16
mice 34/15, 34/16, 95/11, 179/1

January 3w/10, 95/11, 179/1
night 36/4
nine-menth 207/20
nean-attainment 35/15
nean-cata-effective 130/13
nean-cata-effective 130/15, 93/22
neath 68/22
neath 68/22
neath 68/22
neath 68/22
neath 112/19
netion 13/21, 17/10, 18/16, 24/19, 34/7, 52/14, 56/5, 58/7, 90/21, 84/2, 134/9, 202/13
netions 53/2

NOX 35/4

0

obey 71/20 object 127/10 objection 77/1 objective 49/20 obligate 61/5 obligated 19/1, 114/16
obligation 7/21, 53/20, 57/13, 57/17, 58/4, 58/12, 59/7, 59/16, 72/11, 72/13, 152/2, 152/5, 156/14, 173/25, 192/5 obtain 109/20 obviate 165/8 occasions 16/16 October 207/20 offer 32/23, 154/13, 154/24 Office 3/23 officer 195/19 **GRIDORT** 159117 **GRI 22/19, 22/22, 23/6, 23/9, 23/12, 24/1, 24/3, 24/9, 35/13, 45/16, 45/19, 46/4, 46/6, 47/19, 48/9, 48/19, 46/25, 49/2, 49/7, 49/8, 38/6, 38/3, 93/5, 107/3, 191/6, 191/12, 192/16, 194/4, 194/24** old 37/16, 55/7, 55/16, 57/15 older 57/20 en-site 192/16 epen 32/16, 41/25, 68/4, 68/11, 71/16, 71/22, 78/12, 94/4, 97/22, 162/6, 117/3, 128/24, 132/15, 141/7, 142/3, 163/17, 164/17, 171/12, 188/18, 268/4, 268/15 opened 32/15, 32/25, 33/2, 33/3, 94/13 opening 32/8, 33/14, 94/9, 94/14, 117/7, 165/11, 191/10 opens 63/19 eperate 132/14, 139/12, 151/12, 178/17, 178/18

serated 98/9 Norrating 30/22, 150/16, 151/10, 172/18 Norrating 25/1, 109/15, 113/11, 128/15, 139/9, 139/10, 150/14, 151/19 m 16/19, 19/14, 61/16, 68/4, 81/10, 88/10, 99/2, 136/2, 135/7, 135/10, 149/19, 153/25, 135/20, 157/2, 169/13, 169/17, 179/10, 181/4, 265/11 ons 141/22, 141/25, 142/2 portunities 140/4 eppertunity 43/7, 58/21, 24/19, 138/11, 141/11, 141/12, 145/2, 145/18, 197/14 opposed 44/12, \$1/5, 90/5, 92/4, 121/11, 139/20, 146/11, 159/12, 161/21, 186/10, 196/4, 199/23, 202/2, 203/24, 205/24, 206/13 opposite 77/7 option 137/16 oral 5/6 erder 7/2, 9/3, 9/10, 10/1, 18/7, 21/13, 29/16, 33/12, 41/1, 47/22, 50/24, 69/13, 71/18, 89/3, 144/17, 185/11, 188/12, 188/16, 203/15, 207/25 orders 107/22 orders 107/22 original 24/19 originally 13/3, 24/22, 25/21, 120/6, 120/14, 170/16 Originally 13/21 **36/2**1 ent-ability 149/24 entichity 149/24 entithing 31/9 entput 2044, 21/18, 29/8, 124/5 evercapacity 47/15 evercapacity 167/15, 167/25 oversubscription 94/21, 102/12 overturn 19/13 owner 148/2, 172/16 ownership 176/19 OWDS 127/15

P

p.m 1/17, 209/11 pold 37/16, 55/17, 55/18 paper 169/13 par 149/2 paradigm 111/5, 114/3, 126/5, 135/23, 135/24 paragraph 158/25, 159/1, 166/16, 186/26, 186/24, 187/4 paragraphs 186/19 parameters 172/24, 174/6, 174/18, 192/7 ert 6/12, 11/4, 11/11, 11/16, 11/22, 11/25, 12/3, 12/5, 14/1, 14/5, 14/6, 14/7, 14/9, 14/23, 14/24, 15/24, 16/7, 17/17, 25/24, 26/24, 27/3, 27/14, 37/20, 40/5, 40/25, 50/3, 65/16, 71/19, 73/22, 96/4, 96/11, 97/14, 143/18, 164/2, 186/20, 189/3, 190/20, 194/1 participate 42/2 PARTICIPATING 2/1, 41/15, 187/24 participation 114/16 parties 143/2, 154/15, 162/10, 188/18 portner 168/24 poss 50/15, 55/25, 123/9 passed 80/13, 188/3 names 56/4, 79/15, 146/13, 158/15, 161/23, 199/25, 202/4, 206/2, 206/15 easing 170/4 eth 71/23 PAUGH 2/2 Peuse 26/7, 55/12 pay 53/16, 68/3, 110/23, 111/1, 115/26, 117/21, 127/17, 131/18, 151/2, 186/22, 186/23, 187/1, 187/21, 187/22, 188/25 peying 110/20 peak 192/14 Penincula 51/2 Penincula 51/20 Penincula 51/20 Penincular 32/18, 44/12, 46/5, 51/17, 86/11, 167/8, 168/2, 168/25 mlar-wide 145/25 perfection 115/6 perform 51/3, 152/24, 152/25 perform 51/3, 152/24, 152/14 personally 18/20, 208/14 personally 18/20, 208/14 personally 37/23, 137/17, 137/19, 148/18, 161/9 etition 1/4, 5/4, 5/7, 7/12, 50/24, 62/12 petitioners 7/13, 8/7, 47/13, 52/8 Petitioners 7/11 petitions 47/23, 62/11 etroloum 49/25 Manage 36/12 philosophically 139/18 philosophy 132/2 hiene 177/3 hietovoltnic 33/10, 94/22, 95/3, 95/8, 95/18, 95/22, 96/25, 102/1, 104/5, 106/11, 200/22 photovoltaics 95/12 chrase 52/6, 52/9, 52/11, 159/3, 160/21

