1	BEFORE THE			
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
3	In the Matte	r of:	DOCKET NO. 070650-EI	
4	PETITION TO DETERMINE NEED FOR TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR UNITS 6 AND 7 ELECTRICAL POWER PLANT, BY FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT			
5				
6	COMPANY.		Tank tank	
7				
8			(p)	
9			S OR FILE	
10			• • •	
11	ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE			
12	A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING, THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY.			
13				
14				
15	PROCEEDINGS:	ORAL ARGUMENT		
16	BEFORE: COMMISSIONER NATHAN		AN A SKOP	
17	BEFORE.	COMMISSIONER WATER	OFFICIONER WATERWAY. II. SHOT	
18	DATE:	Monday, January 7	2008	
19	TIME:	Commenced at 9:30	Commenced at 9:30 a.m.	
20		Concluded at 1:27		
21	PLACE:	Bettv Easlev Confe	Betty Easley Conference Center	
22		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way		
23		Tallahassee, Flori		
24	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Repo	orter	
25		(850) 413-6732		
		DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE		
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMIQ 278 JAN 108			

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

APPEARANCES:

FREDERICK M. BRYANT, ESQUIRE, and DANIEL B. O'HAGAN, ESQUIRE, Florida Municipal Power Agency, Post Office Box 3209, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3209, appearing on behalf of Florida Municipal Power Agency.

R. WADE LITCHFIELD, ESQUIRE, JOHN T. BUTLER, Florida
Power & Light Company, 700 Universe Blvd., Juno Beach, Florida
33408-0420, appearing on behalf of Florida Power & Light
Company.

VICKI GORDON KAUFMAN, ESQUIRE, Anchors, Smith, and Grimsley, 118 North Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, appearing on behalf of Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

ROY C. YOUNG, Young Van Assenderp, P.A., 225 South
Adams Street Suite 250, Tallahassee, Florida, appearing on
behalf of Orlando Utilities Commission.

KATHERINE FLEMING, ESQUIRE, JENNIFER BRUBAKER,
ESQUIRE, and CAROLINE KLANCKE, ESQUIRE, FPSC General Counsel's
Office, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida
32399-0850, appearing on behalf of the Commission Staff.

INDEX ORAL ARGUMENT BY: PAGE NO. MS. KAUFMAN MR. BRYANT MR. YOUNG MR. BUTLER REBUTTAL ARGUMENT BY: MS. KAUFMAN MR. BRYANT MR. YOUNG MR. BUTLER CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Good morning. I'd like to call this proceeding to order.

Commissioner Nathan A. Skop presiding.

As we begin the new calendar year, we are scheduled this morning to hear oral argument with respect to intervention in the need determination for the Turkey Point 6 and 7 units, and if staff could please read the notice.

MS. FLEMING: Pursuant to notice issued by the Commission Clerk, this time and place has been set for the purpose of an oral argument in Docket Number 070650-EI.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

At this time if we could take appearances, please.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop, I'm John Butler appearing on behalf of Florida Power and Light Company. Also with me is Wade Litchfield appearing on behalf of the same party.

MR. BRYANT: Frederick M. Bryant on behalf of the Florida Municipal Power Agency and the Florida Municipal Electric Association.

MR. O'HAGAN: Dan O'Hagan on behalf of the Florida

Municipal Power Agency and Florida Municipal Electric

Association.

MS. KAUFMAN: Good morning, Commissioner. I'm Vicki Gordon Kaufman. I'm with the Anchor, Smith, Grimsley firm here

in Tallahassee, and I'm appearing this morning on behalf of Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

MR. YOUNG: Roy Young from Tallahassee representing the Orlando Utilities Commission.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

At this time are there any preliminary matters?

MS. BRUBAKER: Staff is aware of no preliminary

matters. However, just to make sure we're all on the same

page, it's my understanding that the intervenors will first

provide their ten-minute summary of their arguments to be

followed by FPL. It's also my understanding that FPL has

requested some extension of the ten-minute length for their

discussion.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

I have read the briefs of the parties, and, again, I would like the intervenors to go first followed by FPL. With respect to the issues at hand, two of the briefs are substantially similar. I know that it has come to my attention FPL has requested some additional time to respond to the petitioners' arguments. Also, this seems to be a case of first impression that turns simply on the interpretation of the plain meaning of a statutory provision.

So, again, I think in the interest of hearing a fully vetted discussion, if the intervenors would please limit their briefs or oral argument to ten minutes, and then with FPL, if

you can please conduct yours within 15, that would be acceptable. I'm willing to go to 20, which would be half the time afforded to the intervenors, but if you could limit it to 15, that would be greatly appreciated.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ BUTLER: I think we will be able to do that. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And, also, just with respect to the order of the proceedings, what I would like to do is hear oral argument from the petitioners and then from FPL, and I think that what we will do is I will reserve my questions for when we come back from a break. Again, I would like to collect my thoughts after hearing oral argument and take some time to reflect and ask some pointed questions of both parties. I think that will be more effective.

With respect to the intervenors asking the questions, is there a lead petitioner that you guys would like to have questions directed to or do we need to break them up individually by petitioner?

MR. BRYANT: I think maybe by petitioner; but maybe after the oral arguments, Commissioner, that may help you in your direction of the questions to which party.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. Very well.

With that, we will proceed with oral arguments.

Mr. Bryant, would you like to go first?

MR. BRYANT: May it please the Commission, 1 2 Ms. Kaufman was going to go first, followed by myself and then Mr. Young, if that is all right with the Commission. 3 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. Very well. Thank you, Commissioner. MS. KAUFMAN: 5 Just one more matter of procedure, if I might. 6 And I wonder, given the time limits, if I might save a couple of 7 minutes of my time for rebuttal after Florida Power and Light 8 9 completes its argument. 10 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, that's fine. If FPL has no 11 objection, would it be acceptable, I would like to give the 12 intervenors a two-minute rebuttal on each. 13 MR. BUTLER: That's fine. If they want to save two of their minutes, that's fine with us. 14 COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. Thank you. 15 Thank you, Commissioner. MS. KAUFMAN: 16 As I said, I'm Vicki Gordon Kaufman with the Anchor, 17 Smith, Grimsley law firm here in Tallahassee, on behalf of 18 Seminole Electric Cooperative. And I have with me today in the 19 back Mr. Mike Upilinsky (phonetic), who is the Senior Vice 20 President of Strategic Services for Seminole Electric. 21 Commissioner, I just wanted to take a moment before I 22

Commissioner, I just wanted to take a moment before I turn to the legal part of my argument to tell you just a little bit about Seminole Electric. It is a nonprofit electric generation and transmission cooperative. Its purpose is to

23

24

25

supply electric power and energy reliably and at the lowest feasible cost to its ten-member nonprofit rural distribution cooperatives.

Seminole's member systems provide retail electric service to over 900,000 consumers in 46 Florida counties. And in 2006, member sales were in excess of 16 billion-kilowatt hours, and these sales are expected to grow at an average annual rate of about 4 percent. And Seminole anticipates the need for baseload capacity in the same time as the Turkey Point units that we're talking about in this docket.

So with just that little bit of factual information about Seminole, I'm going to turn to my legal argument. And basically our position is that Seminole meets the Agrico requirements for standing in this case, and we have standing to intervene, and we have that standing on two separate bases.

First of all, we believe that Seminole meets the first prong of the Agrico test. As a generating and purchasing utility, and a utility that is connected to the transmission grid in this state, Seminole is substantially affected by any action which the Commission is going to take in this docket. These large nuclear units that FPL has proposed will affect Seminole's planning for its future needs for generation and transmission. Obviously, they will impact the reliability of the Florida grid of which Seminole is an integral member, and it will effect the supply of electricity in the state.

As the electricity needs in Florida continue to grow, the ability of utilities to meet those needs is becoming more difficult. I don't think that Florida Power and Light disagrees with that position, and they actually say, I believe in their brief, that Florida is moving towards positions that will, quote, virtually compel, close quote, the development of nuclear generation. I also don't think that there is anyone here that will disagree that the number of nuclear plants that we can build in Florida is finite due to siting, permitting, and other regulatory considerations.

So this application is going to effect Seminole's need to serve and, obviously, it is going to implicate the Commission's responsibilities to consider the need for system reliability and integrity, including fuel diversity, the need for baseload generating capacity, and the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, and all of those criteria are in 403.519(4).

