BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MAY 25 2001

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CLERK, SUPREME COURT

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In the Matter of

DOCKET NO. 001064-EI

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PETITION FOR DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR HINES UNIT 2

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POWER PLANT BY FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION.

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AND DO NOT INCLUDE PREFILED TESTIMONY.

VOLUME 2

Pages 96 through 176

PROCEEDINGS: HEARING

BEFORE: COMMISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS, JR

> COMMISSIONER LILA A. JABER COMMISSIONER BRAULIO L. BAEZ

DATE: Thursday, October 26, 2000

TIME: Commenced at 1:00 p.m.

Betty Easley Conference Center

Room 148

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR

Official Commission Reporter

APPEARANCES:

PLACE:

(As heretofore noted.)

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PROCEEDINGS

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We'll call the hearing back to order.

When last we spoke, Ms. Brownless, you had some concerns regarding the Official Recognition List as proposed by Power Corp. Why don't we do this: Staff's Official Recognition List is not contested; is that how I can understand it?

MR. SASSO: It wasn't contested between us and Staff, was my understanding, and I was unaware of Ms. Brownless's concern until now.

MS. BROWNLESS: I have no problem with any of the items listed on Staff's request for judicial notice.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. We will mark Staff's Official Recognition List as Exhibit 1. And absent any objection, we'll admit that.

MS. HART: Thank you.

(Exhibit 1 marked for identification and admitted into the record.)

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Next we come to Florida
Power's Recognition List and, Ms. Brownless, your
concerns?

MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, sir. The rationale given for all of the items listed by Florida Power Corporation

on its request for official recognition is 90.902 paren 6, which reads as follows:

MS. HART: 202.

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MS. BROWNLESS: I'm sorry, I'm reading this incorrectly, 90.202 paren 6, which I believe, states: "Records of any court of this state or any court of record of the United States or of any state territory or jurisdiction of the United States."

And I don't think that -- I have no problem with one, two, three, or seven. These are all legitimate items for official recognition. I do have a problem with the newspaper articles, because I don't think they're listed in the items which can be judicially noticed, either mandatorily under 9201 or discretionarily under 9202.

And as to their admissibility adhering, I would also object, because they are hearsay. They would be, I assume, admitted by Power Corp. for the purpose of the facts stated therein.

And you know, if they want to bring Neela
Banerjee, Kirk Johnson, and whomever wrote the "Power
Markets Weekly" article here, put them on the stand and
subject them to cross examination, that's fine, and that's
appropriate, but they're not covered by the judicial
notice provisions of the evidence code and should not be
judicially noticed. And they certainly shouldn't be

admitted as evidence in this record, because they're 2 hearsay. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We're not entering them in 3 as evidence though, are we? 4 MS. BROWNLESS: Well, you just admitted the 5 Staff's official notice list as Exhibit Number 1, unless 6 7 I'm --COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Right, but the list is an 8 evidentiary exhibit. But the content on that list has --9 we're not bringing those into specific evidentiary --10 11 we're not bringing those orders here and putting those orders out for cross examination. We're not taking the 12 witnesses in those other orders and bringing them --13 MS. BROWNLESS: But you are, by admitting it as 14 evidence in this proceeding, allowing all parties, and in 15 Staff's case appropriately, to argue the facts presented 16 in all of those decisions in this case without further 17 proof. That's the point of official --18 MS. HART: That's correct, that Staff could rely 19 20 on it in their recommendation, and the other parties could 21 arque it as well. 2.2 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. MS. BROWNLESS: And you also could base your 23 decision in this case upon those facts. It would be 24

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competent substantial evidence to support any subsequent

decision.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. Mr. Sasso.

MR. SASSO: We have two responses. One concerns judicial notice, and the other concerns the issue of admitting these as evidentiary exhibits, apart from the judicial notice statute.

The judicial notice statute, 90.202, provides for notice of facts that are not subject to dispute, because they're capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot be questioned.

These articles simply talk about the state of the situation in California and New York, which is widely known, commonly known, subject to verification, by sources that are not readily questioned. But even if the Commission weren't prepared to accept these as judicially noticed circumstances, these exhibits would certainly be proper evidentiary exhibits.

It's rather remarkable having heard this morning about how we ought to open up this proceeding to receive information and so on that parties are now trying to shield you from reading the "New York Times" about conditions taking place in the California and New York markets.

In a proceeding like this, hearsay is not FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

excludable. Even if it were, there is a hearsay exception for commercial publications, and they would qualify under that exception.

And under this Commission's rules, and I'll quote them, "Hearsay evidence, whether received in evidence over objection or not, may be used to supplement or explain other evidence, but shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding, unless the evidence falls within an exception to the hearsay rule."

Well, this does fall within an exception but, in any event, these articles will be corroborated and supported by the testimony. Mr. Dickens, in fact, reaffirms the content of these articles. Dr. Cicchetti, in his prefiled testimony, echoes the content of these articles. So, clearly, this is information that the Commission is able to accept as the wherewithal to handle.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. Commissioners?
Staff, do you have a recommendation?

MR. ELIAS: This is hearsay. We can't examine

-- we can't cross examine these newspaper articles. And

in past Commission proceedings, we have shyed away from

accepting hearsay evidence of this type. This is a matter

for the Commission's discretion, whether it wants to

consider this type of evidence.

I do not think it meets the standard for

official recognition enunciated in the rule with respect 2 to a factual matter that can be independently corroborated or whose authenticity is not subject to dispute. 3 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. Having not had 4 an opportunity to personally read through the newspaper 5 6 articles that are in question, and given that I'm inclined 7 to -- as to these articles, not have them on the list, but 8 if your witnesses -- I do not want that to diminish in any way, form or fashion the opportunity for those witnesses 9 to address those. They can do that, right? 10 MR. ELIAS: Yes. 11 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: They can base their 12 13 testimony on those articles still, even if we don't take 14 recognition of them? They simply have to support that. 15 MR. ELIAS: Yes. They have to be able to 16 support what they say. The problem that you get into here 17 is that this forms the basis for a finding of fact and our 18 ability to meet that evidence and cross examine it. 19 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: That comes when we give that evidence the weight it deserves. 20 MR. ELIAS: That is one aspect of it, yes. 21 22 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Any other questions, Commissioners? 23 COMMISSIONER JABER: I'm concerned with what you 24

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said, Bob, with respect to it's not appropriate for

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official recognition. Isn't that the most critical thing we need to think about, that it doesn't pass the test for official recognition under -- what is being cited for this, Chapter 90 or Chapter 120?

MR. ELIAS: The request is for official recognition pursuant to Section 90.202 and 203, but two provisions of Chapter 120, I believe, 125692-I, recognized that matters which are officially recognized are appropriately part of the record in a Chapter 120 proceeding.

MR. SASSO: I was going to say perhaps we can help. We are not contending that the Commission should accept this evidence as facts conclusively established. We're simply submitting it for the Commission's consideration, evidence that can be taken into account, not asking the Commission to accept these facts as conclusively established.

Again, the Commission's own rule says, "Hearsay evidence may be used to supplement or explain other evidence." So, the Commission does accept hearsay evidence. And to suggest that the Commission hasn't done so in the past is inaccurate.

In the Duke case, for example, Duke offered into evidence something that it printed off of the Internet, which was not even self-authenticating. It was ranked

hearsay, and the Commission accepted it with the understanding that it would give it such weight, as in the Commission's discretion, it decided appropriate.

MS. BROWNLESS: If I may respond to that, the threshold question here is whether 90.202-12, which is the section cited of the evidence code cited by Mr. Sasso, applies to newspaper articles. That exception is facts that are not subject to dispute, because they are capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot be questioned.

And I would submit to you that newspaper articles written by "New York Times" journalists, by "Power Market Weekly" editorial boards or journalists do not constitute facts which are not subject to dispute. They are, by their very nature, opinions of these journalists.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. Anything else?

COMMISSIONER JABER: Chairman Jacobs, my view of official notice, for what it's worth to you, is it was designed to accept orders of the Commission, court decisions, case law, because there would be no dispute with respect to the decision, but I don't know.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. I can just make this ruling?

MR. ELIAS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. The Official 1 Recognition List will be accepted, but we will exclude the 2 3 articles. And as I indicated earlier, that is not intended to diminish the opportunity of the witnesses to 4 5 base their testimony, if they can support that -- their opinions, rather, on --6 7 MS. BROWNLESS: So, the Official Recognition List with items one, two, three, and seven will be 8 9 accepted? 10 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Correct. We'll mark that as Exhibit 2. 11 (Exhibit 2 marked for identification.) 12 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Next we have Panda's 13 14 request for judicial notice. I'm sorry, do you want to go and move that into evidence, Mr. Sasso? 15 MR. SASSO: Pardon me? 16 17 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Did you want to go ahead and move your list into evidence? 18 MR. SASSO: Yes, we do. 19 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We'll show that admitted. 20 21 (Exhibit 2 admitted into the record.) MR. SASSO: I suppose, I should make the further 22 motion to admit Exhibits 4, 5 and 6 as evidentiary 23 exhibits, not to be judicially noticed, but simply 24 25 accepted as evidence that the Commission can give whatever

Τ	weight the commission feets appropriate. They are
2	self-authenticating, and they either fall within the
3	exception to the hearsay rules' commercial publications or
4	they needn't, because the Commission has the discretion to
5	accept hearsay, in any event. So, we'd move their
6	admission as evidentiary exhibits, not to be taken
7	conclusively as facts established.
8	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I would entertain that,
9	but might I suggest we do it at a time the witnesses come
LO	forward who are relying on those, and we'll mark the
L1	exhibit associated with that testimony.
L2	MR. SASSO: Very well.
L3	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We were on yours. Is
_4	there any objection to Panda's list?
. 5	MR. SASSO: No.
L6	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We'll mark that as Exhibit
_7	3, and without objection, show it admitted.
.8	MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you.
.9	(Exhibit 3 marked for identification and
20	admitted into the record.)
21	MS. HART: Mr. Chairman?
22	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes.
23	MS. HART: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. The next
24	item that I would ask the Commission to consider is the
25	affidavit of publication of the notice that's required by

the statute that it was published in the county where the facility is proposed to be built. So, it was published in 2 "The Lakeland Ledger," and we typically make that 3 affidavit from the newspaper an exhibit in the proceeding. 4 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. We'll mark that as 5 Exhibit 4, affidavit of publication in the notice. 6 (Exhibit 4 marked for identification.) 7 MS. HART: And there are copies coming around. 8 9 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Any other preliminary 10 matters? Very well. Will all the witnesses who are anticipating testifying, please stand and raise your right 11 12 hand. (Witnesses jointly sworn.) 13 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We are beginning with your 14 first witness, Mr. Sasso, Mr. Crisp. 15 MR. SASSO: With the chairman's permission, I 16 would like to begin with a very brief opening statement, 17 try to get refocused on the case. 18 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry. I did not ask 19 about opening statements. We had agreed on opening 20 statements? Is it --21 MR. ELIAS: I don't recall that there was a 22 specific ruling addressing this issue at the prehearing 23 conference. So, as the presiding officer, it would be 24

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your determination.

brief.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We'll grant that. Be

MR. SASSO: Thank you.