pick 10/15 picking 53/13 picture 42/11 piccemealing 118/10 pipeline 193/11 PLACE 1/19, 29/16, 76/8, 138/8, 171/25, 197/15, 210/6 laces 71/1, 203/11 lacing 119/21 pineing 119741 Plan 6/17, 65/19, 65/23, 67/7, 67/12, 96/4, 98/5, 127/17, 154/1, 154/11, 198/3 planned 98/9 lems 121/23 plant 1/5, 5/17, 6/15, 8/6, 8/10, 8/13, 8/20, 8/23, 9/18, 9/20, 11/12, 11/16, 12/1, 12/3, 12/7, 12/12, 12/22, 16/1, 21/19, 24/20, 26/5, 27/4, 27/8, 27/14, 12/22, 16/1, 21/19, 24/20, 26/5, 21/4, 21/6, 21/14, 31/21, 33/9, 35/6, 35/13, 36/17, 35/18, 35/20, 36/6, 36/11, 37/9, 39/17, 41/3, 41/11, 42/5, 43/8, 45/22, 46/12, 51/1, 51/2, 54/6, 55/10, 55/12, 55/16, 55/18, 56/12, 57/16, 57/21, 58/4, 66/18, 61/13, 65/25, 66/3, 56/12, 57/16, 57/21, 58/4, 66/18, 61/13, 63/25, 66/3, 66/12, 66/5, 66/13, 66/5, 66/13, 67/2, 68/8, 66/21, 69/9, 76/25, 76/19, 77/20, 78/9, 78/13, 79/13, 79/13, 79/20, 80/10, 80/14, 80/25, 51/22, 22/10, 22/19, 22/23, 23/21, 85/20, 89/6, 93/2, 93/15, 96/14, 96/25, 96/14, 96/25, 99/23, 99/24, 101/20, 105/17, 103/20, 105/6, 106/14, 106/21, 106/3, 109/17, 110/1, 110/10, 112/9, 117/14, 117/19, 120/10, 126/10, 122/25, 123/8, 123/15, 124/6, 124/9, 124/19, 124/20, 125/9, 130/6, 130/10, 131/11, 131/17, 131/19, 134/13, 134/21, 135/14, 135/17, 144/3, 145/22, 147/19, 150/7, 150/11, 150/14, 150/24, 151/9, 151/17, 153/7, 157/10, 157/11, 159/19, 159/22, 163/6, 163/8, 163/12, 167/16, 160/7, 160/9, 160/6, 160/7, 160/19, 170/15, 171/10. 168/7, 168/9, 169/6, 169/7, 169/19, 178/15, 171/10, 171/15, 171/24, 171/25, 172/3, 172/14, 172/16, 172/17, 172/21, 173/2, 174/1, 174/8, 174/9, 175/2, 175/4, 175/16, 175/21, 176/3, 176/10, 176/12, 176/14, 177/5, 177/7, 177/19, 177/21, 177/22, 178/2, 178/15, 179/6, 180/4, 180/11, 180/13, 180/19, 180/24, 181/16, 182/2, 182/14, 183/21, 182/23, 183/13, 183/14, 184/2, 184/21, 1878, 191/22, 192/5, 193/2, 193/18, 194/4, 194/18, 201/7, 203/5, 203/6, 205/2
plants 26/1, 31/14, 32/18, 32/23, 33/7, 35/23, 36/2, PARTE 2011, 31/19, 34/19, 34/19, 35/17, 35/12, 35/12, 35/13, 36/13, 36/14, 36/21, 37/13, 46/10, 55/7, 55/22, 62/25, 94/19, 101/12, 101/19, 116/4, 116/5, 116/6, 133/8, 134/13, 136/13, 142/21, 163/4, 191/10, 191/12, 191/25, 194/22, 194/24, 204/9, 204/17 play 97/12 players 42/1, 133/23 pleadings 26/26 leadings 30/20 leasure 10/18 lunes 31/9 eint 3/5, 3/22, 8/14, 12/6, 13/14, 14/15, 15/14, 17/2, 17/9, 18/3, 18/14, 20/11, 20/20, 25/19, 26/14, 32/5, 34/17, 34/19, 35/25, 36/20, 36/23, 37/2, 37/14, 37/15, 34/17, 34/19, 35/25, 36/20, 36/23, 37/2, 37/14, 37/15, 39/10, 39/16, 49/4, 41/12, 43/24, 45/6, 52/1, 57/18, 58/1, 62/21, 63/10, 63/17, 63/18, 70/21, 75/14, 77/7, 77/11, 82/12, 82/16, 86/4, 96/8, 86/25, 199/10, 112/7, 112/8, 112/11, 113/17, 115/4, 115/5, 120/24, 121/25, 125/7, 125/21, 126/4, 129/25, 133/2, 133/5, 134/5, 134/4, 134/14, 135/20, 130/9, 136/16, 147/5, 151/5, 151/24, 152/15, 153/23, 155/1, 156/6, 156/19, 157/4, 198/4, 163/1, 166/4, 166/12, 169/15, 171/8, 176/6, 184/23, 184/24, 180/10, 190/12, 192/4, 193/1, 195/10, 190/8, 200/7, 200/13 pointed 17/16, 18/18, 52/8
pointing 54/23
points 3/18, 7/17, 9/2, 41/2, 41/19, 41/20, 99/22, 92/17, 151/5, 177/14 policy 36/13, 58/16, 68/9, 73/3, 80/12, 81/7, 92/21, 98/16, 112/15 policymakers 59/15 poliute 35/24 pep 116/4, 177/6 pertien 23/3, 63/2, 67/9, 76/24, 78/10, 87/13, 186/23, 193/5, 193/24 pertions 31/8, 100/7, 167/14 peac 105/22 mod 86/17 selden 6/1, 6/10, 11/4, 12/3, 21/4, 27/15, 50/16, 51/10, 55/3, 56/11, 56/21, 65/3, 84/15, 99/4, 99/5, 143/15, 143/18, 156/16, 165/22, 166/11, 169/17, 177/15, 200/15, 200/18 ma 56/25 positions Duracy positive 141/14 possibility 33/13, 35/7, 37/9, 40/20, 70/22, 70/23, 191/11, 200/23 possible 3/7, 3/20, 41/18, 68/21, 71/5, 94/4, 153/16, Posthearing 5/4
potential 36/9, 36/1, 169/11
power 1/5, 1/8, 5/17, 6/2, 6/3, 6/14, 7/4, 7/5, 8/5, 8/10, 8/12, 8/20, 9/18, 11/11, 11/16, 12/1, 12/3, 12/7, 12/11, 12/12, 12/22, 14/19, 23/15, 24/20, 27/4, 27/8, 27/14, 28/11, 35/20, 39/8, 46/11, 40/13, 46/16, 45/21,