I think that FPL told you in their brief that we support their request for determination of need, and that's correct, but that does not obviate our substantial interest in this proceeding. If that were the case, you would only have two parties in every proceeding.

We are just at the start of this docket. We all have a lot to learn about the project, and we, Seminole, we would not presume to predict the outcome of this project. Excuse me,

of this case. And I think there is at least one party that has already been granted intervention here that is opposed to the determination of need.

Now, as to the second prong of Agrico, the zone of interest, Florida Power and Light says this proceeding isn't designed to protect the interests of utilities that are not participants in the project. And, you know, that's somewhat ironic, given the co-ownership issues that I'm going to turn to in a moment. However, as I said earlier, issues of reliability and integrity of the grid, they affect all utilities. And if you look at 403.519(4(b)(2), and (b)(3), you will see that the Legislature has made it clear that nuclear power plant siting implications are statewide in concern, and those sections speak to reliability within the state, and they speak to Florida's dependence on -- reducing Florida's dependence on fuel oil and natural gas. So we are clearly within the zone of interest portion of the test.

Finally, the Commission has already considered the issue of whether utilities are substantially affected by the determinations of need filed by other utilities. And in Order Number PSC-98-1305-PCO-EM, the Commission granted intervention to FPL and to other utilities and to the FMEA over the objection of petitioning parties. And in Order Number PSC-99-2153-PCO-EU, again, the Commission granted intervention in the determination of need to FPL and other utilities. In

both cases, FPL alleges the basis for its standing the impact the project would have on its ability to plan and construct and operate its facilities. These same considerations are applicable to Seminole's interest in this case.

1.4

A separate basis, a separate and independent basis for intervention in this docket is the issue of co-ownership, which Seminole and others at the table have raised with FPL.

And as you know from Seminole's petition to intervene and their documents that were attached, we have requested that FPL discuss co-ownership with us, but FPL has refused to engage in such discussions. And so we have a substantial interest in ensuring that FPL engages in good faith discussions with us regarding co-ownership of these units.

As you know, in 2006 the Legislature amended 403.519 to address nuclear plant site certification issues, and 403.519(4)(a)(5) requires Florida Power and Light to provide information to you in its application regarding discussions with utilities as to co-ownership, and you have a rule that does that, as well. FPL has failed to comply with this requirement.

Now, what FPL tells you in its brief, as I understand it, would have the effect, in our view, of nullifying the new statutory language by telling you that the requirement in the statute for details on co-ownership discussions is simply what I will put in quotes, informational. And somewhat

astonishingly to us, FPL has said in their pleadings in this case that they could satisfy this legislative requirement by telling you they haven't had any discussions at all. Now, in our view, such an interpretation of the statute would nullify it, and it would certainly be at odds with the black letter rules of law that tell you that the Legislature does not enact statutes that are meaningless or that are mere surplusage.

In their brief FPL said, and I quote, the Legislature may simply want certain types of information to be made public in administrative proceedings, close quote. To us it is nonsensical to suggest that the Legislature would want this information to be provided, they clearly think it's an important and relevant or they wouldn't have amended the statute to include it, but they only put that in there because they want it to be made public and neither the Commission nor affected parties can do anything with the information.

The very statute that's at issue here that I mentioned earlier, 403.519(b), directs this Commission to take into consideration matters within its jurisdiction that it considers relevant, including enhancing reliability within the state, and reducing Florida's dependence on fuel oil and natural gas. Consideration of these issues necessitates and raises co-ownership questions. And, in addition, putting aside the new amendments to 403.519, the Commission under its grid bill authority certainly has the opportunity, and I would

suggest to you the obligation, to address reliability and adequacy of the grid and the transmission system as this project is going to impact all utilities in the state.

And, of course, your grid bill jurisdiction in 366.04(2) and (5) and 366.05(8) gives you the jurisdiction and authority to deal with co-ownership issues. If you take a look at 366.04(5), that gives the Commission jurisdiction over the planning, development, and maintenance of a coordinated electric power grid throughout Florida to assure an adequate and reliable source of energy for operational and emergency purposes in Florida. And it also charges the Commission with the duty to avoid the uneconomic duplication of generation and transmission facilities.

Now, as we noted in our brief, lack of co-ownership in this case may well lead to a proliferation of small gas or oil-fired power plants with the necessary transmission upgrades. And I think if you look at the amendments to 403.519 regarding nuclear generation that clearly is not what the Legislature intended. And so --

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Ms. Kaufman. I just want to let you know that you have two minutes remaining.

MS. KAUFMAN: Okay. Well, I'm really about to wrap up, because I just wanted to say that based on those two independent grounds in the statute, as I mentioned, our standing as an electric utility that generates and is

interconnected to the grid in Florida, and in regard to the co-ownership provisions that have been recently added to 403.519, we clearly meet the Agrico standing test, and we would request that you grant our petition to intervene and allow us to participate in this case as a full party.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you.

2.0

MR. BRYANT: Thank you, Commissioner Skop. Fred
Bryant on behalf of the Florida Municipal Power Agency and the
Florida Municipal Electric Association. I, too, would like to
reserve two minutes if I might to the end.

As you can probably ascertain from the reading of the Florida Municipal Power Agency's brief, our position is a little bit different than Ms. Kaufman's on behalf of Seminole Electric Cooperative. Ms. Kaufman has done an excellent job, I believe, of outlining the law, and the case law, the statutes, and the rules of the Commission.

But FMPA, indeed, has had discussions with Florida

Power and Light, and I am somewhat shocked at the intensity of

FPL's -- I can only say state of denial in whether or not

discussions have taken place or should take place and whether

or not they should, in fact, file a summary of those

discussions. Now, I had Mr. O'Hagan pass out for you just a

sampling of those discussions. In October of '06, Mr. Olivera,

the president of Florida Power and Light, E-mailed Roger

Fontes, the Chairman and CO of the Florida Municipal Power Agency, my client, "Roger, we," being FPL, "would like to have some very preliminary discussion with your folks about our thoughts on new nuclear and any possible ownership interest by FMPA. If you are still interested, would you please let me know who is the right contact in your organization."

1.0

Reply from Mr. Fontes: "Armando, very good to hear from you. Yes, we would be very interested in beginning discussions on such a joint project development opportunity. Generation resource diversification is an important strategic goal of our integrated resource plan. Moreover, the St. Lucie plant has performed well, and FPL has done a good job of managing that nuclear facility. Please contact Rick Casey," et cetera.

Reply back that same day from Armando to Roger: "We would like to initiate the discussions now so you know our thinking at the options we are looking at. Also helpful to understand your thinking and what you are looking for, because ultimately that could also affect our decision (size, location, et cetera). We have not made a final decision to build a plant, but want to make sure that we preserve the option as the next generation to be built after the Glades coal project," et cetera.

So, certainly FMPA and FPL have held discussions as evidenced by this exchange of e-mails and other discussions

that have yet to be summarized by the applicant pursuant to the state statute and the Commission rule. Indeed, FPL's prehearing statement just filed on January 4th lists the witnesses and what that those witnesses are going to testify to in this proceeding, and it lists Mr. Olivera as its first witness. Look at what he is going to talk about described in the subject matter and note no discussion about discussions with Florida Municipal Power Agency about participation in this unit.

Indeed, if you look on the second page of

Mr. Scroggs, of whom I'm not familiar with who that individual
is, he is going to describe FPL's contact with other utilities
regarding potential ownership participation in the project.

How can Mr. Scroggs testify as to discussions between

Mr. Fontes and Mr. Armando Olivera and it not be hearsay? Why
couldn't FPL simply to avoid much ado about nothing summary of
the discussions as required by the Commission rule? FPL makes
light of the Commission rule, and I think that's a mistake.

FPL has in their brief said, well, the legislative history of the statute was not intended to give the Commission broader purview of the permitting of a need application of a nuclear unit. We don't think the legislative history is germane or appropriate in this discussion. However, since they have brought that up, we also have the legislative history. We have read it, but we have also looked at what the sponsor of

the legislation said in an article in the St. Petersburg Times where he was quoted, Atkinson, he was a sponsor in the House, he said that he introduced the legislation because expanding nuclear power in Florida will help diversify the fuel sources of the state's utilities. That, in turn, would reduce the state's vulnerability to increases in fossil fuel costs and foreign energy sources, quote. This is a statewide issue, he said, this is not a local issue. So we are trying to treat it as a statewide issue.