Just last year, in its review of the electric utility 1999 10-year site plan, Staff said this: "If utilities hesitate to build new needed generating units, capacity shortages may become a certainty in the near future."

You may recall that in the reserve margin docket, Staff expressed grave concerns about the reserve margins of the utilities in Florida dropping below levels of 30, 40%; concerned that planning reserves were not higher, recommended that utilities use at least a 20% minimum planning reserve margin criterion.

To address Staff's concerns, Florida Power

Corporation and other utilities agreed to raise their

minimum reserve margin planning criterion to 20%. The

stipulation that was approved by the Commission states

"The 20% reserve margin planning criterion will be a

minimum. No maximum or cap will be represented or implied

by this criterion."

This was a very important part of the agreement to everybody involved, and this was to be understood to reflect the fact that utilities may, in their judgment, determine that they need more than 20%; that is, a minimum

of floor, in their planning judgment, for purposes of reliability of their systems.

The stipulation further provided that we would implement the 20% reserve margin criterion, quote, over a transition period of four years, making this fully effective no later than the summer of 2004. As part of the terms of that stipulation, all parties agreed that we would satisfy this criterion, quote, based on generating capacity owned by the IOUs or capacity for which there is a firm commitment to these IOUs.

Also, in 1999, we asked the Commission for a waiver of the bid rule, the RFP rule, with respect to this plan. In denying that, the Commission made a number of observations that are important, and I wish to remind the Commission of them.

The Commission stated, "Plan reserve margins are much lower than historically acceptable levels. The uncertainty as to what the reserve margin should be is exacerbated by the fact that a high percentage of the plan reserve margin is in the form of load management and other nonfirm loads." And the Commission pointed out that Florida Power, in particular, has relied on load management more than any other electric utility in the nation.

Well, Florida Power has now stepped up to the FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

plate, and it is proposing by its petition in this

proceeding to build a unit of 530 megawatts, the Hines 2

Unit by the winter of 2003, 2004, significantly as a

Florida Power-owned plant, the entire plant, all 530

megawatts would count toward the company's reserve margins

bringing our reserve margins back toward the levels that

the Staff and the Commission has indicated they would like

to see.

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This is a good project. It's a state-of-the-art, highly efficient natural gas-fired combined cycle power plant. By virtue of the fact that Florida Power had the foresight when developing the Hines 1 project to negotiate favorable contract options on equipment, Florida Power is able to develop this plant at a below market cost in the range of \$40 million, savings that inure to the benefit of its ratepayers.

It's going to be built on a site that has already been impacted by industrial uses, former phosphate mining site. It is the site where there is another power plant, Hines 1, where this will be collocated. This site has been pre-approved by the siting board for up to 3,000 megawatts of power plant capacity, which should streamline the permitting process and mitigate the risk of a delay in putting this project into service.

Also, by using that site, the company will be

able to secure additional cost savings, which will benefit its ratepayers. It'll be able to take advantage of shared facilities, such as an access road, cooling pond, effluent supply pipeline, water treatment, wastewater disposal, gas lateral, transmission facilities and buildings.

The plant will provide needed diversity for the company's system. The company has substantial purchase power capacity, supply-side resources, base load capacity, coal, nuclear. At this time, the best value trade-offs for Florida Power system is represented by an intermediate plant of this nature that has the flexibility and the responsiveness to provide intermediate service, but to switch to base load, if conditions warrant.

It will reduce the company's overall sulfur dioxide emissions for the company's fleet, reducing Florida Power's reliance on the market for purchasing SO2 emission credits to meet the company's overall emission targets.

While the plant is needed by the winter of 2003, 2004, it's important to understand that it's needed far beyond that. If you could picture a utility's need, like a wall, maybe 20 feet tall, 25 feet long, the resources that it needs to cover its load and provide reliability to the system, this is a chunk of that wall, say, a one-foot, two-foot, chunk of this wall that's going to go all the

way across all 25 feet.

And if this plant weren't built if, for example, we picked a short-term alternative, we could put in the other units that we have planned for 2005, 2007, 2009, but that wall's always going to be one foot shorter than it needs to be, because this is a long-term need to handle load growth and the demands of our system into the future.

In fact, our 10-year site plan shows that we will be adding additional resources in 2005, 2007, 2009, at which time the company will make resource selection decisions. Given the circumstances that exist at that time, based on the circumstances that exist at this time, this plant is the most cost-effective alternative available to the company.

We believe that the company has demonstrated this, and will demonstrate it in the course of the hearing. This has been concluded after an extensive internal process, the integrated resource planning process, and also after following this Commission's bid rule and testing the market by issuing the RFP in compliance with the Commission's bid rule.

In denying our request for a waiver of that rule, the Commission encouraged us to use that rule offering -- holding out the prospect of the company's obtaining advantages by following that rule, namely,

quoting from the Commission's decision, the company could avoid the potential for 11th-hour proposals and the possibility of an unsatisfied need. This would allow FPC to identify and evaluate all capacity alternatives, as well as reaching closure on the issue of

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2.0

Well, we've done that. The company's gone out to the markets, solicited bids, got proposals, evaluated those proposals, and has determined that this plant will be the most cost-effective alternative.

cost-effectiveness during the need determination process.

There's been some suggestion today that this method of using present worth revenue requirements has some sinister aspect to it or is designed to prejudice some other proposal. To the contrary, in its most recent need decision, this is what the Commission said about the use of the very method for comparing alternatives that the company used in this case. This is the Gulf Power decision in August of last year.

Upon consideration of the evidence, we find that Smith Unit 3, is the most cost-effective alternative available to Gulf to meet its need for adequate electricity at a reasonable price. As discussed in Section 3 above, we, historically, have used total dollar cumulative present worth revenue requirements basis for determining the cost-effectiveness of a proposed power

plant. Using this basis, Smith Unit 3 is expected to offer net present value savings of \$116 million over the next best alternative.

2.2

We believe, therefore, that Gulf's analysis of self-build and RFP projects resulted in Gulf selecting the most cost-effective alternative available in Smith Unit 3. This company followed the Commission's requirements and precedent and historical practice in evaluating the alternatives presented to it and made this decision.

In sum, as Staff has effectively urged and the Commission has urged, we have stepped up to the plate to propose building this plant. We believe it's a good project, and we're confident that on the basis of the evidence in this hearing this Commission will agree that our decision was a sound one and provide a favorable determination of need.

If we may proceed, we'll call our first witness at this time.

MS. BROWNLESS: Actually, wouldn't I be able to give an opening statement as well?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I was just going to ask that. Go right ahead.

MS. BROWNLESS: I want to put on the record my objection to allowing Mr. Sasso to give an opening statement. It was not discussed at the prehearing

conference. It was not subsequently discussed. I had no idea that this would be done and, therefore, had no opportunity to prepare such a statement.

Usually prehearing statements are given in tandem with closing argument, and they are in lieu of subsequent written briefs. The Commission has always taken the tact or traditionally has taken the tact, except or specifically provided by the prehearing officer, that written briefs following the proceeding would be in lieu of both opening and closing arguments.

So, I would ask to be allowed to make an opening argument. I want my objection to be established for the record, because I do think I am prejudiced at this late date by not having had an opportunity to prepare one. And I would also request that I be allowed to give a closing argument, because if we're going to have opening arguments, then, closing arguments are, indeed, in order, in addition to being able to file a brief. So, that's sort of my statement there.

I can, briefly, tell you where Panda is coming from. Basically, we believe that the RFP process engaged in by Power Corp. was predetermined, that the results of the evaluation, the methodologies used, the assumptions applied were not appropriate.

As a specific example of that, the fact that a FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

present worth revenue requirement was done over a 25-year period, rather than over a 5-year period or a 10-year period, in light of the turmoil in the electric market and in the wholesale market that's taking place at this time, was not appropriate and was not an appropriate analysis to evaluate the bids or, in fact, to evaluate Florida Power Corporation's Hines Unit 2 facility on its own merit, even

And finally, I would say that the evidence that is adduced and will be adduced at hearing will show that the decision to purchase the equipment associated with Hines Unit 2 was made prior to the date that the RFPs were issued; that is, prior to January 26th of the year 2000. And that is an indicia that the RFP was merely a formality and that the conclusion of Power Corp. was foregone, and they really had no intention of awarding the bid to anyone else.

Thank you.

if no bids had been submitted.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Very well. I'm going to defer ruling on your request for closing arguments until we conclude testimony. Hopefully, there may not be need for it. But if you want to pursue that, you can raise that again at that time.

MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: You may proceed.

MR. SASSO: We would call our first witness at this time, John B. Crisp, Ben Crisp.