46/18, 50/20, 56/12, 61/13, 65/25, 60/8, 60/22, 79/8, 80/3, 80/18, 80/24, \$1/21, \$1/24, \$2/14, \$2/19, \$3/7, 97/14, 99/20, 100/9, 111/11, 111/15, 111/17, 111/20, 112/1, 112/9, 112/19, 117/14, 123/19, 124/8, 124/15, 124/16, 129/18, 131/11, 133/7, 1304/4, 139/1, 139/2, 147/25, 140/3, 151/12, 151/20, 152/10, 154/2, 154/3, 163/8, 163/8, 163/8, 169/18, 172/13, 176/20, 177/19, 120/4, 180/4, 180/5, 191/8, 191/9, 191/25, 192/5 Power's 100/22 PPSA 12/14, 27/3 precedent 23/1, 23/5, 47/20 precedential 141/2 procludes 137/14 predict 136/21, 178/18 ption 6/20 proface 155/7 profer 4/2 proferable 96/15, 99/2 proference 134/19 promature 206/19 promise 120/15, 122/5 premised 69/18 premises 120/21, 175/13 prepared 184/13 presented 40/19 presenting 9/17 press 4/7, 198/5 presuming 11/9, 40/18 presumption 167/15, 167/24 pretty 4/5, 100/23, 100/25, 121/16, 134/25, 173/23 prevalle 37/12 prevent 35/19, 79/5, 81/25 preventing 56/16 price 53/19, 54/7, 55/21, 68/23, 81/16, 83/10, 101/7, 108/16, 127/10, 128/12, 132/23, 133/21, 134/4, 155/5, 186/18 priced \$3/15, 98/10, 151/1 prices 23/12, 69/1, 69/5, 69/7, 20/2, 20/11, 82/10, 22/13, 82/22, 24/4, 110/4, 128/14, 171/3, 179/21, 180/18, 183/17 mg 80/18, 80/22, 95/9, 103/7, 110/11, 110/13 primary 5/16, 5/14, 6/1, 6/9, 6/19, 9/6, 9/23, 12/2, 12/6, 19/12, 20/8, 20/21, 20/25, 21/16, 26/16, 37/12, 42/16, 42/25, 46/15, 54/20, 60/1, 65/3, 67/9, 71/8, 72/5, 75/3, 75/15, 76/15, 76/17, 76/21, 76/23, 77/16, 99/3, 191/20, 192/8 primary's 20/15 principle 126/22 printed 61/22 privilege 172/9 privilege 179/25, 105/23, 107/10, 111/4, 113/8, 123/19, problem 79/25, 105/23, 107/10, 111/4, 113/8, 123/19, problem 79/25, 105/23, 107/10, 111/4, 113/8, 123/19, 126/2, 125/3, 139/2, 139/3, 173/19, 191/3, 194/8, 200/20 problems 55/8, 63/20, 167/9 procedural 44/4, 44/24 preceed 89/21, 137/10, 137/16, 207/13 preceeding 9/13, 12/11, 62/2, 162/8, 177/10 PROCEEDINGS 1/10, 52/8, 183/21, 210/7 process 20/16, 42/22, 112/17, 113/24, 115/6, 119/15, 121/1, 122/20, 130/7, 141/5, 141/20, 163/10, 169/23, 172/10, 207/20 Deces es 115/18 prod ice 40/15, 54/14, 60/18, 118/17, 118/20, 121/9 produced 55/20 produces 35/8 producing 117/5, 147/25 product 87/24 production 109/5 profit 121/8, 146/1, 146/3, 150/18 profitability 153/4, 155/23 profitable 149/25, 150/3, 150/9, 152/3, 153/1, 153/10, 153/13, 157/1, 181/20 profits 79/22 program 49/7, 95/9 prohibit 79/4 project 38/16, 59/22, 117/12, 159/1, 159/7, 159/10, 166/4, 169/10, 170/1, 170/2, 173/15, 179/8, 197/16, projections 23/12, 23/13, 115/24, 121/14 projects 177/17 proleng 202/8 promi e 129/12, 196/18 ME 49/2 prompt 4/21 al 169/13, 174/10 propose 61/12, \$4/12 proposed \$/5, \$/10, \$/12, \$/20, 9/19, 51/1, 103/20, 144/3, 157/11, 178/15, 204/17 proposition 20/15, 81/14, 145/23, 146/3 propositions 43/22 prospect 84/7 protect 132/10 protecting 36/14 protection 25/3

protectionist 43/14 proud 116/24 Prove 55/21, 131/5 provem 67/13 provide 7/24, 8/8, 25/6, 25/22, 50/22, 98/15, 105/6, 133/5, 146/3, 152/5, 156/14, 169/11, 172/25, 202/13 provider 27/11, 27/13, 152/22 providers 27/16, 27/17 provides 14/11, 31/12 provision 165/11 provisions 65/19, 144/13, 149/7 prudency 41/13 prudent 174/13 PSC 9/3 PUBLIC 1/1, 14/12, 30/20, 58/15, 73/2, 204/9, 204/19, 205/14, 210/5 pulling 104/3 pulling 194/. pulls 196/11 purchase 21/18, 22/14, 40/11, 40/12, 40/16, 40/21, 53/21, 54/7, 73/15, 112/1, 129/18, 138/13, 194/14, 194/15 ed 34/20 archasers 129/21 purchases 19/1, 125/16 purchasing 164/11, 164/13 purc 81/21, 175/2 **Perp** ee 53/16, 53/17 eess 12/13, 14/5, 69/8, 153/25, 193/2, 193/18 PHEP e 26/3, 32/17, 36/13, 205/4 Franks 31/20 purview 36/4 Part 12/21, 15/22, 18/17, 31/19, 41/5, 41/11, 41/12, 57/16, 69/3, 78/4, 79/21, 88/13, 92/22, 98/12, 112/25, 122/11, 122/25, 123/14, 126/11, 142/4, 144/12, 144/16, 144/24, 166/5, 167/21, 171/11, 194/13 puts 195/8 putting 97/16

O

QF 19/15, 28/5, 29/2, 41/4, 61/4, 61/5, 62/10
QFs 28/15, 29/13, 44/1, 44/8, 45/2, 53/5, 61/9, 61/15, 62/8
quality 20/5, 20/17
qualitying 20/3, 40/17, 61/13
quality 4/18, 73/1
quarterback 126/14
quarterbacking 126/18
quaetiem 10/23, 16/10, 16/12, 18/24, 21/16, 22/3, 22/4, 22/9, 23/25, 25/17, 29/16, 36/16, 32/24, 34/22, 35/3, 43/2, 47/16, 52/17, 54/17, 55/2, 55/4, 56/2, 57/9, 58/2, 59/19, 59/24, 66/13, 62/24, 64/22, 65/25, 66/9, 66/14, 66/14, 66/3, 62/4, 62/11, 69/18, 70/16, 70/17, 71/14, 71/16, 71/13, 72/20, 74/16, 76/7, 76/12, 77/5, 77/8, 78/12, 78/16, 35/17, 39/16, 38/17, 100/13, 101/5, 104/14, 104/16, 105/20, 100/19, 112/20, 119/24, 12/8, 122/15, 123/23, 123/25, 129/15, 132/1, 133/17, 136/25, 143/14, 144/2, 154/14, 156/11, 156/12, 157/17, 157/20, 158/22, 159/6, 160/2, 163/3, 165/6, 165/8, 165/10, 160/4, 170/13, 174/3, 177/9, 177/16, 181/14, 196/17, 193/17, 195/8, 201/6, 202/7, 204/4, 207/13
quantionable 94/18
quantionable 94/18
quantionable 3/20, 4/3, 4/4, 4/20, 10/12, 10/14, 42/18, 57/4, 64/1, 77/11, 77/12, 92/11, 96/6, 97/23, 107/20, 134/25, 195/11, 195/22, 196/2, 200/3, 200/5
quick 3/7, 3/19, 4/11, 30/17, 64/22
quick 39/24