1.0

2.3

Obviously, this is a different proceeding than the normal permitting proceeding that the Commission has heard. This is the first time the Commission has heard a permitting proceeding under the new statute under the Commission rule of a nuclear unit. And I think that the Commission needs to be absolutely certain that FPL has met all the requirements of the state statute and the Commission rule and that FPL be required to file a summary of those discussions in detail. Who but FMPA can then review those summaries and purport or report to the Commission whether or not those summaries are adequate and truthful? And for FMPA to review and report to the Commission, FMPA has to be a party in this proceeding. They are a necessary party that has had discussions with FPL.

Let me close this portion of my argument and reiterate, FMPA is in total support of FPL's nuclear unit and the permitting process. We just believe that FPL needs to

follow the statute and the Commission rules.

1.0

2.1

2.5

Thank you, Commissioner.

MR. YOUNG: Good morning. My name is Roy Young, and I'm representing in this proceeding the Orlando Utilities

Commission. I am going to try not to be repetitive. I would certainly adopt the arguments made by both Ms. Kaufman and Mr. Bryant.

The one point that I would like to emphasize is the fact that this is an issue of first impression. And I'm not talking about the statutory change. I'm talking about the issue of whether or not a generating utility in Florida being part of the statewide grid system has a substantial interest in participating in any proceeding that might substantially add to or subtract from the generating capacity of utilities in this state and thereby impacting the grid system either positively or negatively.

I think all have acknowledged that we have got a baseload requirement in this state, and I think that certainly Florida Power and Light and OUC, based on recent history and the regulatory and political climate that we find ourselves in, have ascertained that coal is not really a valid option for us for the near future. And you look at what the options are, and you come down to the fact that they are very few. And Orlando is not in a position to permit, build, finance a nuclear plant. Only a few of the utilities in Florida are. That is why I

think the Legislature changed the need legislation to emphasize the fact that these kind of plants are different and these kinds of plants need to be looked at differently.

This is not even a procedure where the Commission is being asked to approve a specific plant, a specific model. I participated in need cases on numerous occasions, and we were always talking about a specific plant and getting that specific plant approved. This is a new procedure. It's a new ballgame. They are talking about one or two different GE or Westinghouse plants. They are talking about they are not committed to go either way. They are still planning. They are still looking. This whole process is going to be that for a while before it really gets fixed one way or the other. They are not even committed to build a plant at this point in time.

So, that planning, we all need to be part of that if we want to participate, and Orlando does. You don't have to be opposed to what they are doing in order to be substantially affected. You can be in favor of what they are doing and be substantially affected. And I submit that we are. And I would hope -- I was really surprised myself that our petition was opposed so adamantly by Florida Power and Light. It's very important to Orlando that the Florida Power and Lights of the world, and there are only a couple in Florida, go about building these plants and providing the needed capacity not only for their customers, but for the customers of the whole

state utilizing the grid system to do that.

1

2

3

4

5.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

2.1

22

2.3

2.4

25

I remember when the grid system was put in effect, and that's an advantage or disadvantage of being old, I guess. But I think the gentleman that this room is named after was the first time I heard it mentioned that the utilities in the state have got to quit acting like little fiefdoms by themselves. We are all part of the state of Florida, and we need to integrate our systems for the good of all. And I think that the grid system has worked, and it has worked well, and I think that is the way this needs to be looked at.

The fact that the Legislature acted the way they did and the way that both of the previous attorneys have alluded to, I think just points out that it is, in fact, a different world that we are living in, and we need to recognize that. And utilities that participate in the generating capacity in the state and contribute to the grid system in the state need to be involved in anybody that is going to substantially impact that one way or the other, and certainly these additions do just that.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: I believe it is FPL's turn.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you. Before I embark on my prepared remarks, I would like to respond briefly to a few

points that have been made by Mr. Bryant regarding FPL's petition and our discussions of the discussions that have occurred with respect to the co-ownership issue.

2.2

First of all, I would like to point out that the
e-mail exchange that Mr. Bryant distributed is not something
that he has previously provided or attached to his brief in
support of oral argument. I also don't think that the article
he referred to by Mr. Atkinson was either addressed in or
attached to his brief as it should have been.

But, importantly, FPL has done what the statute expects. The statute directs that FPL, and I am referring here to 403.519(4)(a)(5), that the petition include information on whether there were any discussions with any electric utilities regarding ownership of a portion of the nuclear or integrated gasification combined cycle power plant by such electric utilities. In FPL's petition, Paragraph 63 says FPL has held preliminary discussions regarding the potential for ownership participation with several Florida electric utilities who have expressed interest.

As FPL proceeds through the licensing phase and begins dedicated commercial negotiations with the selected vendor, opportunities for partnership with Florida utilities will continue to be explored. And then in support of that, the testimony of Mr. Scroggs has the following question and answer.

"Question: Has FPL held discussions with other

Florida utilities regarding potential ownership participation in the proposed project?

"Answer: Yes. FPL has discussed in general terms the potential for ownership participation with utilities who have expressed interest. As FPL proceeds through the process in developing a project plan and the associated contracts necessary to execute the project, FPL will engage interested parties to determine the potential for mutually beneficial ownership participation by other utilities."

I think that clearly satisfies the requirement of the statute that I just alluded to.

As to Mr. Bryant's point that our prehearing statement, the subject matter of the witnesses identifies Mr. Scroggs and not Mr. Olivera as addressing the subject of ownership participation, that's simply because the summary is a brief guideline to what the prefiled direct testimony covers. Certainly, Mr. Olivera will be available for examination and if staff of the Commission is interested in exploring with him directly the subject of ownership participation discussions, that opportunity will be open, and no intent to limit the discussion to Mr. Scroggs. We were simply summarizing the extent of the prefiled direct testimony.

This proceeding is about determining the need for FPL's proposed Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 project according to criteria specified in Section 403.519 of the Florida Statutes.

None of those criteria directs or authorizes the Commission to condition approval on co-ownership in the project, yet it is clear from their pleadings and comments that the proposed intervenors' purpose in seeking intervention is precisely to force a debate on co-ownership.

Standing to intervene in a proceeding is available only to those asserting interest that the proceeding is designed to protect. Where persons seek to intervene in order to pursue or protect interest that a proceeding is not designed to protect, as is the case with the proposed intervenors, they have no standing and their intervention must be denied.

The proposed intervenors refer to Section

403.519(4)(a)(5) that requires a new applicant to include in
its petition information on whether there were any discussions
with any electric utilities regarding co-ownership in a
proposed nuclear plant. While it is clear on the face of this
provision that it only requires an informational filing, they
argue that it must mean more because a mere informational
requirement would be meaningless. This argument fails for at
least four reasons:

First, its premise is incorrect. Statutory informational requirements aren't meaningless merely because no specific regulatory action hinges upon them. For example, FPL and other IOUs annually disclose a trove of financial, accounting, engineering, and statistical data in their FERC

Form 1 filings. That information is valuable to the Commission and other users, but the great majority of it has no direct regulatory consequences.

1

2

3

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Second, the proposed intervenors are seeking to invoke principles of statutory interpretation, but those principles apply only where there is statutory ambiguity, and here there is none. And if one were to resort to statutory interpretation, one would certainly look to the legislative history of Section 403.519 and find that the Legislature considered and declined to adopt a provision that would have taken co-ownership into consideration in siting a proposed nuclear plant. And those provisions, the first one that would have required a consideration of co-ownership as part of the siting board's determination on a site certification application and then the subsequent replacement of that with the language we now have as Section 403.519(4)(a)(5) are attached to FPL's brief in support of its position here. legislative history strongly reinforces the conclusion that the Legislature intended nothing more than an informational requirement in the language that was ultimately enacted.

Third, because the proposed intervenors seek to enlarge the Commission's powers, they have an especially heavy burden that they have not met. It is well-established that the Commission has only those powers that the Legislature has granted with any reasonable doubts about the existence of the

power resolved against it.

2.1

2.5

Finally, even if the proposed intervenors could overcome all these obstacles, their attempt to enlarge the Commission's authority by implication would fail as an invalid delegation of legislative authority. There are no standards or even guidance as to how the Commission would take co-ownership into account in a need determination as it must be for a legislative delegation of authority to be valid.

The proposed intervenors have also suggested that they are entitled to intervene because they have an interest in the adequate, reliable, and cost-effective supply of electricity in Florida. This is a red herring. The proposed intervenors aren't concerned about adverse impacts from Florida's project on electric supply in Florida. They all support the project, but just want leverage to ensure that they get to share in the ownership of it.