Mr. Crisp has some confidential exhibits in sections of his testimony, and in accordance with the prehearing order, we are providing that to you in closed envelopes at this time.

I would also just note that under the prehearing order, to the extent that parties wish to rely on or refer to the confidential material in cross examining Mr. Crisp, that care be taken not to disclose the confidential material. And I would also note that Panda has waived confidentiality as to their material.

JOHN B. CRISP

was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power
Corporation and, having been duly sworn, testified as
follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. SASSO:

Q Would you state your name, position and business address, please.

A My name is John Benjamin Crisp. My business address is Florida Power Corporation, One Power Plaza, 263 13th Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida. I'm employed by Florida Power Corporation as the Director of Integrated Resource Planning and Load Forecasting.

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1	Q	Mr. Crisp, did you prepare and file direct
2	prefiled	testimony in this proceeding, both open testimony
3	and a cor	nfidential portion as well?
4	A	Yes, I did.
5	Q	And did you file a corrected version of the
6	confident	cial testimony?
7	A	Yes, I did.
8	Q	And did you also prepare and file, in this
9	proceedir	ng, certain exhibits identified in your prefiled
10	testimony	7?
11	A .	Yes.
12	Q	If I were to ask you the questions contained in
13	your pref	filed testimony today, would you provide the same
14	answers?	
15	A	Yes, I would.
16	Q	Do you have any changes or corrections that you
17	need to m	make to that testimony?
18	A	No, sir.
19	Q	Do you adopt your prefiled testimony as your
20	sworn tes	stimony before the Commission in this proceeding?
21	A	Yes, sir.
22		MR. SASSO: Mr. Chairman, I would request that
23	Mr. Crisp	's testimony be entered into the record as though
24	read.	
25		COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Without objection, show it

entered into the record as though read.

IN RE: PETITION FOR DETERMINATION OF NEED BY FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION FPSC DOCKET NO. _____

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. CRISP

1		I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.
2		
3	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
4	A.	My name is John B. Crisp, and my business address is Florida Power Corporation
5		One Power Plaza, 263 13 th Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida, 33701.
6		-
7	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what position?
8	A.	I am employed by Florida Power Corporation ("FPC" or the "Company"), as the
9		Director of Integrated Resource Planning and Load Forecasting.
10		
11	Q.	Please describe your duties and responsibilities with Florida Power
12		Corporation.
13	A.	My responsibilities include coordinating the analysis and development of load
14		forecasts and integrated resource plans ("IRPs") for the Company on an ongoing
15		basis. The IRP process consists of developing load forecasts and examining
16		supply-side and demand-side resources available to the Company on its existing
17		system and potentially available to the Company over its planning horizon to
18		determine and recommend to the Company's management changes or additions to
9		those resources to enable the Company to fulfill its obligation to serve. In this

Year Site Plan ("TYSP") documents that are filed with the Florida Public Service Commission ("PSC" or the "Commission") from time to time, in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. In my capacity as Director of Integrated Resource Planning and Load Forecasting, I presented the Company's 1999 TYSP filing to the Commission at the planning workshop scheduled for that purpose last year, I represented the Company in Docket No. 981890-EU, addressing the aggregate electric utility reserve margins planned for Peninsular Florida, and I oversaw the completion of the Company's most recent TYSP document, filed in April 2000.

Q.

A.

Please summarize your educational background and employment experience.

I attended the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, Georgia. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial and Systems Engineering in 1979. As part of the requirements for my job at Oglethorpe Power Corporation, I also completed Georgia Tech's International Management Executive Program in 1990.

My power industry employment began with Oglethorpe Power

Corporation in 1988, where I was involved in the management of generation

planning and construction, system operations and dispatch, operations planning,

load forecasting, integrated resource planning, and strategic and business

planning. I also developed and implemented strategies for asset leasing and fixed

price contract supply, and implemented an operations resource planning and

marketing system for sales of excess generation capacity and energy.

After leaving Oglethorpe Power in 1995, I joined an independent power producer, Tenaska Inc., as its Manager of Power Services Development. In this position, I was responsible for developing and marketing capacity and energy proposals for combustion turbine and combined cycle facilities that served wholesale requirements and cogeneration functions. In February 1997, I joined Dynegy Marketing and Trade (then known as Electric Clearinghouse) in a start-up position in their Atlanta field office. In this position, I coordinated the development and implementation of power marketing strategies in the Southeast Reliability Council ("SERC") and the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council ("FRCC") regions. I was responsible for market analysis, deal identification and prioritization, capacity and energy pricing, negotiations, portfolio balance, and achievement of revenue and profit objectives. I also assisted Dynegy in the development of commercial marketing alliances, power plant and asset acquisition, merchant market evaluation, merchant plant siting, power plant marketing, and strategic asset deployment. In May 1999, I joined FPC as its Director of Integrated Resource Planning and Load Forecasting. II. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding? I am testifying on behalf of FPC, in support of its Petition for a Determination of Need, (1) to provide an overview of the "Hines 2" power plant that FPC proposes

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Q.

A.

A.	The Hines 2 power plant will be a state-of-the-art, natural gas-fired, combined
	cycle power plant with a nominal rating of 530 MW. FPC will build the plant at
	the Hines Energy Complex ("HEC") site in Polk County, Florida. The Company
	proposes to place the plant into commercial operation by November 30, 2003.
	The plant will use distillate oil as a backup fuel source. The plant will be a highly
	efficient unit with a projected average heat rate of 6,975 Btu/kWh. Although the
	Company has previously obtained Site Certification from the Florida Siting Board
	for the HEC in order to build the Hines 1 power plant (and for 3,000 MW of
	ultimate site capacity), we are seeking at this time a supplemental Site
	Certification for the purpose of building the Hines 2 generating unit.
	The estimated total direct cost for building the unit will be \$197.6 million,
	and our estimated transmission and interconnection costs will be \$5.6 million.
	We believe that the Hines 2 plant will enable the Company to meet the
	reliability and economic needs of our ratepayers during its 25 years of expected
	service and that it will provide a superior source of efficient, low-cost power to
	our ratepayers during that time. The Hines 2 plant will be fully committed to
	meeting these needs.
	IV. NEED FOR THE HINES 2 POWER PLANT.
Q.	Please explain FPC's need for the proposed Hines 2 power plant.
A.	I am sponsoring and filing with my testimony a detailed Need Study (Exhibit
	IRC-1) that explains in detail how and why the Company arrived at its

determination to seek approval from the Commission to build the Hines 2 plant.

The information and data set forth in our Need Study have been prepared or assembled by FPC's Integrated Resource Planning and Load Forecasting

Department, and provide the basis for our planning work and conclusions. As we discuss in our Need Study, the Company needs the Hines 2 power plant for several reasons.

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- First, the Company needs Hines 2 to maintain electric system 1. reliability and integrity. FPC has recently agreed to increase its Reserve Margin planning criterion from a minimum of 15 percent to a minimum of 20 percent. effective in the summer of 2004. (Please see App. C to FPC's Need Study). The Company needs to add substantial new capacity to its system in order to meet this planning objective. Although the Company wanted to have the leeway to implement this new planning criterion as late as the summer of 2004, in our planning judgment we believe that it will be important to achieve this planning criterion by the winter of 2003/04. By putting the Hines 2 unit in service by November 30, 2003, we will meet this goal. As described more fully in the detailed Need Study (JBC-1), the Hines 2 unit will enable the Company to maintain planning reserves above the 20 percent minimum during the winter of 2003/04 and ensuing periods, and the Company should not need to build or contract for additional supply-side resources until 2005 in order to meet or exceed its 20 percent minimum Reserve Margin planning criterion.
- 2. Second, in order to meet its Reserve Margin planning criterion, and to comply with the directives of the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Act ("FEECA"), the Company has relied increasingly over the last decade upon dispatchable demand-side resources to reduce the "firm" load that must be protected by planning reserves. This has included placing a large number of willing customers on load-management or interruptible service in exchange for reduced tariffs. Due to the Company's experience with its Residential Energy Management program over the last two years (i.e., attrition by customers due to dissatisfaction with service interruptions), the Company believes that it is prudent (from a financial and reliability perspective) to reduce its reliance on dispatchable demand-side alternatives. Accordingly, as developed more fully in the Company's recent Demand-Side Management ("DSM") Plan filing and the TYSP, FPC has revised its Residential Energy Management program in favor of adding more supply-side generating capacity to its total reserves.

This is significant for two reasons: (a) We are facing a period of some uncertainty about how the Company's Energy Management program will be received by our residential customers, which creates the need, in our judgment, for more "insurance" in the form of additional hard generating assets in our fleet, and (b) it is our judgment, in any event, that the Company should carry more supply-side assets as part of its total reserves than it has in the past. This is the reason the Company projected in its recent TYSP filing a stepped-down reliance on demand-side reserves. (See App. D to FPC's Need Study, JBC-1, at pp. 15-20). The upshot of this is that, although FPC continues to believe that certain, specific demand-side programs provide an important and cost-effective resource, FPC will be counting more in the future on generating units to meet its customers'

needs than on the willingness of customers to accept frequent curtailments in service.

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To illustrate, for the winter of 2003/04, FPC's estimated firm load at time of peak load is 8,231 MW and its estimated non-firm peak load is 1,150 MW, which results in an estimated total peak load of 9,381 MW. Without the Hines 2 plant in service, FPC's firm supply-side resources (power plants on its system and firm power purchase agreements) would be 9,748 MW, or 1,517 MW greater than the estimated firm peak load. Because the Company calculates its Reserve Margin based on the relationship between only firm load and firm capacity available to serve that load, FPC's Reserve Margin (without Hines 2) would be 18 percent (based on reserves of 1,517 MW). The relationship between FPC's firm supply-side resources and its estimated total load (firm and non-firm) would be much lower, however. Specifically, FPC would have only 367 MW of firm capacity reserves in excess of estimated total peak load. This demonstrates that, in the event of weather extremes or unavailable capacity, we would have to expect a significant number of customers who participate in FPC's Energy Management program to willingly accept their non-firm service so that we could support the remaining firm load with our firm supply-side resources.