quote 9/11, 67/12 quoted 67/9

raised 42/18, 42/26, 43/24, 137/25
raising 114/2
ramifications 205/14
rate 31/19, 41/6, 41/12, 46/7, 46/8, 55/17, 79/3, 79/21, 83/4, 96/15, 99/2, 106/24, 111/3, 111/6, 112/5, 115/22, 121/10, 135/15, 163/7, 163/20, 166/5, 167/21, 174/9, 174/11, 182/1
ratepayer 44/9, 44/13, 116/23, 129/11, 137/25
ratepayers 20/2, 23/15, 29/7, 43/14, 44/14, 45/2, 45/12, 45/18, 53/6, 53/10, 53/13, 58/13, 63/24, 86/13, 36/24, 99/21, 110/21, 110/22, 111/1, 111/6, 111/8, 111/9, 114/12, 114/17, 117/5, 117/12, 118/12, 118/14, 118/25, 122/10, 122/11, 123/10, 123/14, 123/20, 124/5, 126/16, 127/17, 131/15, 132/3, 132/10, 135/19, 136/15, 136/17, 139/20, 163/6, 163/21, 164/25, 165/21, 168/15, 169/12, 169/17, 171/16, 175/1, 175/9, 175/14, 178/8, 179/13, 179/20
rates 23/11, 81/5, 115/14, 116/22, 122/25, 131/18, 171/12, 123/4

raw 81/22, 93/14, 101/12, 101/19, 105/14, 105/20, 159/19 reach 6/23, 44/18, 46/24, 67/16, 72/8, 190/14 reached 27/12, 34/20, 44/10, 113/9, 120/1 read 4/8, 4/25, 13/25, 14/2, 40/7, 61/21, 70/5, 86/4, 90/17, 90/18, 90/19, 147/23, 157/19, 160/25 reading 39/13, 60/14, 61/2, 73/10 reads 70/16 realities 115/17, 116/2, 116/25, 117/1, 117/8, 129/21 reality 68/17, 136/5, 173/21, 175/20 reason 53/18, 56/14, 107/12, 159/21, 159/23, 166/15, 182/5, 192/17, 203/6 reasonable 25/3, 103/23, 148/1, 178/14 reasoned 62/1 reasoning \$8/15 reasons 22/20, 22/23, 89/10, 89/16, 197/20 rebutled 182/12 rec 3/16, 3/27, 3/18, 4/3, 4/5, 4/24, 10/20, 76/13 recall 17/19, 41/11, 60/6, 30/14, 172/25 recass 92/13, 196/14 recites 79/7 recegn ition 86/23 recommendien 263/12 recommend 32/16, 58/23, 58/25, 79/17, 79/24, 81/1, 94/14, 105/10, 191/10 ation 4/18, 5/3, 5/9, 5/10, 5/11, 5/13, 5/14, 7/1, 7/16, 19/12, 20/16, 20/25, 23/4, 31/8, 32/7, 50/17, 51/11, 51/12, 54/21, 55/15, 57/25, 65/17, 67/10, 69/25, 72/5, 74/13, 75/3, 76/15, 77/16, 82/21, 85/7, 86/1, 89/3, 92/17, 122/18, 165/5, 172/11, 175/6, 179/12, 179/15, 179/18, 179/19, 182/7, 182/21, 186/19, 191/24, 192/1, 199/13, 200/21, 202/25 recommended 36/17, 183/7, 194/23 recommended 53/1, 53/4 reconsider 90/1, 190/14, 190/18 Reconsideration 91/15 record 17/17, 43/15, 43/18, 96/23, 100/22, 132/18, 162/16, 167/7, 176/17, 179/9, 184/13, 185/3, 203/12 recourse 152/13, 152/16, 152/19, 152/20, 152/24, 153/20, 153/21 recever 124/14, 124/15 recovery 41/6, 121/17, 124/23, 125/6, 125/19, 125/22, 126/7, 138/14, 138/15, 139/22, 179/23 recs 5/1 reduced 46/6 reducing 49/22, 49/25 recenforced 27/15 referenced 45/16, 100/15 references 25/15, 40/7 refine 75/13 refining 75/12 referm 155/14 refresh 178/11 refuse 121/21 regul de 59/6, 110/24, 152/9 regulated 5/21, 28/2, 28/6, 28/12, 28/23, 29/2, 29/21, 29/23, 30/1, 30/21, 31/18, 44/2, 66/22, 65/8, 65/14, 65/21, 65/22, 65/24, 75/17, 79/2, 84/25, 191/15 regulating 63/24, 116/20, 116/22 regulation 25/14, 22/16, 46/12, 65/15, 79/3 regulations 40/19, 194/21 regulations 40/15, 194/21 regulatory 118/21 reject 38/16, 39/11, 39/23, 41/5, 56/14 rejecting 167/11, 192/1 rejecting 39/3 rejection 135/16 related 53/5, 145/13 relates 44/8, 45/3 relationship 110/8 relaying 71/21 relative 186/11 198/5 released 134/22 reliability 23/10, 23/17, 48/1, 48/2, 51/20, 51/25, 52/3, 56/9, 59/8, 65/10, 69/8, 69/12, 94/16, 94/18, 99/16, 133/13, 167/9, 178/13, 179/18, 180/1, 180/3, 180/5, 183/8, 192/18, 193/2, 193/18, 193/19 Pollability's 171/19 Miy's 171/21 relied 183/12 relief 71/10, 71/20 relies 42/9 re 173/24 relitiente 195/5 rely 22/7, 37/1, 112/11, 112/23, 141/22, 151/25, 154/2, 176/7, 193/2, 208/9 relying 139/6, 139/8 remainder 5/12, 110/13 remaindeg 93/14, 100/13, 195/12 remedy 152/16 per 13/19, 67/21, 80/15, 88/2, 102/20, 107/11, 125/20, 136/1, 165/3 remind 142/5