Both this Commission and the Florida Supreme Court have made it clear that need determinations are to be made from the perspective of the entity ultimately consuming the power, in this case FPL. And the proposed intervenors have given no legitimate reason to change that focus.

In any event, the proposed intervenors have nothing to suggest that who owns the project will determine its impact on the adequacy, reliability, or cost-effectiveness of electric supply. All of the environmental, fuel diversity, and other

advantages of the project will benefit Florida regardless of ownership.

Finally, the proposed intervenors have asserted that there is precedent for intervention in one electric utility's need proceeding by other electric utilities. But these precedents are easily and dispositively distinguishable. Two of them, the ones that were described previously to you, involved FPL as the intervening utility. And these occurred where the need proceedings in question were from merchant plants that have expressly refused to commit in advance as to whose need they would serve. Now, understandably under those circumstances, FPL, as one of the utilities whose need the merchant plant might try to serve, had a substantial interest in determining whether the state legitimately needed an uncommitted source of electricity. That circumstance clearly is inapplicable here.

FPL is intending to build the Turkey Point Unit 6 and 7 project to meet its own needs and intends to use the project for that purpose and has asked the Commission to evaluate it on that basis. There is none of the uncertainty as to what might ultimately be the end use of the power in question that existed with respect to the merchant plants that were the subject of the two proceedings in which FPL intervened.

The third and final precedent was not discussed here with you in oral argument, but was referenced in one of the

briefs, involved the City of Vero Beach, which intervened in 1 the FMPA need proceeding. Now, Vero Beach is an FMPA member, 2 and it intervened out of concern that the plant in question 3 might not be fully needed to meet FMPA load, but that Vero 4 Beach as a member of FMPA, nonetheless, would have to help pay 5 for that plant. Again, that situation is clearly б 7 distinguishable from FPL's project in which the proposed intervenors have no interest and no financial obligation to 8 support. 9 For these reasons, the proposed intervenors should 10 not be permitted to intervene as they lack standing to do so. 11 12

Thank you.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Butler.

At this point I think it would be appropriate to take a break. Or, staff, are there any other issues that we need to --

MS. BRUBAKER: We can do so. I wondered if you prefer to have the intervenors an opportunity to rebut FPL's comments now or after the break?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: We can do so now if you guys would prefer to do so. The same order as we started with.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you.

Thank you, Commissioner.

Of course, I have to take issue with some of the

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

comments that Mr. Butler made, and I will try to do it very briefly. I think that the interpretation of the new amendments to 403.519 that FPL suggests do make the statute meaningless. I think his reference to the FERC Form 1 is totally inapposite in this case. The Legislature has specifically included language in the statute that requires a look at co-ownership issues. And as I said previously, your grid bill jurisdiction would have allowed you to do that regardless of whether the new co-ownership language had been included.

1.2

Mr. Butler said that -- I took him to say that our discussion of reliability issues, integrity of the grid issues was essentially a red herring to let us, I guess, get the camel's nose under the tent. That is not the case at all. I won't try to speak for the other utilities at the table, but certainly the heart and soul of Seminole's mission in the state is to provide cost-effective, reliable power to its members. And it is going to be impacted if this petition is granted, and it's going to be impacted if this petition is denied.

Finally, I discussed -- I guess I was going to bring up the prior Commission orders in which determination of need cases that had granted intervention to utilities. It is true that in those cases there were merchant plants involved.

However, that does not, in fact, and it does not change the basis for FPL's own argument in regard to standing in those cases, which was that it was going to be affected in its

generation planning, in its transmission planning and its ability to serve its customers by issues that the Commission was going to consider in those cases. In at least one of those cases, as I recall, this intervention issue was hard fought and FPL was on the other side of the issue in that case, but I think the basis for the decisions in those cases is the same basis that we have argued in this case in terms of substantial interest.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Ms. Kaufman.

Mr. Bryant.

MR. BRYANT: Thank you, Commissioner.

Staff has to know, the Commission has to know whether or not there have been discussions with other electric utilities. That's what the rule says, and the rule says you must provide a summary of those discussions. FPL in their argument says, well, staff or the Commission could question Mr. Olivera as to the extent of those discussions with Florida Municipal Power Agency. The whole purpose of our intervention as an interested party was to bring to the Commission's attention and the staff's attention there have been discussions and what the extent of those discussions have been so that if Mr. Olivera forgot to mention those discussions to this Commission in his sworn testimony, then we would be there prepared to help him remember those discussions and have him

provide a summary of those discussions to the Commission in this proceeding as the rule requires. It couldn't be any clearer what the rule requires. Who but FMPA could bring those discussions to the attention of this Commission if FPL forgot to bring those discussions to the attention of this Commission in this proceeding? That is the foundation for FMPA's petition for leave to intervene, not hijack the proceedings as colored by FPL in order to use the Commission to force negotiations upon FPL.

We have not so stated, not have a word in this petition or our brief about negotiations and the Commission controlling those negotiations in this proceeding. Indeed, FPL's argument presumes that the Commission cannot control their own proceeding. And I would assume that if the Commission chose not to hear anything further about those discussions, the Commission would so indicate to counsel. But until you know about them, how can you consider them, in any form or fashion that the Commission wants to consider those discussions, which it has under its preliminary jurisdiction in this need proceeding, the statutes and what the Commission is entitled to look at are very clear and it is very broad.

I think the Commission needs to allow intervention.

I think the Commission needs to inquire as to these negotiations since FPL has failed to summarize those negotiations. And, quite frankly, I think the Commission needs

to require after they award their need certificate to FPL, which I hope they will, that FPL report periodically on the status of those negotiations with the other electric utilities. How is the Commission going to know otherwise?

In the words of FPL in their petition, words of FPL in their petition, the Legislature amended 403.519 of the statutes to establish new criteria for determining the need for new nuclear capacity that are somewhat different from the need standards applicable to conventional steam units. Their words, not my words. Their words. The legislative actions, quote, define a new paradigm for the development of nuclear generation. Their words, not my words. Quote, the Commission should have full knowledge of the potential benefits of joint participation. All we want to do is make sure that they summarize and discuss in the proceeding what we are talking about.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Bryant.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Yes, thank you.

Again, I will try not to be repetitive. I don't believe that Florida Power and Light responded to my issue.

They may have. But if they did so by citing the merchant plant cases, then I think the merchant plants that we were talking about in that period of time, one of the objections was that they had no commitment to provide their capacity to the grid

system. In fact, they had no commitment to make sure that the energy stayed within the state of Florida, and I think that was a real problem that they had in those cases. Those kind of statements made in those cases shouldn't really be utilized for precedent here.

2.2

The issue to me is very simple. Do we have a statewide grid system in Florida or don't we? If we do, then are all the generating utilities that participate and contribute to that system part of the overall statewide system? If the answer to that is yes, then why is it so hard to come to the conclusion that if anyone makes a substantial increase or a substantial decrease in the capacity that will be contributed to that system, why isn't that significant?

absent -- if there was no legislation that took place in the last couple of years in the need cases -- or in the need legislation, OUC would still have a right to intervene in this case. I think the fact that the Legislature did speak a couple of years ago changed dramatically the process by which both this kind of plant, and, as I believe, coal gasification would go about the process of having its need determined. It did so for a reason. Why did it change? I think it changed because of the uniqueness of the regulatory and political climate for the other types of fuel. And it's easy to understand that you have got to be a very large utility in order to be able to plan

and finance and go through the permitting process to build one of these plants. And I believe that that was why they must have insisted that at least Florida Power and Light talk to the OUCs of the world. But we're not saying that if they did or they didn't that that should prevent us from participating in this case. I think the reason that we ought to be able to participate in this case is because their impact on the grid system is going to impact OUC. Hopefully positively, but it is going to impact them.

Thank you very much.

2.0

2.1

2.3

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Young.

MR. BUTLER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.

MR. BUTLER: Excuse me. I didn't use all of my time and, if you would allow me a very brief opportunity to respond, I would appreciate it.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: If there's no objection, I think a brief response would be in order.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

I would just like to point out that looking closely at what Section 403.519 provides, it asks for information on whether there were any discussions with any electric utilities regarding ownership of a portion of the nuclear plant. FPL has provided that information. Certainly, if the Commission or staff wants to explore that further, it's free to do so with

Mr. Scroggs or Mr. Olivera, but we have complied with the statutory requirement.