The PSC Staff on occasion has examined the relationship between (a) our firm supply-side resources and (b) the combined total of those resources and our demand-side resources. (This combined total is sometimes called "total reserves," as distinguished from our "Reserve Margin," which measures only the relationship between firm capacity and <u>firm</u> load.) Using this approach, in the

winter of 2003/04 (without Hines 2), less than one fourth of FPC's "total reserves" would consist of firm capacity. This is simply another way of showing that, with the current resource mix, the Company has expected customers participating in the Company's Energy Management program to willingly accept their non-firm service provisions in order to be able to provide firm service to the remaining firm customers with available firm capacity. In the past, the Staff has been critical of the Company's reliance on dispatchable demand-side resources to make up a significant part of the Company's total reserves. By building Hines 2, the Company will reduce its reliance on demand-side resources. Thus, in the winter of 2003, with Hines 2 in service, the Company will be able to increase the portion of its total reserves attributable to firm capacity to almost one half (45 percent). The Company thus needs the Hines 2 plant to enhance in this manner its electric system reliability and integrity.

- 3. Third, the Hines 2 plant will meet the Company's need to be able to provide to its customers adequate electricity at a reasonable cost. Specifically, the Hines 2 plant will meet FPC's economic need to realize fuel savings that can be achieved through the addition of a state-of-the-art gas-fired, combined cycle unit to its fleet. FPC estimates conservatively that it will achieve fuel savings in the range of \$40 million per year from the Hines 2 plant.
- 4. Finally, the Hines 2 unit will meet FPC's need for electric system reliability and integrity, and the Company's need for sufficient resources to provide adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, in the further sense that the plant will add diversity to the Company's supply-side mix. Taking into account the

Company's demand and energy requirements (i.e., load shape, load factors and seasonal peaking characteristics), the Company has ample baseload and peaking capacity, including purchased power resources. Baseload resources include nuclear, coal, coal-by-wire, and cogeneration contracts priced on the basis of coal units. The potential additions to FPC's fleet that generate the best value tradeoffs at this time are resources that are flexible and responsive enough to meet the challenges of intermediate service, and yet capable of shifting to baseload operations as needed if prevailing economic or operating conditions warrant the shift. Combined cycle plants are very cost effective and well suited for this service regime. The proposed Hines 2 unit is a dual-fuel capable combined cycle unit that will meet all of these operating requirements, increase the fleet's fuel diversity, and provide a cost-effective means to meet clean air compliance requirements. FPC has only two other comparable units (Hines 1 and Tiger Bay) in its fleet. The Hines 2 unit addition will serve the Company's need to maintain appropriate fuel and operating diversity in its fleet, which will thereby enhance the reliability and cost-effectiveness of the Company's generation system as a whole.

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V. THE COMPANY'S INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCESS.

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21 Q. Please explain FPC's Integrated Resource Planning Process.

22 A. FPC uses an IRP process to determine the most cost-effective mix of supply-side 23 and demand-side alternatives that will reliably satisfy the Company's future energy needs. We have explained this process at some length in our Need Study and in our TYSP (April 2000), which we are submitting as Appendix D to FPC's Need Study (JBC-1).

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For planning purposes, we begin with two basic reliability measures: (1) a minimum Reserve Margin planning criterion of 15 percent, no later than the winter of 2003/04, replaced by a minimum 20 percent Reserve Margin planning criterion, commencing no later than the summer of 2004, and (2) an assisted Loss of Load Probability ("LOLP") criterion of one day in ten years (sometimes expressed as 0.1 days per year). The Reserve Margin criterion is deterministic and provides a measure of FPC's ability to meet its forecasted seasonal peak firm load. The LOLP criterion is probabilistic, and provides a measure of FPC's ability to meet its load throughout the year taking into consideration unit failures, unit maintenance, and assistance from other utilities. Typically, we will be driven to add supply-side resources by our Reserve Margin planning criterion before our LOLP criterion would become implicated. But the LOLP criterion provides a meaningful supplemental reliability measure. Of course, we must also exercise planning judgment to take into account other facts, information, and assumptions that may not be captured fully in these planning criteria that may nonetheless have a bearing on electric system reliability and integrity, including, for example, our experience with our DSM programs and with the actual performance of our generating units.

As we discuss in the TYSP and Need Study documents, as a part of the planning process, the Company develops forecasts, including demand and energy,

fuel prices, and economic assumptions. (These are addressed more fully in the Need Study and at pp. 83-85 of our recent TYSP). We then identify potential supply-side resource alternatives and collect extensive cost and operating data for the purpose of modeling these alternatives. We pre-screen the generation alternatives to isolate those generation technologies that are commercially feasible and both technologically and economically compatible with FPC's system for further, more detailed analysis.

Next, we use the proprietary PROVIEW optimization program to evaluate economic issues associated with various generation alternatives. With this optimization program, we are able to (a) evaluate a multitude of potential resource plans generated from combinations of future resource additions that meet system reliability criteria, (b) assess the relative economics (revenue requirements) of each plan, and (c) examine other system constraints such as environmental requirements (for example, SO₂ compliance). PROVIEW will rank all resource plans by system revenue requirements, with the plan with the lowest cumulative present worth revenue requirements ("CPWRR") ranked first, over the study period. Through this process, we develop the Base Optimal Supply-Side Plan. (Please see our Need Study, JBC-1, for a more detailed discussion of our supply-side screening procedure.)

Just as we evaluate potential supply-side resources, we conduct a careful screening of demand-side resources as well. Extensive analysis was performed during the DSM Goals and DSM Plan proceedings (Docket Nos. 971005-EG and 991789-EG, respectively) to assess the projected cost, performance, viability, and

cost-effectiveness of a wide range of dispatchable and non-dispatchable DSM options. We use the demand-side screening model DSVIEW to conduct the cost-effectiveness evaluation.

The Base Optimal Supply-Side Plan is used to establish avoidable units for cost effectiveness screening of future demand-side resources. We then test each future demand-side alternative individually in this plan over the DSM study period to determine the benefit or detriment that the addition of the demand-side resource provides to the overall system. DSVIEW calculates the benefits and the costs for each demand-side measure evaluated and reports the appropriate benefit-to-cost ratios for the Rate Impact Measure ("RIM"), the Total Resource Cost Test ("TRC"), and the Participant Test. We then bundle together the demand-side programs that pass all three tests of cost-effectiveness to create demand-side portfolios.

In December 1999, FPC presented its proposed DSM plan and strategies, together with the results of its demand-side screening analysis, to the Commission for review and approval. We are including our DSM filing herewith as Appendix K to our Need Study, JBC-1. The Commission approved FPC's DSM filing on April 17, 2000, by Order No. PSC-00-0750-PAA-EG. We are filing that Order herewith as Appendix L to our Need Study, JBC-1.

Once we have analyzed supply-side and demand-side alternatives, we then optimize these together to formulate an Integrated Optimal Plan. To do this, we assimilate the cost effective DSM programs identified in the DSM screening process and then re-optimize the supply-side resource options that are available to

meet the Company's reliability criteria over the planning period. In so doing, we identify the ten-year plan that provides the lowest revenue requirements for FPC's ratepayers while still providing reliable, efficient service.

We then test the plan that provides the lowest revenue requirements using sensitivity analyses to make sure it is the most cost-effective plan. We evaluate the economics of the plan under high and low forecast scenarios for load, fuel, and financial assumptions to ensure that the plan does not unduly burden the Company or its ratepayers in the future. A sound plan, based on our sensitivities, will be retained; an unsound one will be returned to the process to be reevaluated. Through this process, we establish our Base Expansion Plan.

We may reach a preliminary conclusion, through this process, that the Company should make a significant resource commitment, such as building a power plant or entering into a firm power purchase arrangement. At that point, the Company analyzes more detailed cost estimates, technical, financial, corporate, and regulatory considerations to determine the best course of action to pursue.

VI. IDENTIFICATION OF HINES 2 AS THE NEXT-PLANNED GENERATING ALTERNATIVE.

Q. Please explain how the Company identified the Hines 2 power plant as its next-planned generating alternative.

Through the IRP process I have just described, we developed a Base Expansion Plan calling for the addition of three combustion turbine units at the Intercession City Site by December 2000 (currently in development) followed by the projected combined cycle expansion of the HEC with Units 2 through 5, which are forecast to be in service by November 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009, respectively. These new HEC units will be state-of-the-art combined cycle units similar to HEC Unit 1 (which is currently in service). As new advances in combined cycle technologies mature, FPC will continue to examine the merits of these new alternatives to ensure the lowest possible expansion costs.

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We performed sensitivity analyses on load, fuel, and financial forecasts with respect to this base plan. We concluded that the base plan was robust concerning changes in load, fuel, and financial forecasts. The low load forecast sensitivity required less combined cycle generation, and the high load forecast indicated that we would need to add more combined cycle and combustion turbine units to our system.

Our sensitivity runs did not suggest that any significant reconsideration of the base plan was necessary or appropriate. The low fuel forecast did not point to any changes to the base plan either. The high fuel forecast indicated a potential increase in benefits for future advanced technology combined cycle units (as the technologies mature) versus the current state-of-the-art combined cycle units but did not suggest a change in the next-planned unit. When we held the current differential price of oil and gas to coal constant over time, this pointed toward a slight decrease in the value for combined cycle units, but again, did not suggest a

change in the next-planned unit. The variances resulting from these fuel sensitivities were not significant enough to consider departing from the Base Expansion Plan or to reconsider other alternatives to Hines 2 as the next-planned generation addition.

Subject to identifying superior opportunities by issuing a Request for Proposals, we concluded that the Hines 2 plant was our preferred next-planned generating alternative. We were able to reach this conclusion based on the modeling and other evaluation that I have already described.

VII. FPC'S REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS.

A.