rationale 73/19, 75/16, 100/6, 165/14

ove 162/11 renewable 33/10 repetition 36/12 rephrase 69/13 replaced 37/17 repair PRINCEMENT 24/1, 45/20 REPORTED 1/22, 210/7 REPORTER 210/1, 210/3 Reporting 1/22, 210/3 tion 207/23 request 3/19, 12/9, 14/14, 64/6, 81/15, 208/15 requests 102/19
require 37/24, 54/6, 69/3, 71/19, 91/3, 134/7, 154/25, 174/19, 176/19, 189/12, 100/21, 196/7, 200/7 required 7/24, 8/2, 40/12, 40/21, 62/5, 109/16, 177/11, 181/7, 181/8, 187/1, 187/14, 180/6, 180/24, 191/16 mt 21/18, 26/15, 60/3, 151/21, 173/11, 201/3, 201/8 requirements 85/10, 140/21, 169/21 requirem 344, 51/6, 122/3, 160/13, 180/18, 200/9 requiring 69/13, 191/11 research 10/13 serve 3/21, 32/18, 32/20, 32/24, 35/12, 94/15, serve 3/21, 32/18, 32/20, 32/24, 35/12, 94/15, 94/20, 101/17, 134/4, 167/8, 176/8, 193/22, 194/2, 194/16, 194/16 reserves 94/17, 177/5 residential 116/23 residents 177/24 resolved 133/20, 144/1 respect 5/14, 21/21, 24/1, 34/22, 36/14, 43/25, 54/24, 57/12, 58/17, 72/4, 81/13, 82/18, 84/25, 85/5, 104/4, 106/4, 120/25, 121/12, 122/19, 175/7, 177/14, 204/8 respond 26/14, 97/17, 132/24 mac 46/14 opensibilities 173/18, 203/8 rest 19/20, 21/17, 51/16, 140/12, 142/11 restate 157/16, 166/11, 178/23, 199/5 restated 190/18 resting 132/19 restrict 101/6 restrictive 93/3 restructuring 132/25 sult 59/22, 72/8, 86/18, 86/19, 87/9, 128/15, 187/2, 191/17 results 148/1 retail 8/21, 14/12, 14/16, 15/2, 15/3, 15/13, 15/21, 17/23, 18/3, 19/1, 19/17, 19/17, 19/18, 19/20, 20/2, 22/13, 22/15, 22/18, 22/21, 26/8, 29/7, 45/12, 53/21, 54/3, 54/5, 54/16, 54/17, 54/18, 55/5, 56/16, 57/7, 24/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/11, 26/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/2, 26/2, 26/2, 29/2, 26 543, 546, 5416, 5417, 7418, 5675, 56716, 577, 66/3, 66/2, 66/17, 72/11, 72/13, 75/20, 73/14, 79/2, 83/20, 86/24, 89/13, 89/16, 93/8, 98/25, 99/21, 129/5, 129/16, 136/4, 130/6, 136/2, 157/8, 157/11, 159/18, 183/4, 186/4, 202/14
retain 140/2
retained 28/16 retired 57/21 reverse 79/6 review 17/19, 168/19, 263/2 reviews 121/3 revision 12/21, 12/23 revisited 36/12 RFP 124/16 Rib 186/25 ribbon 118/2 rigerous 148/20 rise 116/12, 116/13, 116/16, 117/10, 117/11, 183/15 risk 54/5, 122/11, 123/14, 150/23, 178/9, 179/20 rend 43/11, 113/1, 145/9 rebust 39/20, 135/18 ROLAND 2/5 Rely 3/23 Room 1/19, 3/6, 143/2 rose 116/16 remad 77/18 rew 97/6 RPR 1/22, 21e/3 Rule 7/25, 8/1, 8/7, 23/19, 23/24, 33/6, 36/17, 45/15, 46/16, 49/22, 50/23, 51/4, 102/6, 135/9, 149/13, 149/14, 162/18, 166/3, 174/20, 183/22 rulo-type 94/15, 191/10 rulomaking 148/14, 191/14 rulos 15/5, 71/10, 71/20, 71/21, 30/18, 102/7, 102/9, 126/16, 187/2 rum 151/17, 181/16 running 45/22, 50/5, 153/6

8 sefeguerds 25/1 seles 82/9, 150/12, 187/2 SAMAAN 2/7 sat 27/21 sevings 23/14 sew 75/11, 95/4 scarce 49/25 nario 71/4, 106/9, 111/3, 112/22, 123/3, 124/8, 131/4, 132/4, 153/16 aled 33/4, 48/12, 88/6, 196/22 mme 205/3 school 142/6 scope 87/18, 94/5, 142/13 scrutiny 179/8 se \$1/7 se 81/7
Sebring 83/8
second 7/22, 17/8, 61/2, 72/6, 79/7, 84/10, 84/11, 89/18, 89/24, 89/28, 91/7, 91/9, 91/23, 93/13, 114/4, 145/17, 144/6, 144/8, 145/12, 146/16, 146/17, 155/24, 150/6, 156/1, 156/2, 159/8, 169/3, 160/13, 166/13, 166/1, 166/21, 169/23, 161/15, 186/1, 186/2, 189/8, 189/9, 189/21, 189/22, 199/10, 199/11, 201/19, 201/20, 201/21, 202/23, 203/20, 206/6, 206/7, 202/25, 209/1 seemdary 50/12, 191/21, 192/8, 194/13 seemding 73/20 secretly 196/25 Section 5/18, 5/19, 7/14, 11/20, 13/24, 14/24, 15/15, 15/23, 16/4, 25/5, 26/10, 67/8, 70/8, 104/1 **70/13** reek 20/1, 141/3 ocking 18/25 segregate 125/13 segregated 125/11 select 101/24, 102/11, 106/8, 106/10, 124/20 ng 33/7, 94/20 elf-service 18/17, 18/19 sell 54/8, 54/10, 77/22, 79/13, 79/21, 80/2, 81/5, 81/15, 83/22, 95/12, 97/13, 129/1, 130/3, 130/6, 130/16, 131/11, 151/12, 151/20, 153/7, 153/14, 153/15, 180/16, 181/19 nolling 68/22, 70/25, 71/1, 71/4, 129/4 send 200/15 sense 22/11, 76/19, 73/20, 86/12, 107/17, 165/23. 169/8, 173/12 tive 136/2 semt 39/5, 39/6, 80/19 mce 92/10, 158/25, 159/4, 160/22, 161/5, 161/6, 161/10 nemts 205/13 separate 78/16 separations 80/7 September 33/4 sequence 13/13, 172/5 serious 170/1, 170/2 serve 7/21, 9/12, 13/22, 16/18, 17/23, 18/1, 18/5, 19/7, 39/19, 48/12, 62/3, 62/5, 69/13, 75/26, 86/24, **89/12, 99/21, 100/20, 107/1, 136/1, 145/24, 154/3,** 169/1, 192/6, 193/13 served 14/16, 116/23 serves 15/12, 15/21, 157/8 SERVICE 1/1, 18/20, 45/23, 156/15, 210/5 Services 2/3 serving 78/14, 93/8, 159/18 set 36/21, 52/23, 102/10, 102/11, 110/7, 120/6, 122/1, 143/6, 157/9, 206/8 sets 147/12 setting 43/22 settled 52/18 TOR 5/24, 30/2, 88/6 heets 49/13 hift 111/5, 112/14, 114/3 short 13/24, 14/2, 45/13, 126/17, 196/6 short-term 185/8, 192/12 short-term 18: shortfall 68/20 shot 192/2, 195/1 show 17/23, 18/3, 18/5, 18/9, 18/19, 19/6, 21/10, 22/15, 25/11, 44/8, 45/3, 45/10, 52/4, 86/23, 87/5, 99/21, 101/2, 136/1, 146/4, 148/9, 162/24, 164/7, 160/9, 169/3, 169/24, 169/25, 170/1, 170/2, 173/11, 177/3, 182/1, 182/9, 189/17, 190/7 shows 16/17, 111/12, 120/15, 168/7, 176/2 side 34K, 126/25, 127/3, 142/2, 148/20, 176/9, 201/2 sides 154/17 sign 111/25, 112/1, 125/25, 192/12, 192/19, 194/12 signals 128/13, 132/24 agana 122/13, 132/24 signed 62/14, 109/21, 125/21 significance 13/19 signify 90/2, 91/9, 91/23, 144/8, 146/7, 146/20, 158/8, 161/15, 186/4, 189/10, 189/24, 199/18, 201/22, 203/21, 205/21, 206/8, 209/2