1.0

2.4

2.5

The additional criteria in the statute that applies specifically with respect to nuclear plants we are referring to are not in Subsection (4)(a) where the reference to informational requirement on co-ownership discussions appears, but rather in (4)(b) which sets out several matters that the Commission shall take into account in making its determination on the need for a nuclear plant. None of those additional criteria involves the issue of co-ownership.

Finally, I'd just like to point out that it seems the argument regarding reliability and the opportunity to participate because of generalized concerns over reliability proves too much. If that were the case, every utility in the state would have an opportunity to intervene in every other utility's need proceeding for a nuclear plant or otherwise, because the arguments you have heard here today about generalized interest and reliability have no specific application to the Turkey Point Unit 6 and 7. And, clearly, it has been this Commission's practice, and it has been the Florida Supreme Court's confirming of that practice that need proceedings are specific to the utility that is seeking to use the power from the proposed facility.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Butler.

At this point I would like to take a break to confer with staff to prepare questions for the parties. And I think that will probably take about 20 or 30 minutes, so if we could reconvene at 11:00 o'clock.

We stand adjourned until 11:00. Thank you. (Recess.)

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I would like to reconvene the proceeding at 11:27 a.m.

And, again, I apologize a little bit to the parties that we are a little bit delayed. I wanted to prepare some questions such that we could make this a well-vetted discussion, as well as rounding out the record for rendering a decision at the appropriate time.

With that, I think how I would like to proceed is that I do have various questions, and because there are the petitioners, perhaps I can ask a question and we can go down the line unless, again, there -- it seems to me that instead of having a lead petitioner, if you will via Seminole or whomever, it seems there may be some divergence of interest, and I think in answering some of the questions to complete the record it may be appropriate to have individual responses. So, again, if we need a more detailed response, we can get into that, as much time as we need. But, again, my interest is making sure that the parties receive adequate due process and that we do have a well-vetted discussion and that we are able to round out the

record appropriately.

So with that, I think the first question that I would like to briefly ask, and I'm sure this is covered in the briefs, but I just want to go down a line of questioning, is -- I guess it's your assertion, and this is to the petitioners, that the need determination is the appropriate forum to address your concerns under Florida Statute 403.519, is that correct?

MR. BRYANT: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And can you, just for the record, and also for the sake of the court reporter, can you respond which entity you are representing? That way we can make a good logical record of this.

MR. BRYANT: Thank you, Commissioner.

Fred Bryant, Florida Municipal Power Agency and Florida Municipal Electric Association; yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And, for the record, the response to that question would be yes, correct?

MR. BRYANT: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And Ms. Kaufman?

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Commissioner.

Yes, I agree that the answer is yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Young?

MR. YOUNG: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And with respect to Agrico, what is the specific injury in fact that the

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

petitioners will experience if intervention is not granted?

MR. BRYANT: Clearly, if the Commission is not made aware of discussions or if there have been no discussions, then an electric utility has either missed the opportunity for the discussions or missed the opportunity in the proceedings to clarify or put additional facts into the record as to the discussions that were had, no one else can. If they don't file a summary, if they don't discuss in the proceeding what the discussions were with an electric utility, no one else can.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Bryant.

Ms. Kaufman.

1.0

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, our position on that is that the injury in fact is two-fold, really. And as I said in my opening remarks, based on our position in the state as a generating utility interconnected to the grid, on that basis I think that if we are not permitted to participate in the proceeding we would be injured in fact, because we will not have the ability to provide input to the Commission. We won't have the ability to support FPL's application in regard to opposition. We won't have the ability to make the Commission aware of how this project is going to impact us.

And on the co-ownership question, which we view as a separate basis for intervention, clearly, we are injured and will continue to be injured so long as FPL persists in its position that it has no obligation to even discuss prospects of

co-ownership with us.

1.2

2.5

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Especially because of the new procedure and just sort of going in increments, I think that it's more important for OUC to be involved. I think it will affect OUC's ability to adequately plan how to meet its future electrical generation needs. It will impact their long-term transmission planning, and it will impact the economics of the electric power sales throughout the state of Florida, and will impact the long-term stability and reliability of the electric grid. And I think that is how OUC, in fact, suffers injury in this case.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: On the second prong with

Agrico -- I mean, back on the first prong but the second

question with respect to Agrico, what is the sufficient

immediacy of the injury? And, Mr. Bryant, if you could address
that.

MR. BRYANT: What other forum can we bring the lack of discussions or the lack of summary of the discussions to except for the PSC, number one. What other proceeding can we bring to the Commission for lack of the discussions or the lack of the summary of the discussions, number two. This is the proceeding; this is the forum. I think the -- I don't make light of the statute, nor do I make light of the Commission

rule on the statute. I think the statute and the Commission rule has meaning. I think it's up to the Commission to interpret their rule further and decide with this information how they want to proceed in the need petition proceeding and any other proceedings that they might wish on their own volition to bring. But without the start you never get started. Without the start, you never get started.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

1.6

2.4

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Commissioner.

I agree with Mr. Bryant that this is the place. The Commission has jurisdiction under 403.519 as the exclusive forum for the determination of need. If we can't bring our concerns here under that and under your grid bill authority and under the co-ownership language, I'm not clear that we would have a point of entry at any place. And so this is the appropriate forum for those issues and discussions to be heard.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. I think that the Commission must consider statewide objectives, and that the statute requires the Commission to take into account whether these power plants will enhance the reliability of electric power production within the state, not just within Florida Power and Light's territory, but within the state by improving the

balance of power plant fuel diversity and reducing Florida's dependence on fuel oil and natural gas. Also, they need to -you need to take into account the most cost-effective source of power to improve the balance of fuel diversity and reducing Florida's dependence on other -- well, on oil and natural gas and to reduce air emission compliance and contribute to the long-term stability and reliability of the electric grid.

We're in a broader community, and we have got to look at it in a broader community. And I think that's what the grid system initially started out to be, and I think that we need to expand upon that. And my point all throughout this has been that any substantial increase, and certainly what Florida Power and Light is proposing here is a substantial increase, to the overall generating system within Florida impacts all the utilities in Florida. It certainly impacts OUC, and I think that we meet both the first and the second prong of that test.

Thank you.

2.0

2.5

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Young.

And I'm going to ask one additional question to the petitioners, and then give FPL the opportunity to respond to the Agrico arguments on both prongs with respect to the injury in fact and the sufficiency. I know that has been briefed, but, again, I do think in due process certainly we should allow Mr. Butler and Mr. Litchfield to comment also.

With respect to the questions that I just asked the petitioners regarding the injury in fact and the sufficiency or sufficient immediacy under the first prong of Agrico, isn't the injury and the immediacy speculative, to some extent, that FPL could have discussions at some future point in time that they deem appropriate?

2.1

And, Mr. Bryant, if you could elaborate on that.

MR. BRYANT: What if the discussions between

Mr. Armando Olivera and Mr. Fontes, the CO of my company, were:

Roger, don't worry, you will have an ownership interest in this

nuclear plant, just wait until we get through the need

proceeding. Now, if that hypothetical happened, and let's

assume, hypothetically, that was said in good faith, then after

the need proceeding there was a change of heart or a change of

mind or worse, skullduggery to keep us out of the need

proceeding, then it is too late. Too late for FMPA to bring to

the attention of the Commission discussions that were held that

may have been a specific promise of participation in the

proceeding.

How will this Commission know that without following the rule and without allowing FMPA, who was the other side of the discussions, to make sure that under oath those who the discussions were initiated by, in our case, and held with, in our case, are truthful, accurate, and full? And it is impossible in the procedural point of a need petition to bring

into the petition alleging all of the facts and circumstances and discussions that occurred. We simply have said there have been discussions, and under the law we are an electric utility and those discussions were with us, and FPL has failed to comply with the law and the Commission's rule, and we are going to be harmed, have been harmed without bringing that to the attention of the Commission.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, our injury, Seminole's injury is not speculative in the least. As I mentioned earlier, despite the fact that we have requested to engage in discussions with FPL, they have refused to discuss any co-ownership issues with us up to this point in time. We think that, obviously, we are substantially affected and injured by that, and we think that that is an issue that appropriately and properly belongs before the Commission for their consideration in this determination of need.