Q. Please describe FPC's efforts to solicit proposals from other supply-side providers.

In accordance with PSC Rule 25-22.082, FPC issued a Request for Proposals ("RFP") on January 26, 2000, soliciting proposals for other generating resources that might prove superior to Hines 2 as a supply-side alternative. (See App. P to the Need Study, JBC-1). We filed a copy of this RFP with the PSC on January 26, 2000. (See JBC-2).

I should point out that we engaged Mr. Alan Taylor of PHB Hagler Bailly

– an expert in utility industry resource planning and solicitations – to consult with

us concerning our RFP and evaluation process and to help us elicit and obtain

superior supply-side contract opportunities. Mr. Taylor is filing testimony in this

proceeding about our RFP, solicitation process, and evaluation of proposals.

In our RFP, we explained that we had identified Hines 2 as our next-planned generating unit, and we invited interested parties to make alternative proposals to the Company that may offer superior value and other attributes. We purposely set forth very few limitations in the RFP in order to encourage utilities and developers to submit creative proposals to us. We encouraged (but did not require) interested parties to provide notice to us by February 10, 2000, regarding their intent to submit a proposal, and we set up a pre-bid meeting with interested persons (also not required) on February 18, 2000, at the Tampa Airport Marriott to provide an opportunity for interested persons to ask questions and to discuss the RFP.

Thirteen companies submitted notices of intent to bid on the project, and representatives of twelve entities attended the pre-bid meeting. Also, we invited the PSC Staff to attend the pre-bid meeting, and Roland Floyd did in fact attend. At the meeting, we elaborated on the RFP and encouraged open discussion by all participants (while providing for opportunities to make confidential inquiries to the Company as well). Among other matters, we indicated in response to questions raised before and during the meeting that we would entertain proposals by bidders to build a generating unit at FPC's HEC.

In the RFP, we identified an RFP contact person (Michael D. Rib) to handle inquiries about the RFP, and we set forth his address, phone number, fax number, and email address. We provided answers to various inquiries during the time before submission of bids and circulated information that we thought might be of general interest to all bidders.

1		In our RFP, we indicated that proposals were due by March 27, 2000.
2		Although many more potential bidders had expressed an intention to bid, two
3		bidders ultimately submitted proposals for our consideration, whom I will call
4		Bidder A and Bidder B in the public portion of my testimony. Their complete
5		proposals and information concerning our evaluation of these proposals have been
6		submitted in the Confidential Section of the Need Study, (Confidential) JBC-3,
7		filed under seal with the PSC, and further discussed in the confidential portion of
8		my testimony, in deference to their requests for confidential treatment of the
9		terms of their proposals.
10		Other bidders advised us informally prior to the due date that they could
11		not offer an alternative that could compete with Hines 2.
12		
13		VIII. THE EVALUATION PROCESS.
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15	Q.	Did you evaluate the proposals you received?
16	A.	Yes, we did.
17		
18	Q.	Please describe the evaluation process that you followed.
19	A.	We began by following up with each bidder to request information that we had
20		asked for in the RFP but that the bidders had not included in their initial
21		proposals. In some instances, we sought clarifications of the proposals.
22		With the benefit of the clarifying information we received, we then

the PROSCREEN and PROSYM models, and we carefully evaluated the nonprice attributes as well.

The Hines 2 alternative proved to be significantly superior to the two proposals FPC received on the basis of economic factors alone, calling for significantly lower revenue requirements over the life of the project. The results of our economic evaluations are set forth in Appendices 5 and 6 to the Confidential Section of the Need Study, (Confidential) JBC-3. Likewise, both proposals proved significantly disadvantageous in comparison to Hines 2 based on non-price attributes. The results of our analysis of the non-price attributes of each proposal are set forth in Appendices 7 and 8 to the Confidential Section of the Need Study, (Confidential) JBC-3. In fact, even if the proposals had been even with Hines 2 on economic factors (which they were not), Hines 2 would provide superior value and reliability to our ratepayers based on non-price attributes alone.

Based on this evaluation, we recommended to FPC's management that the Company proceed with the Hines 2 power plant. We promptly notified Bidders A and B that we would not be able to proceed with their projects.

IX. MOST COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE.

Q. Is the Hines 2 power plant the Company's most cost-effective alternative for meeting its need?

Yes, it is. As I have described, the Company conducted a careful screening of various other supply-side alternatives as part of its IRP process before identifying Hines 2 as its next-planned generating alternative. We were able to screen out less cost-effective supply-side alternatives, identifying Hines 2 as the most cost-effective alternative available to us.

In issuing the RFP, we hoped to elicit superior, more cost-effective power purchase agreement opportunities, but we were unable to do so. The two proposals that we did receive proved to be considerably less cost-effective than Hines 2. In addition, during the RFP process, we were advised informally by would-be bidders that they were unable to offer proposals that could compete effectively on a cost basis with Hines 2. This provided further assurance that we were on the right track in selecting Hines 2 as our next-planned generating alternative.

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X. CONSERVATION MEASURES.

A.

Q. Did FPC attempt to mitigate its need for the proposed power plant by pursuing conservation measures reasonably available to it?

Yes, we did. In fact, as I have described, the Company has pushed the envelope in testing demand-side resources prior to adding hard generating assets to its existing fleet. For the reasons we have given, we have concluded that we have reached a practical limit, encompassing both reliability concerns and cost-effectiveness issues, on the portion of FPC's resource mix that can be satisfied

with load control measures like the Energy Management program. FPC's recent modifications to the Energy Management program will help the Company achieve and maintain a more appropriate balance of supply-side and demand-side resources by limiting the overall growth of the Energy Management program as supply-side resources are added and improve overall program cost-effectiveness.

XI. BENEFIT TO THE STATE.

A.

Q. Is the Hines 2 plant consistent with the needs of Peninsular Florida?

Yes, the Hines 2 power plant will assist FPC in meeting its minimum 20 percent planned Reserve Margin and will also assist Peninsular Florida in maintaining planning reserve levels above the 15 percent minimum level targeted for the FRCC region. In the (current) timeframe of this resource decision, all of the significant utilities in the FRCC appear to be moving to reinforce their system reserves, and, as a result, there have not been underutilized assets available to purchase from other utilities. The absence of other utilities offering capacity for sale, as well as the additional RFP announcements that have occurred since our RFP was announced, further reinforces the consistency of this addition with the capacity needs of Peninsular Florida.

XII.	CONSE	QUENCES	OF DELAY.
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Q. What will be the consequences of delay in implementing the Hines 2 project? A. The most significant consequences of delaying this resource addition would be (1) the additional risk imposed on FPC's customers resulting from the overall performance of and the transition in the Company's load management programs, (2) the loss of significant fuel savings associated with Hines 2, and (3) the loss of system benefits, for example, fuel and system diversity, flowing from the Hines 2 plant. FPC has estimated these delay cost impacts to range from \$40-70 Million over a one to two year delay, respectively. However, this attempt to quantify the deferred revenue requirements simplistically for a delay in implementation of this

XIII. CONCLUSION.

facility ignores a wealth of benefits that this option offers at this time.

A.

Q. Please summarize the benefits of the Hines 2 power plant.

FPC needs the Hines 2 power plant to maintain its electric system reliability and integrity and to provide its ratepayers with adequate electricity at a reasonable cost. By building the plant, FPC will be able to meet its commitment to increase its Reserve Margins, and it will do so by improving not just the quantity, but also the quality, of its total reserves – adding more hard generating assets to the Company's overall resource mix. The plant will add diversity to FPC's fleet of generating assets in terms of fuel, technology, age, and functionality of the unit.

9	A.	Yes, it does.
8	Q.	Does this conclude your testimony?
7		
6		FPC's fleet and to Peninsular Florida.
5		exactly this kind of power resource. We are pleased to be able to add this plant to
4		benign installation that will be located on a site substantially pre-approved for
3		its needs. The plant will be a state-of-the art, fuel efficient, environmentally
2		FPC selected the Hines 2 plant as its most cost-effective alternative for meeting
1		Having exhausted conservation measures reasonably available to the Company,

1	MR. SASSO: Also, Mr. Crisp has with his
2	testimony three exhibits, JBC-1, 2 and 3, the third being
3	the confidential exhibit. We would request that they be
4	marked at this time as a composite exhibit which, I
5	believe, would be number 4.
6	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Actually, we marked the
7	affidavit as Exhibit 4. Do you want the confidentials to
8	be a composite with the other two or
9	MR. SASSO: I think so, unless the chairman
10	prefers to separate it out.
11	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Staff, if that works for
12	you, that's fine with me.
13	MS. HART: That's fine.
14	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: You want the confidential
15	the same exhibit as the regular?
16	MS. HART: That's fine.
17	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Show that as
18	composite Exhibit 5.
19	(Exhibit 5 marked for identification.)
20	BY MR. SASSO:
21	Q Mr. Crisp, have you prepared a summary of your
22	testimony?
23	A Yes, I have.
24	Q Would you present that, please, to the
25	Commissioners?

1 A Yes, sir.

2.4

Good afternoon, Commissioners. My name is Ben Crisp, and I'm the Director of Integrated Resource

Planning and Load Forecasting for Florida Power

Corporation. I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and to testify in support of our proposed Hines 2 power plant.

The Hines 2 power plant will be a state-of-the-art, natural gas-fired combined cycle power plant with a nominal heat rating of 530 megawatts. We propose to build the plant at the Hines energy complex in Polk County. The company has previously obtained site certification from the Florida siting board for the Hines complex in order to build what we now call Hines 1 and also for 3,000 megawatts of ultimate site capacity.

We're seeking, at this time, a supplemental site certification for the purpose of building Hines 2. We plan to put Hines 2 into commercial operation by November 30th, 2003. We've been able to negotiate very favorable contract terms on the equipment, which will enable us to do this at a significantly reduced cost, provided we proceed on our current schedule.