nigna 111/20 simple 94/12, 202/20 Simultaneous 135/3. us 135/3, 155/11 de 191/7 tk 117/19, 121/7 sk 100/5 Side 6/17, 48/12, 65/19, 65/23, 67/7, 67/12, 102/21, 1**54**/1, 1**54**/11 sited 59/20 sites 35/22 Stiling 5/17, 6/15, 11/12, 11/17, 12/1, 12/3, 12/7, 12/13, 24/26, 25/22, 27/4, 27/8, 27/14, 34/5, 36/7, 36/12, 36/16, 46/18, 56/12, 66/25, 66/8, 82/19, 83/16, 83/19, 103/17, 169/20, 177/25, 207/23 sitting 38/6, 121/13 m 5/25, 48/14, 54/4, 57/3, 59/17, 68/16. 68/19, 69/14, 78/7, 96/6, 104/17, 105/5, 113/2, 128/23, 171/19 103/4 ne 51/3, 63/5, 77/20, 79/13, 106/10 skip 197/7 skipped 17/7 small 35/22 Smyrna 1/7, 5/5, 5/6, 5/16, 5/23, 6/9, 6/12, 6/13, 7/9, 7/13, 7/23, 21/20, 29/23, 52/25, 65/5, 67/12, 68/21, 69/3, 74/10, 76/15, 77/17, 78/5, 78/15, 28/14, 98/11, 98/17, 98/21, 100/25, 109/4, 109/20, 110/2, 117/24, 151/13, 152/20, 153/12, 155/5, 156/13, 156/21, 162/23, 167/12, 160/8, 172/23, 187/15, 187/21, 187/24, 187/25, 188/20, 191/15, 192/10 SOC 35/4 solar 27/17, 33/9, 36/17, 94/21, 96/24, 102/1, 106/11, 200/22 sole 46/6, 152/25, 190/12 solution 32/23 solving 32/24 serving 33/24 semaphate 159/4, 171/6, 192/9, 192/11 semana 180/12 sephistication 173/21 sephistication 173/21 sert 31/8, 34/6, 37/7, 46/16, 61/10, 63/11, 70/17, 86/22, 87/2, 97/3, 99/5, 114/16, 139/19, 141/22, 181/23 sought 16/21, 16/22, 23/22 Seunds 150/6 source 194/13 Soviet 121/23 Spangled 119 spikes 133/21 d 119/3 spokes 133 spot 195/9 spec 19517
spread 49/13
squesting 73/17
squirrely 149/20, 149/23, 154/10, 154/23
Staff 4/2, 4/17, 5/3, 6/24, 7/1, 7/16, 7/17, 9/2, 9/6, 9/22, 9/23, 17/12, 21/16, 31/7, 32/20, 33/17, 37/7, 37/21, 46/15, 50/9, 51/10, 51/11, 54/20, 55/5, 55/14, 55/14, 56/15, 50/16, 51/14, 54/20, 55/5, 55/14, 56/15, 50/16, 51/14, 56/15, 50/16, 51/14, 56/15, 50/16, 51/14, 56/15, 50/16, 51/14, 56/15, 50/16, 51/14, 56/15, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 50/16, 51/14, 56/10, 57/24, 66/15, 68/24, 66/5, 74/24, 75/25, 76/7, 86/25, 96/16, 91/6, 93/23, 93/24, 99/8, 107/13, 115/13, 121/1, 126/20, 132/4, 138/7, 143/14, 144/5, 146/15, 146/14, 156/8, 157/23, 198/2, 159/7, 160/12, 183/7, 148/14, 156/8, 157/23, 158/2, 159/7, 160/12, 183/7, 185/25, 159/6, 159/26, 151/24, 154/23, 154/25, 155/13, 155/14, 156/5, 157/2, 156/1, 150/4, 150/7, 150/22, 201/18, 206/5, 206/18, 205/5
Staff's 6/1, 6/9, 6/19, 7/6, 7/22, 8/14, 12/2, 12/6, 37/11, 50/17, 60/1, 65/3, 66/11, 77/16, 90/3, 104/11, 182/7, 182/20, 200/18, 200/21, 202/25 Stamp 174/1 stand 19/11, 96/21, 100/6, 123/22 174/1 me 95/21 tandard 18/21, 97/10, 147/13, 174/4, 174/8, 174/15, 174/24 standards 35/4, 43/5 standing 65/7 stands 19/14, 56/11, 145/23, 146/3 Star 119/3 start 3/22, 4/3, 43/3, 43/11, 43/21, 75/12, 97/8, 121/3, 121/4, 129/4, 207/10, 200/19 started 24/20, 94/3, 130/3, 145/8 starting 143/16 Startung 145/10 state 9/11, 20/17, 22/20, 34/15, 35/1, 35/21, 35/22, 36/13, 36/9, 43/20, 45/14, 46/9, 47/13, 57/8, 66/19, 66/22, 66/24, 76/24, 71/22, 80/3, 81/25, 83/1, 96/13, 105/18, 116/23, 117/24, 118/10, 120/8, 120/10, 120/15, 121/12, 130/3, 130/17, 131/1, 141/6, 142/22, 177/11, 186/11, 193/13, 200/15, 210/1 state-of-the-art 55/9, 182/22 statement 68/6, 78/6, 107/9, 140/25, 155/19, 185/4, 201/9 des 28/16, 31/16, 132/21 statewide 52/5, 52/14, 52/18, 53/1, 53/8, 68/10, 167/15, 167/17, 167/25, 168/1, 169/25