Given some of the legislative changes and the legislative issues that we discussed in the main portion of our argument, the lack of the ability to site a number of these plants, the fact that options to meet demand seem to be diminishing in the state, it's critical that these issues come before the Commission, and it's critical that Florida Power and Light discuss with willing participants in these big, risky,

expensive nuclear power plant projects whether participation by others is the thing that is right for the state of Florida. So we think, you know, our injury is not speculative here in the least.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Ms. Kaufman.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I apologize. I heard the word speculative in your comment, but I did not hear all of it. Would you mind repeating the question?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, sir. I think the question as I tried to frame it was under Agrico, the first prong of Agrico, where it speaks to the injury in fact and the sufficient immediacy, isn't it speculative on both of those aspects to the extent that FPL at some future point in time could decide that it wanted to engage in such conversations?

MR. YOUNG: Well, I think their whole petition is speculative. They are not committing to do anything at this point. That's the new procedure that the Legislature in their wisdom got us to when they did the amendments. I think that points out dramatically to me why OUC needs to be involved in this process as you go forward to decide whether or not to permit them to build whatever they ultimately decide it is that they want to build.

This is not the normal need case where they are proposing to build a specific megawatt plant with specific, you

know, fuel and whatever. It's an ongoing kind of procedure. I don't know, in the final analysis, whether anybody is going to want to participate in what Florida Power and Light ultimately agrees it wants to build and this Commission approves. I think that is speculative, and I think that is why OUC needs to be involved in this, so that they can participate in the process by which that ultimate plant is decided. And then if they are given the opportunity to discuss participation with Florida Power and Light at that point when more information is known, OUC will be in a position, having participated in the proceeding up to that point, to meaningfully participate in those discussions. And I think that's why it is paramount that we be involved in this and, hopefully, will be granted the opportunity to do so.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. Mr. Young.

At this point I would like to hear from FPL.

Mr. Butler, if you could briefly respond to, basically, the petitioners' assertions with respect to the injury in fact and the sufficient immediacy under Agrico, I would greatly appreciate that.

MR. BUTLER: With all due respect, I don't think that the petitioners have answered your questions. I have been listening pretty carefully, and I have not heard anything about how their interests will be adversely affected by FPL building the plant. What they keep coming back to is dancing around the

question of the extent to which they are going to be allowed to have an ownership share in that plant, which is, I think, clearly a subject that is not contemplated by 403.519, including the revisions that added the Subsection (4)(a)(5). They are really talking about how they would be injured by not being allowed to participate as intervenors, not the question that really controls under Agrico, which is how the outcome of the proceeding, presumably if we get what we want, a determination of need for the Turkey Point Units 6 and 7, would harm them.

As to reliability, they have said nothing that I heard which significantly raised concerns over how their reliability would be adversely affected. Keep in mind that if they ultimately become, you know, part owners, almost certainly it will be along the model of the St. Lucie 2 co-ownership provisions and others around the country. They would be minority owners of an undivided share in a plant that FPL will continue to operate according to its own commitments to the NRC and others. The NRC actually expects and requires that, that there be a single entity that it can look to as to who is going to operate this unit.

The benefits of the project, the reductions in environmental emissions, the fuel diversity, et cetera, Florida is going to see that regardless of who owns the portions of the plant. And I simply fail to see anything in their arguments

suggesting an interest that would be harmed other than their economic interest in benefitting from what they think may be a low cost source of power, and that is not something contemplated by the grid bill and it's not an interest that the informational requirement in the statute or your rule contemplates that the Commission would either decide or control.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Butler.

Mr. Litchfield, do you have any additional comments?

MR. LITCHFIELD: I would note, Commissioner Skop,

that Mr. Olivera has, in fact, sent a letter to all of the

parties identifying FPL's position relative to the discussions

as to possible joint ownership or sharing of the output of the

plant, and that letter was sent on December 14th, 2007. We

would be happy to supply -- the parties all have copies of

that. We would be happy to supply that to Commissioner Skop as

well in connection with the record.

In fact, Mr. Bryant is going to distribute copies of that for us right now. And I think this fairly represents

FPL's position in this matter and reflects its official position. Now, we heard Mr. Bryant articulate earlier a hypothetical fact scenario, a speculative fact scenario which even if one were to assume were true just for the sake of argument here today, again, does not confer standing on Mr. Bryant's client or any other muni or co-op in this case.

The bases for standing are very well laid out in the Agrico case. I think Mr. Butler has done a more than adequate job of identifying those elements, and I agree with him whole-heartedly that I have heard nothing here today that would indicate that there is any immediacy of harm or that this is within the zone of interest that the statute is designed to protect. And we would urge that the Commissioner reject the proposed interventions in this matter.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And just on a side issue that Mr. Young raised to the extent that the proposed Turkey Point 6 and 7 units are not sufficiently definitized in terms of their size, I think, obviously there are two units, correct me if I'm wrong, but in terms of reactor technology, either boiling water or pressurized water reactors, and then the various size between those two technologies. But can you briefly elaborate on Mr. Young's concern that because of that alleged uncertainty that that leaves room open to further definitize that or their participation is critical to participate in that discussion?

MR. BUTLER: Well, I think the most straightforward response is that, yes, FPL is still deciding between the alternatives, although I think it's fair to say that FPL is leaning pretty strongly in the direction of one of them, the pressurized water reactor design. But I fail to see how the choice between those two is or should be governed by some other

utility's interest in ownership of the units. The decision is being made for a host of technological, commercial, and licensing reasons. We are not going to be picking the units because we decide we want big or we want small. We are going to be picking the units that are the ones that we feel most comfortable can be productively licensed and brought into service. And I really don't see how participation by any of these parties is going to shed light on that issue.

2.0

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I understand. I just wanted to flesh it out because, I guess, as Mr. Young has pointed out that uncertainty seems, I guess, in his opinion, and I don't want to put words in your mouth, but that uncertainty leads to a foothold to leave things open to discussion, if you will.

But apparently that is a technical decision on your part.

MR. BUTLER: I think that is right. And, frankly, I think that it does, to your last question, further the speculation as Mr. Olivera's letter indicates. One of the things -- one of the reasons we are not pursuing more specifically and more detailed discussions at this time with potential co-owners is the fact that we don't have a crystalized, you know, technology choice in commercial terms that we could go to people and discuss that. And it is really very speculative, at this point, as to what the ownership opportunities would be, whether they would be interesting to the other parties or not, and what the terms of them would be.

So while it's true that the proceeding as envisioned by the Legislature here allows for a determination of need for a project that is not as fully crystalized as might be the case with more conventional units, we fail to see how that helps the arguments of the petitioners to intervene here. They are suggesting that they want to use this proceeding to try to, you know, their one best opportunity to force a discussion, if not force a decision on co-ownership in units where the time is clearly not right for that. And we think that would be not what the statute contemplates, not what the Legislature contemplates.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Just one quick follow-up. With that in mind, and I believe that FPL stated that the units would be intended to serve its retail customer load, not wholesale, I mean, could you envision the situation where there would be no minority participation solely because the utility needed it for its own purposes?

MR. BUTLER: Well, I think that the short answer is yes. I mean, I think that the units are fully expected to be a very low cost source of power in the sense that their output will be favorably priced relative to output of other units.

They would be baseload units. I think that we would expect that FPL's customers if we owned all of the units would be first entitled to the output from those units so they get the

full benefit of the power from them.

If there is a decision for commercial reasons down the road that co-ownership makes sense, I think one of the things actually that we would probably end up at that time bringing to you in one of the cost-recovery proceedings for the annual cost-recovery proceedings for the unit would be the proposed commercial terms to be sure that the Commission is comfortable that our customers and FPL's customers are getting a good enough deal, that sharing a percentage of ownership with some other utility or a group of utilities will provide enough compensation to FPL that it is a fair deal for FPL's customers.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And just one additional follow-up. Something you said opened the door there. But, basically I guess in that sense, FPL would recognize that there would be the need to diversify risk on a large corporate undertaking. Is that a fair statement to make?

MR. BUTLER: I think that is a fair statement. But it is also a fair balance against that to recognize that, you know, we believe this plant will have considerable benefit. And we feel that we have an obligation to our customers to try to capture that benefit for them. So, yes, there is a risk to it. The reason that we are willing to, you know, embark on undertaking the risk is to capture the benefits. And I think in the context I was raising it in is when you make it clear that if we get down the road and there is some discussions of

co-ownership, that is actually going to be one of the questions kind of the opposite concern to what is being raised by the proposed intervenors here, but that we would probably want to bring to your attention for seeking the Commission's input in one of the cost-recovery proceedings is to be sure that we are not selling our customers short by giving up some portion of the benefits of the unit for the advantage of another utility.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And that exactly was the second part of my question. I mean, at the end of the day the decision to diversify risk or not to diversify risk, at the end of the day would you agree that is a business decision that should be made on behalf of the needs of the customers and your individual shareholders?