The plant will use distillate oil. as a back-up fuel source. It will be a highly-efficient unit with a projected heat rate of 6,975 BTUs per kilowatt hour. We

believe that the Hines 2 plant will enable the company to meet the reliability and economic needs of our ratepayers and that it will provide a superior source of efficient low-cost power to our ratepayers.

In our planning judgment, and after careful consideration of supply-side and demand-side alternatives, we have concluded that we need the Hines 2 Unit for several compelling reasons.

First, the company needs Hines 2 to maintain electric system reliability and integrity. We recently agreed to increase our reserve margin planning criteria from a minimum of 15% to a minimum of 20%, effective no later than the summer of 2004. We have concluded in our planning judgment that it will be important to achieve this planning criterion by the winter of 2003, 2004. By putting Hines 2 in service by November 30th of 2003, we will meet this goal.

In order to meet our reserve margin planning criterion and to comply with the directives of the Florida Energy Efficiency Conservation Act, we have relied increasingly over the last decade upon dispatchable demand-side resources to reduce the firm load that must be protected by planning reserves.

This has included placing a large number of willing customers on load management or interruptible

service in exchange for reduced tariffs. We have suffered attrition from our residential energy management program over the last two years, due to customer dissatisfaction with service interruptions. So, we believe that it will be necessary from both a financial and reliability perspective to reduce our reliance on dispatchable demand-side alternatives. Building Hines 2 will help us reduce our reliance on demand-side alternatives.

We also need the Hines 2 Unit to enable the company to continue to provide its customers with adequate electricity at a reasonable cost. Specifically, the Hines 2 plant will meet FPC's economic need to realize substantial fuel savings that can be achieved through the addition of a state-of-the-art, gas-fired combined cycle unit to its fleet. We conservatively estimate that we can achieve fuel savings in the range of \$40 million per year from this proposed unit.

Finally, the Hines 2 Unit will meet the company's need for electric system reliability and integrity and the company's need for sufficient resources to provide adequate electricity at a reasonable cost in the further sense that the plant will add diversity to the company's supply-side mix. The company currently has significant base load and peaking capacity. Our system will benefit most by adding the Hines 2 plant at this time

in order to provide added flexibility and intermediate service capacity.

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The last point I would like to mention is that we're satisfied that the Hines 2 Unit provides the most cost-effective solution to our needs. We have undertaken a comprehensive look at supply-side and demand-side alternatives as part of our integrated resource planning process.

Having identified the Hines 2 plant as our next planned unit, we then tested the market to try to get better value for our company and its ratepayers. We issued an RFP in compliance with this Commission's rules and, thereafter, worked actively with parties who might be interested in responding to our RFP. We received two proposals.

We carefully evaluated what they submitted and concluded that the Hines 2 Unit was superior to either proposal on both price and nonprice attributes. All in all, the company needs the Hines 2 Unit for all the reasons I've discussed, and we're confident that the Hines 2 Unit is the most cost-effective solution for our need. That being the case, we respectfully ask that the Commission grant a favorable determination of need for the Hines 2 power plant.

Thank you.

MR. SASSO: Mr. Chairman, we tender Mr. Crisp for cross examination.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Ms. Brownless.

MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you. I want to make sure that I understand what can be discussed. I do not intend to discuss any of the data that is associated with what Florida Power Corporation has identified as Bidder B.

With regard to Panda's own bid and, I think, we were identified in the public portion of the testimony as Bidder A, we waive confidentiality, and we will be discussing that in detail, because we are the person who can waive it, and we're willing to.

What I need to know from Florida Power

Corporation's counsel is, is Florida Power Corporation

willing to waive confidentiality with regard to the data

associated with its own unit; for example, the PWRR data

contained in certain Staff interrogatories with regards to

the Hines Unit 2?

MR. SASSO: We may need to be more specific. I don't think we have a problem, if we're talking about runs that concern Panda. To the extent you're talking about runs that concern Bidder B, then we would have a constraint.

MS. BROWNLESS: No. We do not intend to ask any questions at all about Bidder B's bid or any specifics of

Bidder B's bid. These would be the PWRR runs that were provided to Staff that show PWRR for Hines Unit 2 and PWRR for our Panda projects.

MR. SASSO: Yeah, that would be fine. We do have a confidentiality issue with respect to certain other exhibits, as you know, for which we requested confidential classification.

MS. BROWNLESS: Sure. I think, I would point out here that there is an exhibit which, I believe, was Exhibit Number 8 that deals with a November 15th of 1999's strategic presentation. I'm not sure whether all the data contained therein, because it does reference some Siemens Westinghouse numbers, would be subject to the Siemens Westinghouse confidentiality agreement. And I certainly am willing to refer the Commissioners to the exhibits and let them look at the exhibits themselves without mentioning the numbers.

MR. SASSO: That exhibit is confidential, not only because of its relationship to that vendor, but also the company's internal information. And so, we would request that any discussion of that be generic or indirect. The Commission and Staff does have the exhibit, but that would be covered by confidentiality.

MS. BROWNLESS: Okay. So, you would be asserting it?

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MR. SASSO: Yes, we would be asserting it as to that exhibit. And I'm a little uncomfortable talking about this in blanket terms. Certainly, to the extent that you wish to talk about PWRR runs, we don't anticipate any difficulty there.

The reason we classify that as confidential is because it related to Bidder A and Bidder B. And, obviously, your own material is open now and other Bidder B stuff would be confidential, and then, there were some other specified interrogatory responses and other proprietary information that we made available under confidentiality request that we would also want to protect.

MS. BROWNLESS: Okay. And what I propose to do, Mr. Sasso, is obviously provide you with a copy of the exhibits or the material that I would be seeking to ask questions about, give you a chance to look at it, and then go forward, and I'll try to be as generic as possible.

MR. SASSO: I apologize for having this discussion between counsel, Mr. Chairman, but if that's an agreeable procedure to you, that will work for us.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Sounds like it works.

Let's at least proceed that way. If we run into problems,

we'll deal with them as we go.

MS. BROWNLESS: Thank you.

CROSS EXAMINATION 1 BY MS. BROWNLESS: 2 3 Good afternoon, Mr. Crisp. Good afternoon. 4 I want to discuss for a minute the origin of 5 this RFP process; and, if I could, refer to what's been 6 officially noticed as order number 990232, and I don't 7 know if you've been provided with a copy of that or not. 8 9 I gave a copy to your counsel. MR. SASSO: Can you provide a more user-friendly 10 11 description of it? 12 MS. BROWNLESS: That's the notice of proposed 13 agency action order denying petition for rule waiver. 14 MR. SASSO: Thank you. MS. BROWNLESS: Sure. 15 MR. SASSO: Would you like Mr. Crisp to have a 16 17 copy? MS. BROWNLESS: May I, please? Thank you. 18 19 MR. SASSO: I've provided him with the copy you I noticed it had some markings on it. 20 21 MS. BROWNLESS: Those markings are my markings. Those are not the -- obviously, the FPSC reporter didn't 22 include those original markings, and we'll be glad to 23 clarify that for the record. 24

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BY MS. BROWNLESS:

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1	Q Mr. Crisp, my understanding is that on October
2	20th of 1998, Florida Power Corporation filed a request to
3	waive the bidding rule; was that correct?
4	A That's correct.
5	Q And as support for its waiver, it indicated that
6	it believed it had unique cost scheduling site
7	environmental and utility-controlled advantages associated
8	with Hines Unit 2 that could not be or would not be
9	available to it from another bidder; is that correct?
10	A It does not reference would not be available
11	from another bidder.
12	Q Okay. So, it was not your contention that you
13	couldn't that your unit did not your contention was
14	that your unit did not provide unique cost scheduling site
15	environmental or utility control advantages?
16	MR. SASSO: Mr. Chairman, I have an objection.
17	Ms. Brownless hasn't established a foundation that this
18	witness was involved in the request for a bid waiver that
19	he has knowledge about what she's asking.
20	MS. BROWNLESS: Be glad to do that.
21	BY MS. BROWNLESS:
22	Q Mr. Crisp, do you have knowledge of the bid that
23	took place at
24	A No, I do not.
25	Q I'm sorry of the request for rule waiver

1	submitted by Power Corp. in October of 1998?
2	A I was not employed by Florida Power Corp. at
3	that point and time. I do have a supervisory level or
4	have been informed of issues surrounding that, though.
5	Q Okay. So, you would not be aware of the reasons
6	that reported the rule waiver request or would you?
7	A Not in detail, no.
8	Q Okay. So, you wouldn't know whether the request
9	was based upon the fact that you had a contract with
10	Siemens Westinghouse for below-market price combustion
11	combined cycle units?
12	A I am aware of that contract, but I'm also aware
13	that even though we had that contract option, we
14	entertained bids from other suppliers to see to
15	continue to test the market.
16	Q And you believe that took place in October 20th
17	of 1998 when you asked for the rule waiver from the bid
18	rule?
19	A Requests for bids, requests for information from
20	suppliers of other generation equipment go on, on a
21	regular basis.
22	Q Okay. So, it's I'm just trying to get this
23	straight.
24	Is it your testimony that you have no knowledge
25	of the facts that supported Power Corp's request for a

1	waiver of the rule in October of 1998?
2	A As I stated before, I have a high level
3	understanding of what happened. I was not involved with
4	the details.
5	Q Well, okay. Based upon the level of
6	understanding that you have, did you understand that one
7	of the reasons that you had that you wanted to waive
8	the rule was because you believed you had a below-market
9	priced combined cycle unit available to you?
10	A I believe that we did have an option that
11	provided some unique cost attributes, yes.
12	Q Okay, so, that's a yes, that was one of the
13	reasons?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Okay. Did you believe at the time that the
16	desired in-service date of the unit which, I think, at
17	that time was 2001, would be something that you could
18	accomplish that no one else could?
19	MR. SASSO: Objection. Ms. Brownless is using
20	the term "you" rather loosely in asking Mr. Crisp what he
21	believed at the time. He said he wasn't employed at the
22	time.
23	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Can you
24	MS. BROWNLESS: I'll restate the question.
25	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: restate the question?