status 19/19, 21/11, 68/7, 140/6, 156/20 statute 5/24, 7/18, 13/16, 23/16, 24/9, 24/21, 25/9, 27/23, 39/22, 49/1, 50/23, 59/20, 60/10, 73/11, 73/12, 84/23, 163/11, 163/12, 163/24, 126/21, 122/1, 135/25, 136/11, 136/13, 150/1, 182/19 statutes 6/3, 6/7, 7/14, 9/5, 67/9, 104/4, 172/4 statutory 6/4, 7/15, 12/4, 12/21, 12/23, 15/4, 15/5, 39/11, 51/4, 52/20, 185/5, 197/5, 283/6, 265/1 stay 3/19, 140/6 am 27/17, 35/18 steer 146/19 stenographically 210/7 step 139/16, 163/10, 168/4 stops 87/9, 87/13, 163/11, 169/19 stood 99/20 step 11/7, 131/1, 164/10, 164/15, 164/16, 165/12 stops 31/24 stranded 33/14, 33/16, 33/19, 37/6, 42/12, 94/7 Street 176/11 stress 42/12 stretch 67/15 strict 22/18, 23/1, 23/17, 23/20, 39/13, 56/24 Strike 91/19, 165/5 strikes 90/15, 96/8, 97/19, 116/10, 156/6 strong 134/12 strongest 200/14 struck 60/14, 84/16, 99/15 structured 127/16 struggling 30/9 strung 107/12 stuck 94/2 studied 177/5 study 37/26, 39/6, 100/1, 141/3 study 125/6, 144/14, 161/10 subject 6/17, 7/9, 12/12, 65/15, 66/13, 66/23, 105/11 subjected 179/8 subsections 7/25 substance 91/13 enhatautive 4/6 substation 187/14 substitute 57/16, 57/17 substituting 24/5 substitution 57/18 sufficient 25/2, 47/6, 50/15, 56/12, 138/8, 148/12 nggyati. M 34/12, 106/13, 185/18 90/20 norists 7/6 mmary 8/8, 44/23 mmed 5/16, 197/13 mmer 193/10, 207/21 116/11, 116/13, 116/15, 117/10, 117/11, 140/6, 143/7 repervision 210/8 repplies 191/6 supply 133/13, 152/2, 152/4, 192/16, 194/4 support 19/11, 159/24 Supreme 3/10, 18/13, 29/12, 40/9, 52/23 SUSAN 1/13, 25/19, 49/17, 86/4, 96/12, 135/5, 136/3, 145/16, 151/4, 164/18, 169/15, 171/8, 176/6, mm's \$8/14, 166/3, 166/11 SWOTE 77/4

T

Symma 159/19, 159/20, 151/9, 186/22, 186/25 systems 178/13 systems 173/20

tal 63/4 TALBOTT 29 talk 96/9, 175/25 talked 24/17, 66/21, 113/19, 161/10, 185/5 talking 21/22, 26/20, 44/22, 114/13, 129/8, 138/3, 177/20, 187/3 Tallahassee 1/20, 63/1, 105/1, 105/12, 105/13 Tampa \$6/13, \$6/15, \$3/8 TARIK 2/7 tax 117/22, 130/25 Technical 2/11, 54/20, 66/5 technologies 100/3, 100/7 TECO 131/6 tee 3/16, 4/12, 58/20, 97/2 teed 44/25 tecing 59/12
Ten 6/16, 65/19, 65/23, 67/7, 67/12, 90/16, 92/7, 92/9, 127/12, 154/11, 196/12
ten-minute 92/6 et 122/7 tend 123/10 tendo 101/18 tenure 64/15 term 13/4, 13/5, 13/17, 15/15, 16/3, 16/5, 17/22,

23/12, 61/15, 155/13, 155/17, 179/2 terms 12/15, 34/7, 43/4, 58/14, 76/23, 82/19, 134/21, 150/4, 154/16, 154/22 TERRY 1/12 test 55/25, 79/16, 174/5 tested 32/22 testimony 37/23, 173/2, 173/3, 173/6 tests 56/4 Thank 81/12, 90/12, 92/19, 130/1, 143/4, 166/8, 209/8 Thereupen 209/10 they've 4/22, 38/20, 47/14, 74/9, 81/10, 113/18, 159/22, 159/23, 151/3, 162/24, 173/23 thin 133/22 third 8/14, 103/18, 161/4, 161/5 thereughness 121/2 three 25/5, 27/7, 34/21, 151/9, 192/13 three-to-two 96/2 Three-two 90/12, 137/7, 144/1, 158/16, 190/8, 206/3 threw 78/11 threw 142/15 thrust 71/13 Thurnday 1/15 tie 9/15, 44/11, 46/22, 46/23, 46/24, 86/11, 103/11, 105/18 tied 8/21, 84/3, 86/24, 175/17 ties 9/16 TIME 1/17, 8/16, 15/10, 15/24, 17/17, 17/21, 25/7, 39/23, 49/6, 52/17, 57/2, 57/3, 58/9, 71/2, 76/7, 25/22, 26/21, 97/17, 100/15, 112/13, 115/21, 115/25, 116/1, 126/6, 123/6, 136/15, 147/8, 150/17, 166/10, 166/8, 182/15, 182/25, 192/21, 210/5 mes 157/17 title 13/25, 14/3 teme 61/19 tessed 140/24 teuch 33/15, 41/19, 92/20 teached 70/17 teagh 30/25, 39/7 serats, 39/7 terms 30/5, 30/20 trading 126/23, 127/2 traditional ser traditionally 66/17 transactions 148/23 transcribed 210/8 transcript 17/13, 17/15, 185/3 transition 126/5 M 120/5 transmission 26/18, 48/21, 71/9, 71/20, 173/20, 187/1, 187/4, 187/11, 188/12, 188/17, 188/19, 188/21 transmission-owning 80/16 transmission-owning 8 transmitting 9/8, 30/24 TRAFF 2/5 treat 135/13, 135/14 troubling 132/11, 132/13 true 153/9, 195/6 trust 142/1 truth 37/8, 118/18, 123/13, 127/8, 171/23, 177/21 turbine 34/1, 34/4, 60/17 turbines 134/20 turm 6/24, 24/3, 66/5, 67/10, 77/10, 153/17, 172/19, 207/6, 207/8 turned 170/10, 188/14, 194/24 turning 33/6, 138/10 twist 78/1, 79/18 two 3/9, 7/3, 7/25, 16/16, 27/6, 34/20, 47/4, 48/20, 55/22, 62/11, 87/9, 87/12, 91/2, 92/25, 93/2, 90/8, 3972, 0271, 879, 87712, 912, 9225, 932, 906, 100/12, 100/13, 100/16, 103/21, 104/23, 104/25, 109/14, 109/15, 15779, 106/19, 192/13 two-fold 46/16 two-hour-plus 82/3 type 26/14, 26/16, 27/24, 60/7, 60/20, 76/4, 97/13, 106/23, 194/21 types 27/16