MR. BUTLER: Yes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

1.0

1 1

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

2.2

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Moving forward, I guess that handles the concerns under Agrico. Just for the record, I just wanted to round out the petitioners. I guess all of the petitioners are in general support of the need determination with the exception of the collateral issues that were raised.

Is that my understanding, Mr. Bryant?

MR. BRYANT: As far as FMPA, yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman?

MS. KAUFMAN: That's correct for Seminole Electric.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And, Mr. Young?

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir.

MS. BRUBAKER: Commissioner Skop, if I may?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.

MS. BRUBAKER: I would like to note for the record that the Office of Public Counsel and Jan and Bob Krasowski are also parties to the docket and that, just for clarity's sake, we are not speaking as to whether they are in favor of the petition.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Correct. I'm just speaking to the petitioners before us. Because, again, I think that they have stated openly that they are in favor of the petition as a whole, but, again, they do have concerns. So, again, I was just trying to round out the record, but I recognize there are other intervenors. OPC is monitoring, and through that granted intervention to people in an individual capacity.

MS. BRUBAKER: I appreciate the clarification.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Okay. Getting back on point, and then I guess we will start with the petitioners and then we will go to FPL. Is the need determination the exclusive remedy for addressing or redressing your concerns?

MR. BRYANT: Well, Commissioner, I'm reminded of the ten years I litigated against FPL to gain access on behalf of FMPA to the St. Lucie 2 nuclear unit, which took me to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, it took me to the Justice

Department, and it took me to the federal courts where ultimately FPL was ordered to offer participation in their nuclear unit to FMPA. So I guess the answer is, no, there are other forums. But, quite frankly, the forum that I'm seeking to participate in today on behalf of FMPA is to make sure that they comply with what the law and your rule requires them to do, and that's file a summary of the discussions of those discussions they have had with us.

Why are we dancing around this so much? Why should not the Commission want to be aware of all possible benefits, not only for FPL, but to the rest of the electric utilities that are here today of possibly joint participation? Not saying to FPL and, certainly, we have not said in our petition, Commission, we want you to force FPL to offer participation.

But, you know, the Commission ought to know if there are discussions; and if there are discussions, are the potential benefits to FPL ratepayers, as well as the ratepayers of the other electric utilities. Let me give you one example, the St. Lucie participation agreement between FMPA and FPL and OUC and FPL, the same participation.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Bryant, I would like to try to cut you off there. I guess I was just kind of looking for a brief answer. I am well-aware of the case law, the historical case law and the litigation with respect to transmission and St. Lucie.

MR. BRYANT: Ask them about the reliability exchange agreement.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Anyway, like I said, I didn't mean to cut you off.

MR. BRYANT: Fair point. Fair point.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But, again, I'm trying to limit this so we can get through the line of questioning.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, I will be candid with you, I have not researched the other avenues that Seminole Electric might have in regard to the issues that they have raised here, so I can't answer you with specificity. What I can tell about this issue is that when I look at your grid bill jurisdiction and when I look at 403.519, including the amendments to it, it seems to me that the first stop and perhaps the most appropriate stop is here at the Public Service Commission, and that the Commission is charged with the -- I don't know if first look is the right way to put it or not, but they are the first stop in this process, and they have been given a great deal of responsibility over these issues that are critical, not only to FPL, but to all of the utilities that you see sitting here before you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And, Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I do not know of any other forum that

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

would give us an opportunity to participate in looking at the development of this project as it goes along. I guess from what others have said, if we're denied the right to do that, we would certainly look for other opportunities. But I would hope that we would not be denied that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And one quick follow-up, again to the petitioners, and then I will get to FPL. With respect to the exclusive remedy aspect, I guess Mr. Bryant has pointed out the historical litigation that has ensued over such issues.

But with respect to legislative revision, you know, is that a potential remedy?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ BRYANT: I'm sorry, Commissioner, I'm not sure I understand the question.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Again, I'm trying to ascertain whether in the eyes of the petitioners that the need determination forum is the exclusive remedy. And from what I'm hearing the answer is no, at least that is what I think I'm hearing, to the extent that there is the litigation process and potentially the legislative process in terms of addressing concerns that may exist on behalf of the petitioners. Is that correct?

MR. BRYANT: I'm not sure I can give you a yes or no answer, because I'm still uncertain as to the impact of your question. By statute for determination of the need of FPL and the state as a whole for this nuclear plant, this is the

exclusive forum for determining the need. No other place, no court, no Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, no other governmental agency has that jurisdiction.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Right. And let me further clarify what I guess I am saying because, I mean, you hit the nail on the head. The core proceeding is the need determination, not the ownership interest. So, again, I'm looking at the exclusive remedy with respect to the core proceeding, not necessarily the ownership interest. So I'm trying to see if beyond the need determination which, again, deals solely with the core proceeding as the need, are there other remedies available that would redress -- appropriately redress your concerns?

MR. BRYANT: I know of no other forum that can address 403 and 366 as to the issue as to whether or not, one, discussions have been held, and whether or not a summary of those discussions had been filed with this Commission, and that that summary is adequate and full disclosure. This is the only place that can occur.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes, Commissioner, I agree. I think that the statute is pretty clear that this jurisdiction or this agency is the sole forum. I think that term is used several times in the statute for the determination of need.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I think that you are the only help that we have, and we would appreciate you availing yourself of it.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And, Mr. Butler and Mr. Litchfield, if you would like to briefly respond, if you feel it's appropriate to do so.

MR. BUTLER: We are not aware of what other forums may be available, what other legal principles that the parties might choose to pursue as ways of seeking ownership participation. What we are pretty certain of is that this proceeding is not designed for that purpose, and I don't think that there is authority for assuming the existence of the either duty or empowerment to make decisions on co-ownership here, you know, whether or not there are remedies or the extent of those remedies in other forums.

And on the point that Mr. Bryant just keeps coming back to of wanting to be sure there is a full discussion, or a full airing, or description of discussions with other utilities, again, I find that just to be dancing around the real issue. I mean, unless there is some implicit sense that the Commission having heard this full airing of the discussions is going to decide to grant or deny the need determination or condition that somehow on co-ownership, it is very hard to see

how, you know, expanding the proceeding to have a, you know, cross-examination, discovery, et cetera, et cetera, on that particular subject is going to serve anyone's interests, and we don't see anything in the statute that directs this Commission to make that sort of determination. We think the Legislature considered giving that sort of authority to the siting board and ultimately decided not to and, instead, included simply the informational requirement we have now.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And our reporter, how are we doing over there? Doing fine? Okay. Okay to continue?

Okay. I guess we are getting into some more pressing questions that are probably going to get progressively more difficult. But I would like to turn the petitioners' attention to Florida Statute 403.519(4)(a)(5), which is the, I guess, requirement of some sort. But, again, I guess it has been framed by the petitioners as an informational requirement, or I guess alternatively one could look at there is an express disclosure requirement.

But I would like to ask -- obviously, there is a duty to disclose. But what I would like to ask the petitioners to address is the significance of the phrase on whether there were, because, again, I would like to get some discussion as to whether that is permissive or mandatory.

And, Mr. Bryant, if you could lead us off.

MR. BRYANT: Certainly it's within the discretion of the Commission in the need proceeding in implementing that statute and this rule to require that discussions have occurred. Mr. Butler touched upon it in responding to an earlier question, does not the Commission want to know for determination of this proceeding whether or not the current proposed facility that FPL is seeking to be permitted is the most favorable for their customers? And the Commission could say in that determination, well, have you had discussions with other electric utilities about, instead of building two units, building three units, or reliability exchange agreements, or whatever the Commission wants to inquire about.

And, certainly, the exchange of e-mails between their president and the CO of my company indicates that FPL sees some benefit on having discussions and looking into the proposed joint participation between their company and my company.

Why are they dancing around this? And so the answer is if the Commission decides that they want to have those discussions either before or during or after the need petition, then the Commission can so order, because they are looking out for the interests of the consumers. Not FMPA, the consumers.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Just as a follow-up and clarification on that point, and then I will get to Ms. Kaufman and Mr. Young. But, basically, assuming there was the express disclosure requirement to opine as to whether there were any

discussions, and if the answer was no, and it was properly disclosed, then would you agree that FPL has met its statutory obligation?