Very well.

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BY MS. BROWNLESS:

- Q Do you believe that Florida Power Corporation or is it your understanding that Florida Power Corporation was of the opinion that the unique Hines site and the fact that it was previously permitted with DEP would allow it to bring its unit on-line in a very expeditious manner?
 - A I don't know the answer to that.
- Q You don't know whether that was a rationale or not?
 - A I don't know if that was the entire rationale.
- Q That's not the question. The question is was that one rationale, to your knowledge, that Florida Power Corporation believe supported its rule waiver request?
- A I believe that there were specific cost benefits to the option. I believe that there was a need that was identified. And from the standpoint that there was a need that was identified and that there were cost options that were very beneficial, we were proceeding with the bid waiver.
- Q Would you agree with the statement, and do you agree, is it your opinion, that at the time, on October 20th of 1998, Power Corp believed that the Hines Unit 2 unit was its most cost-effective available option?
 - MR. SASSO: I object to the question. It's not

really sensible to ask Mr. Crisp whether it's his opinion that Florida Power believed something at the time.

MS. BROWNLESS: Only his understanding. He said he had some knowledge of the circumstances surrounding their bid request. And my question is does your knowledge include the understanding that Florida Power Corporation asked for the rule waiver because they believed in October of 1998 the Hines Unit 2 unit was the most cost-effective alternative?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Given that he already expressed very limited knowledge of the application and surrounding facts, that's going a bit far in testing that knowledge. I'll sustain the objection.

BY MS. BROWNLESS:

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- Q Are you aware that at the time that the bidding rule waiver request was made, Florida Power Corporation indicated that it intended to put the Hines Unit 2 into its base rates for surveillance purposes but promised not to initiate a rate increase request based upon its inclusion for a period of five years or from 2001 until 2006?
 - A I apologize. I'm not aware of that.
- Q Accepting for a moment that that is true, is Florida Power Corporation willing to make that same representation today with respect to this unit?

MR. SASSO: Objection, Mr. Chairman. not a negotiation. She's entitled to ask questions about facts, not to negotiate with Mr. Crisp. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Was that --MS. BROWNLESS: He either knows whether they're willing to make that representation or he doesn't know whether they're willing to make that representation. And that's the question. That is a fair and legitimate question. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Is that a part of their filing or is there a fact in their filing that relates to that? MS. BROWNLESS: It is a fact that they made that representation with regard to their bid waiver. It is on Page 94 -- actually, the third page of the order which has been issued by the Commission in that bid waiver docket. Now, my question is a simple one. They made that offer then. Is he aware of whether they're willing to make it now? He either is aware or he's not aware. THE WITNESS: I am not aware of --MR. SASSO: Excuse me, Mr. Crisp. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I will allow the question, to the extent that you're inquiring his awareness of the company's willingness to stand by any representations made

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in that prior filing. That's the essence of what I hear

1 you saying. MS. BROWNLESS: No. With all due respect, what 2 I'm saying is they made the offer to do that --3 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: 4 MS. BROWNLESS: -- in October of '98. 5 6 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And you're asking is he 7 aware of that. MS. BROWNLESS: Is he aware whether they're 8 going to make the same offer today? 9 10 MR. SASSO: And we would object, Mr. Chairman, on the ground that that proceeding is concluded. 11 This is 12 a different proceeding. The company has filed testimony. 13 Mr. Crisp has not addressed that issue in his testimony. 14 As we've already indicated, we have no intention 15 to get into rate issues in this case. And this, 16 essentially, amounts to an attempt to exact some type of 17 commitment or to negotiate on the stand, not to ask this 18 witness about his knowledge about this case. 19 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I will allow the question 20 only to the extent you're asking him his awareness of 21 that. And he can answer to the degree that he is aware or not. 22 23 Right. MS. BROWNLESS: 24 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But I would state we are 25 traveling a bit far afield to continue to ask him about

1	that docket where he's already indicated a very limited
2	understanding and awareness of the filing, but I'll allow
3	the question.
4	A I am unaware of this, because this is very far
5	outside of my level of responsibility.
6	BY MS. BROWNLESS:
7	Q Thank you.
8	In 1998, are you aware of the 10-year site plans
9	filed by Florida Power Corporation in 1998?
10	A I have reviewed the documents in the past.
11	Q Are you aware of whether the Hines Unit 2 unit
12	was identified as a capacity addition planned by Florida
13	Power Corporation in that document?
14	A I believe that Hines 2 was in the document.
15	Q Okay. And what was the in-service date that
16	Power Corp. gave the Hines Unit 2 in that document?
17	MR. SASSO: I think, in fairness to the witness,
18	Ms. Brownless ought to show the witness the document.
19	We're asking about contents of a document.
20	MS. BROWNLESS: Well, I can refer to, again,
21	to
22	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Before we go, your
23	objection is
24	MR. SASSO: I object that she's asking him to
25	testify about the contents of a document and the best

evidence of that is the contents of the document. has enough information to ask the question, I presume, she 2 has the document and ought to show the witness. 3 MS. BROWNLESS: What I have is a finding of fact 4 in the order that has been judicially noticed that 5 indicates it was identified in the 1998 10-year site plan 6 7 and that there was an in-service date given. And that's 8 on Page 298 of the order. 9 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Have we established that 10 the witness has knowledge about that? 11 MS. BROWNLESS: He indicated he'd reviewed the plan and that it was in the plan. 12 13 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. If he would like, 14 we'll give him an opportunity to review the document. 15 BY MS. BROWNLESS: 16 Subject to check, Mr. Crisp, would you agree 17 that the in-service date was November of 2004? 18 I'm looking at your document 99 FPSC 2 colon 98, Α reading from that document, "FPC's current 10-year site 19 20 plan filed in April of 1998 indicated that its next plan generation addition, known as Hines 2, was a 487 megawatt 21 combined cycle unit to be ready for commercial operation 22 by November of 2004." 23 Okay. 24 Q

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Based on this document, the accuracy about this

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1	document, I would say that's true.
2	Q Thank you.
3	When did Florida Power Corporation conduct the
4	modeling analysis necessary, if you know, to establish the
5	need for the Hines Unit 2 plant in November of 2004 with
6	regard to its April '98 10-year site plan?
7	A We file on an annualized planning process. So,
8	the process that identified the need for Hines 2 would
9	have been done in between the October 1997 into February
10	1998 planning horizon.
11	Q Okay. In your bid process request for rule
12	waiver, did you indicate an in-service date for the Hines
13	Unit 2 unit?
14	MR. SASSO: Same objection, Mr. Chairman. This
15	witness has said he doesn't have familiarity with the
16	details of that application.
17	MS. BROWNLESS: Okay. We'll skip that.
18	BY MS. BROWNLESS:
19	Q Are you familiar with the 1999 10-year site plan
20	of Florida Power Corporation?
21	A Yes, I am.
22	Q Okay. Are you aware of whether the Hines Unit
23	was identified in the April 1999 10-year site plan?
24	A Yes, it was.
25	Q And what was the in-service date for it in that

plan?

A I now have a copy of the April 1999 10-year site plan in which the Hines 2 Unit on-line date, November of 2004.

Q Okay. Will you accept, subject to check, that in your bid waiver request, you indicated that Florida Power Corporation wished to accelerate the in-service date of the Hines Unit to 2001?

MR. SASSO: Objection, Mr. Chairman. It's not appropriate to ask Mr. Crisp to verify facts on the stand under oath subject to check. If Ms. Brownless wants to refer to that exhibit, which is in evidence, she can do so. It's not proper or efficient to be doing this with Mr. Crisp.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: We do have that petition for waiver available to us and, then, that way we can cut to this.

MS. BROWNLESS: Sure.

MR. SASSO: I believe, I'm corrected. I guess, she was asking about the petition and not the order itself. And I don't know where the petition is, because it has not been shown to the witness.

BY MS. BROWNLESS:

Q I'll withdraw that question and ask this one: When did you issue -- well, are you aware of the date of

the order for the bid rule waiver?

A No, I'm not.

Q Okay. Assuming, for purposes of this question, that the date of the order was February 9th, 1999, would that be the time in which Florida Power Corporation began to make preparations to issue an RFP?

A No.

Q When did Florida Power Corporation begin to make preparations to issue the RFP?

A Florida Power Corporation went through a series of sensitivity analyses and operational analyses that were going coincidental with the generic reserve margin docket. Through those sensitivity analyses and the results of the generic reserve margin docket, which culminated in late last year, late 1999, at that point, we determined a need for 500 megawatts, roughly 500 megawatts of capacity. That's when we determined a need to move ahead with an RFP.

Q Okay. And you did not make that decision internally based upon the Commission's -- to your knowledge, based upon the Commission's rejection of your proposal to build the Hines Unit in 2001?

A No.

Q So, even though you were told to bid this unit by the Commission, you didn't start working on an RFP

until the fall of last year?

Define unit, please.

Hines Unit 2, the 500 megawatt block identified.

A As a result of the bid waiver process, we also had peaking plants in our 10-year site plan. We switched positions of the peaking plants within the 10-year site plan with the Hines 2 Unit and went ahead with the peaking plant construction projects at Intercession City on units P-12 through P-14.

Q Would you have had to submit those peaking units to a bid determination process, if you know?

A I'm not aware of that.

Q You don't know whether you would or would not?

A I wasn't here at the time.

Q So, it would not be a fair statement to say that you took from February 9th of 1999, the date of the bid waiver order, until January 26th of 2000, to put your RFP together?

A That's not a fair statement.

Q Okay. Because you didn't start really working on the RFP until the fall of last year.

A Until the winter of last year, early spring of this year.

Q I'm a little confused by that last answer.