U

unaminously 199/18
unbundle 47/4
uncertainty 96/13
unclear 187/23
unconfortable 72/7, 88/25, 89/20, 126/24, 127/1, 132/19
under-table 113/5
under-table 59/11
unexpected 37/4
unbarmed 54/18
unilateral 153/5
Union 121/23
unit 24/6, 34/23, 34/25, 52/15, 52/22, 63/5, 63/7, 93/6, 101/2, 102/23, 103/3, 103/4, 109/5, 165/19
units 24/4, 34/25, 46/4, 46/7, 48/20, 94/22, 100/10, 102/12, 100/16, 102/22, 107/3, 173/4
unmoccosony 176/12
unsqualified 205/18

untouched 20/24
up-fromt 109/11, 112/15, 112/16, 112/23, 120/15, 120/22, 139/19, 139/20, 195/2
up-date 57/14
upgrade 180/22
upgrades 107/1, 187/4, 187/11, 187/13, 188/13, 180/17, 180/24
uphold 115/6
urge 37/20
uncful 196/5
more 109/16
Utilities 1/6, 5/5, 7/19, 7/20, 8/3, 16/21, 20/4, 28/6, 28/12, 40/12, 40/14, 40/20, 43/6, 44/2, 53/5, 53/14, 53/25, 56/17, 57/12, 39/6, 79/2, 83/6, 94/17, 113/8, 113/13, 130/12, 149/2, 152/9, 179/24, 194/9
utilities 62/3
utilities 62/3
utilities 62/3
utility 5/20, 5/22, 7/15, 8/3, 13/5, 13/7, 13/17, 13/21, 14/9, 14/14, 14/16, 15/11, 15/12, 15/20, 16/11, 16/23, 18/8, 18/10, 18/16, 19/17, 19/17, 19/18, 19/20, 21/20, 21/20, 21/21, 32/13, 32/2, 32/3, 39/20, 39/1, 41/3, 41/8, 45/4, 46/22, 53/20, 54/6, 55/6, 55/15, 55/20, 61/5, 62/19, 65/8, 65/14, 66/2, 66/3, 66/17, 66/20, 67/14, 71/13, 71/15, 71/24, 75/17, 77/18, 78/14, 80/17, 83/20, 84/25, 87/2, 99/12, 93/9, 92/25, 161/7, 163/14, 104/16, 111/19, 115/18, 139/1, 157/6, 157/8, 157/11, 159/18, 166/3, 174/10, 180/3, 191/16, 192/24
utility 9 40/13, 53/10, 116/7, 193/6
utility-opecific 44/12, 46/4, 50/13, 52/15, 52/16, 52/22, 65/10, 86/12, 145/24

vacant 35/21
vagaenees 49/22
valid 36/20, 36/22, 37/14, 37/15, 171/8, 176/6
valorem 117/22
value 31/23, 141/2, 198/6
vary 198/10
version 61/22, 61/23
veteran 126/18
vishbility 169/6, 169/7, 169/8, 169/9, 171/18, 171/19
vinble 173/15
view 17/21, 87/17, 264/4
Virginin 31/17, 39/22
virtue 197/6
vinits 117/17
voice 141/13
Volunia 1/6, 68/5
voic 26/8, 64/8, 89/4, 96/9, 91/3, 98/1, 98/2, 197/16, 116/12, 117/9, 137/7, 144/1, 145/3, 145/5, 145/7, 145/11, 145/18, 146/13, 159/16, 159/11, 159/16, 166/11, 166/18, 162/4, 188/16, 199/8, 190/19, 196/3, 198/14, 198/15, 147/2
voting 144/21, 186/5, 202/16

w

wagging 63/4 walt 17/25, 43/13, 75/23, 114/22, 123/4, 124/12, 165/2, 174/7 Wal-Mart 103/6 walk 10/5, 30/17, 61/1, 90/20, 92/9, 92/16, 153/11 walk-through 4/11 walking 156/21 walks 151/8 Wall 176/11 Washington sbington \$1/2, \$2/1, \$4/6 Hed \$5/22 water 153/18 watering 179/4 wave 178/8 119/3 WAYNE 2/4 week 177/25 weeks 168/5 weigh 15/6, 24/24, 39/21 weighed 25/21, 264/26 weighing 26/3 weight 6/5, 87/13, 87/15 weight 6/5, 58/18 well-taken 157/4 wheel 129/19 wheeling 18/18, 18/19, 131/1 wheeling 27/11, 27/13, 33/20, 39/20, 72/15, 109/15, whelesale 27/11, 27/13, 33/20, 39/20, 72/15, 109/15, 111/12, 111/15, 113/11, 113/16, 116/14, 117/3, 139/17, 132/15, 133/23, 138/26, 138/23, 146/2, 151/23, 146/2, 151/23, 151/14, 153/15, 171/3, 171/4, 176/26, 179/22, 183/3, 183/16, 183/17, 200/16 wide 94/4, 177/12
widget 117/14, 117/19, 118/7
Wildlife 91/15
willing 14/22, 69/6, 105/6, 121/7, 173/22, 180/12, 183/19, 184/4, 184/11
win 121/15
wind 193/25
winner 100/6
wire 48/23, 48/24
wish 3/12, 94/6, 118/17, 137/9
winners 181/1, 186/25
winnerse 181/3
word 15/2, 25/16, 51/23, 149/23, 160/15
words 6/11, 8/20, 29/21, 49/24, 61/10, 87/24, 93/5, 97/16, 103/6, 123/5, 123/11, 123/16
work 10/19, 118/6, 131/18, 130/6, 138/21, 139/21, 207/3
worked 49/13
working 3/13, 110/24, 132/14, 138/23
worked 49/13
working 3/13, 119/15, 119/16, 120/14, 129/16, 171/8
workshop 142/25, 143/7, 146/13, 146/13, 149/14, 163/18, 166/13, 266/22, 200/4, 200/6, 200/15
Workshops 142/25
wortid 95/13, 129/9
wortid 75/23
wortid 95/13, 129/9
wortid 75/23
wortid 95/3, 161/11
writing 92/22, 118/1
writing 92/22, 118/1
writing 92/22, 118/1
writing 92/22, 118/1
writing 31/11, 27/2, 34/21, 107/14, 120/14, 135/25, 165/3
wrong 28/11, 28/13, 40/5, 44/3, 88/21, 102/16, 166/20, 174/25
wrong 28/11, 28/13, 40/5, 44/3, 88/21, 102/16, 166/20, 174/25
wrong 28/11, 28/13, 40/5, 44/3, 88/21, 102/16, 166/20, 174/25
wrone 31/6, 75/25, 136/11

Y

Year 6/16, 31/22, 46/9, 49/23, 65/19, 65/23, 67/7, 67/12, 30/15, 134/11
year-and-a-half 177/7
years 100/10, 100/8, 112/25, 116/5, 123/1, 123/2, 127/12, 131/17, 151/9, 153/13, 192/13

7

sere 93/6, 105/7