Isn't it true that you issued your RFP on January 26th of

1	this year?
2	A That's correct, that's what I'm saying.
3	Q Okay. All right. I thought you said until
4	early spring of this year so, I guess, I don't take
5	spring
6	A Considering January in Florida, to me, that's
7	spring.
8	Q We could probably say it's spring all year round
9	here, couldn't we?
10	A I think so.
11	Q Okay. I just want to get the basic timeline for
12	the RFP established in the record here and, I think,
13	Mr. Sasso went over this earlier. The RFP was actually
14	issued January 26th of 2000; is that correct?
15	A That's correct.
16	Q And the RFP is contained in what was previously
17	noted as JBC-1, but now it's Exhibit 5, I think?
18	A It was formerly noted as Exhibit JBC-2.
19	Q Was it contained was the RFP that was
20	actually issued contained as Appendix P to the Need Study,
21	which was identified as JBC-1 previously, the big fat
22	book?
23	A I believe, these documents are the same.
24	Q Okay. And so, if I turn to P, then, that is a

true and correct copy of the RFP bid?

1	A	To the best of my knowledge, yes.
2	Q	On the first page of that document, and
3	Commissic	ners, this is under tab P of that larger
4	document,	this one, you set forth a tentative solicitation
5	schedule;	is that correct?
6	A	That's correct.
7	Q	And you did issue the RFP on the 26th of
8	January,	right?
9	A	That's correct.
10	Q	Okay. You did request that parties indicate
11	their int	ention to bid on February 10th; is that correct?
12	A	That's correct.
13	Q	You did hold a pre-bid meeting on February 18th?
14	А	Yes.
15	Q	Was attendance at the pre-bid meeting necessary
16	in order	to submit a bid?
17	A	Pardon me? I didn't hear the last part.
18	Q	Sure. Was attendance at the pre-bid meeting
19	necessary	in order to submit a bid?
20	A	No, it was not.
21	Q	So, it was not a mandatory
22	A	That's correct.
23	Q	Did you, in fact, accept the proposals on March
24	27th?	
25	A	Yes, we did.
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	Q Oray. Now, due to the nature of your resolution
2	of your evaluation of the bids, did you ever get to the
3	steps on the second page of this RFP, the short list of
4	determination or negotiations or execution of a contract?
5	A No, we did not.
6	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Now, excuse me, you had
7	either 17 or 18 who came to the meeting I'm sorry, 12
8	who came to the meeting and only two proposals?
9	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
10	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Is that kind of a common
11	occurrence when you have these bids?
12	THE WITNESS: Commissioner, it was a little
13	disappointing to only receive two bids, but that's the way
14	it shook out. We did receive some informal feedback
15	afterwards that indicated that several bidders chose to
16	simply not to bid because of the competitiveness of the
17	pricing of the option.
18	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Go ahead.
19	BY MS. BROWNLESS:
20	Q I just want to follow-up on the number of
21	participants. My understanding is that Florida Power
22	Corporation developed its own list of potential bidders
23	in-house; is that correct?
24	A It was a rather extensive list. It was
25	developed in-house using a variety of sources

Q And did that contain approximately 50 potential
bidders?
A It contained a list of approximately 50, but it
also went out into newspapers throughout the country.
Q But it's fair to say that at least a minimum of
50 people got the bid?
A Had direct contact, yes.
Q Of those 50 folks, how many indicated on the
10th of February that they intended to bid?
A Of the notice of intent I believe, there were
roughly 12 to 13 notices of intent, subject to check. I'm
going to have go back and check that.
Q That is on Page 17 of your testimony, perhaps?
A Pardon me?
Q Page 17 of your nonconfidential direct
testimony.
A Thank you.
Yes. 13 companies submitted notices of intent
to bid on the project, thank you.
Q And how many folks actually came to the pre-bid
meeting?
A Subject to check, I'd say, there were roughly an
equivalent amount of companies represented at the pre-bid
conference.
Q Could that number possibly be 12?

A Yes.

Q And of the 12 who came to the pre-bid meeting, how many actually submitted proposals?

A Two.

Q So, that's roughly 4% of the folks who got a direct solicitation from Power Corp.; is that correct?

A Yes, that's correct. As I stated before, we received informal feedback from several of the prospective bidders that the Hines 2 options were very, very competitive and they chose not to bid.

Q I want to turn to Page 8 of the RFP document in which you list under Category C, nonprice attributes.

A I'm there.

Q Okay. And those nonprice attributes go on for several pages until Page 10; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. Did Florida Power Corporation advise the bidders at any time during either the pre-bid conference or in subsequent negotiations with both bidders what weight would be given to these nonprice attributes?

A We chose not to weight the attributes, because what we wanted to do is stimulate creativity in the proposal process. We wanted everyone to feel like they came forward with their best shot with the best possible creative solution, something that would, in fact, bring

more value to our ratepayers. So, we chose not to weight the criteria, but rather look at the criteria as a whole once the proposals came in.

Q Did you make any determination, internally, how much weight would be given to price versus nonprice attributes?

A Not, specifically, in terms of making a quantitative rating about this much percentage of the weighting will be on price and this much percentage will be on nonprice, no.

Q Did you determine, if not quantitatively, qualitatively, that you were mainly interested in price as opposed to these other attributes?

A Let me explain that, if you may.

Q Sure.

A We didn't want to exclude proposals on the basis of price alone. We wanted -- if somebody brought in something that was a good opportunity and provided significant values on the nonprice attributes, we didn't want to consider just the pricing side as a separate weighting.

Q Well, I'm not suggesting -- and the question is not whether you would consider just the price. The question is was there any internal determination that price would be, for example, 70% of your idea or price

would be a determining factor which might be offset by other nonprice attributes? 2 No, we didn't do that. We didn't want to 3 Α exclude specific attributes for pricing. 4 5 Okay. We wanted to look at the projects in total. 6 Thank you. 7 0 Turning to Page 10 and Section 5, Part A; are 8 you there, Mr. Crisp? 9 I'm there. 10 Α 11 With regard to proposal evaluation procedures, which are listed there, you make the statement, "FPC 12 reserves the right to evaluate the proposals in a manner 13 that ultimately produces the most competitive responses 14 from which to begin negotiations"; is that correct? 15 16 That's correct. So, as this process moved along, the idea was 17 that you would do an initial screening and that once a 18 bidder passed that initial screening, you would enter into 19 20 negotiations with him to determine the final parameters of 21 the deal; is that correct? If the bidder would pass those screenings and 2.2 supplemental screenings, in effect, then, we would go back 23 and issue a short list. And at that point, if a short 24

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list had been issued, then, we would have proceeded with

negotiations. In fact, none of the bidders passed the screening processes.

Q Okay. My question would be if someone had passed the screening, okay, you would have entered into negotiations with them concerning the final details of their bid; would you not?

A If someone had passed the screenings and had, in effect -- if we went through all of the criteria --

Q Right.

A -- the price and the nonprice attributes --

Q Sure.

A -- they passed the screening, yes, we would have issued a short list and proceeded with negotiations.

Q Would you have, for example, if both parties had passed the screenings, how would you have figured out which one with whom to negotiate first?

A As in the process of evaluations, we provided concurrent feedback with both bidders. We were trying to hold very, very carefully to our timelines, as best as we could and the schedule, even though we were not required to hold specifically to our timeline, as stated in the RFP, but we tried to handle everything on a concurrent basis so that neither bidder had any semblance of preference.

Q I understand that. My question goes to if you

had put both bidders on the short list, not that you did,

I understand you did not, but if you had developed a short

list and put both bidders on it, how would you have

determined with whom to negotiate first?

A That's speculative. From my standpoint, as far as what we would have done had we arrived at a short list, we would have moved forward with discussions with both companies concurrently.

Q Okay, thank you. I understand now.

Was it your intention, if you had been able to successfully negotiate a contract with one or both bidders, was it your intent to file that contract with the Public Service Commission in connection with this need?

A Absolutely. If one of the bidders would have beaten Hines, we would have proceeded through the negotiation process. If the negotiation process, in fact, ended up with price and nonprice attributes better than Hines, we would be in here with that recommendation right now.

- Q So, that would be yes, right?
- A Yes.

Q Okay. Other than the nonprice attributes that are listed on Section C, and the statement on 5-A-1, were there any specific instructions or any specific criteria set out in the RFP document itself as to what criteria

would be applied?

- A Yes, there were.
- Q And what were those? Where are they?
- A What I would suggest is that you start on page -- well, going through the nonprice attributes, the two pages of nonprice attributes, the collection of information there, that information, obviously, would be evaluated.
 - Q Sure.
- A The performance assurances information, obviously, would be evaluated.
 - Q Okay.

A The proposal evaluation procedure lists several steps by which we would go through the evaluations of the pricing data. Number three states that "FPC will perform an initial screening evaluation to identify and eliminate any proposals that are not responsive to the RFP, do not meet the minimum requirements set forth in the RFP, are clearly not economically competitive with other proposals, or are submitted by respondents that lack appropriate creditworthiness or sufficient financial resources or qualifications to provide dependable and reliable service."

Then, we move into paragraph number 4. "The proposals that pass the initial evaluation screen will be

1	further evaluated based on qualitative and nonprice
2	attributes as discussed at Section 4. See above. And
3	using production costing methods; in other words, cost
4	models, another model, so that all reasonable cost impacts
5	can be quantified, a selection of the best proposals will
6	be chosen as a short list for negotiations. Short listed
7	proposals will compete with each other and with any
8	self-build options before FPC makes any final selection."
9	And then, we go into our reservations or rights,
10	but
11	Q Sure.
12	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Ms. Brownless, do you have
13	very much more? Are you going to be a bit longer?
14	MS. BROWNLESS: Yes, sir.
15	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. Why don't we take a
16	break, come back at 2:30.
17	(Transcript continues in sequence in Volume 3.)
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	I, KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR, Official FPSC Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that Volume 2 in Docket Number 001064-EI was heard by the Florida Public Service
6	Commission at the time and place herein stated.
7	It is further certified that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
8	transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 79 pages, constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a
11	relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially
12	interested in the action.
13	DATED this 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2000
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15	KORETTA E. STANFORD, RPR
16	FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734
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