MR. BRYANT: Well, Commissioner, I don't think that it is possible for any of us to make the determination that it has been properly disclosed.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Ms. Kaufman, we'll just move along here.

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, we look at the language that you have referred to here and we think that it is mandatory. We think you have to read that language so that it makes some sense, and we think that the position that I guess FPL has espoused that they could satisfy this requirement by saying, nope, we haven't talked to anybody. We don't think that that makes sense in terms of the statutory construction tools which say when the Legislature enacts statutory language, they intended something by it. And so we think that that language is mandatory, and we further think that it is totally within your jurisdiction under this statutory provision as well as the grid bill to require FPL to engage in good faith discussions with Seminole and others who are interested in regard to co-ownership. And our position is that you should do so in this docket.

I think that the letter that Mr., I guess, Bryant passed out on FPL's behalf sort of makes our point and perhaps

goes to an earlier question that you asked. But, basically, FPL seems to be saying, well, we might talk to you sometime later. And, you know, that's well and good from FPL's position. It is very difficult from Seminole's perspective when we are very eager to have discussions and are being told we are not really interested in talking to you, and we might be at some time in the future. Long answer, we think that it's a mandatory provision, and you should so interpret it that way.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And just as a follow-up, basically, is the statutory authority that you would cite for the Commission having the authority to mandate or compel those discussions, that would be that provision, is that correct?

MS. KAUFMAN: As well as your grid bill authority,

Commissioner. I think that elsewhere it says that you can take into consideration all relevant matters within your jurisdiction. And your jurisdiction in a determination of need case encompasses not only 403.519, but your other grid bill responsibilities.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

2.0

MR. YOUNG: Yes. I would echo that you have got the authority to do anything you think is relevant, and I think the statute clearly provides that. You are not limited to the specific section. But the language is quite curious to me. I did not participate in the legislative arena when this was

adopted, and I'm not sure that it would make any difference if I had or I would be any less informed if I had. But you don't have to reach this decision if you would agree with my first premise, which is that we are entitled to participate because we are part of the statewide grid system, and we are impacted, and we do meet the two-prong test because of that. And we don't need to get to this curious statutory language and get all mired up into what that does or doesn't do, and maybe get involved in other, you know, litigation and whatever.

It is what it is. It needs to be clarified, probably if not by you, certainly by the Legislature at some point in time. But I don't know that we need to delay Florida Power and Light in its endeavor to try to build these plants participating in that endeavor, so I would urge you to give us the right to intervene in this case based on my first premise and not necessarily on the second one.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. And as a follow-up, Mr. Young, I guess you mentioned that you would be adversely or impacted in terms of being a member on the grid representing OUC. Certainly, if they build a power plant, is FPL equally impacted as a member of the grid and, certainly, wouldn't there be a slippery slope if everyone intervened --

MR. YOUNG: No, sir, I don't think it would be at all. And, absolutely, I think Florida -- we are a little small

utility, and so it would be fairly insignificant what we are building versus what they are building. But, certainly, I would agree that Florida Power and Light has the right to participate in our need case and would welcome them. And, you know, they have got the same ability to participate in these things as anybody else does. The fact that nobody has ever done that except in these merchant cases doesn't mean that it is not an appropriate thing to do. And we either have a grid statewide system in Florida or we don't.

And when we talk about I'm going to just build a plant in my district, in my service territory to serve my retail customers, and, therefore, it has no impact on anybody else, that defies what the grid system is and what it's all about, at least the way I understand it. So I think we have got a good system. We need to expand upon it, not restrict it. And I think that any interpretation that would allow them to not take into consideration -- in fact, I think the statute requires the Commission to take into consideration the statewide impact. I think it's clearly in there. And I think to do otherwise would do violence to the grid system, and I would urge you not to do that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Young.

And I will try and address some of the points that you raised in some additional questions that I have later down the path here.

FPL, Mr. Butler, if you would like to briefly respond if you feel the need to.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, yes.

One of the things that was mentioned that I think was interesting and revealing was the notion that perhaps the best thing to do would be for FPL to decide instead of building two units, it ought to build three units. And maybe it should be building different units or different sized units, et cetera. I think that would be a complete change and, you know, a complete dismantlement of the need determination process. The Commission has not, and I don't think you would have authority to tell FPL when it proposes to build Plant A, no, you can't build Plant A, but we want you to build Plants B and C instead. That simply is not the way that the need determination process works nor should it be.

As to the attempts by the proposed intervenors to find some sort of authority for this idea that the Legislature has empowered the Commission to require joint ownership of nuclear projects, it is completely at odds with the way that the Florida statutory system works for empowering this Commission. I would like to read briefly from the TECO v. Garcia case, which is at 767 So.2d 428, talking about the way the Commission gets authority. "At the threshold we must establish the grant of legislative authority to act since the Commission derives its power solely from the Legislature. Of

course, the orders of the Florida Commission come to this court with the presumption of regularity, but we cannot apply such presumption to support the exercise of jurisdiction where none has been granted by the Legislature. If there is a reasonable doubt as to the lawful existence of a particular power that is being exercised, the further exercise of the power should be arrested."

they wish there were authority within what the Legislature has granted to the Commission to impose itself, insert itself into questions of cooperative ownership. They have pointed to nothing that says that. They have pointed to no proceedings where the Commission has previously imposed, you know, co-ownership or joint ownership as a condition of a need determination. They have done nothing that shows that the provision that you specifically inquired about, the 403.519(4)(a)(5) requires anything other than providing information on whether there were any discussions. And FPL has, in fact, done exactly that in both its petition and supporting testimony.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And moving forward, I think we probably have -- we are getting down the path, but I still have quite a few questions. But we'll continue the process. With respect to

the petitioners, am I correct to understand that you are asserting a statutory right to ownership or merely that FPL has a statutory obligation to conduct discussions?

And, Mr. Bryant, if you would lead us off with that.

MR. BRYANT: In our petition we are simply saying that the statute requires FPL to conduct discussions and provide a summary of those discussions. That's all we said in our petition.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

2.4

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes, Commissioner.

Our position is that FPL is required to engage in good faith discussions or negotiation. And if I could just respond to one point that Mr. Butler made, the idea that the Commission in a need determination cannot direct FPL or to tell FPL, well, you can't build this plant, you must go and build another one. I agree with him on that. But what the Commission can do and what they have done in other cases specifically involving issues of cost-effectiveness, which goes to, well, does it make more sense to build three units than two, is they can say based on other evidence that we have heard, FPL, this project that you are asking us to approve is not the most cost-effective project. And so just the example that was thrown out, are these two units the most cost-effective, there are scenarios or issues that pertain to

cost-effectiveness that certainly are pertinent in this docket.

To my knowledge, to go to one other point made, I don't believe that this co-ownership issue has ever come up before at the Commission, so I guess that would be why we don't have any other cases that we can look to in that regard.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Unless the law has changed, and it may have, I believe that if the Florida Public Service Commission made a finding that there was tremendous capacity needs in this state, and no utility was coming forward to build any capacity, I believe this Commission has the authority to order a plant to be built. I believe that in the past the Commission has ordered one particular utility to convert an existing operation from oil to coal, or coal to oil, I forgot which it was. I think the Commission has a lot more authority than we are talking about, that some people assume here.

Now, your specific question on whether or not this specific curious provision in the law gives anybody the absolute right to get a percentage of the ownership of this plant, I certainly can't read in there that it does that. It doesn't seem to me that it does that at all. It just gives us an opportunity, I guess, to confer, hopefully, with Florida Power and Light once one ascertains what it is that they are actually doing, and then participate as we have in the past.

We own a small portion of St. Lucie, and it has been a very good thing for us and a very good thing for the ratepayers at OUC. And if somewhere down the line we were given an opportunity to participate in this one, I'm sure, everything else being equal, my client would take advantage of that. But, no, I can't -- I wish I could, but I can't tell you that it gives us any statutory right to ownership.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And this is a brief follow-up, I guess, because you mentioned an ownership interest. By just virtue of the existing ownership interest in the unit, would you say or feel that you have a -- I won't say entitlement, but the right to participate in any subsequent unit similar to corporate opportunity or, you know, is that stretching it a little bit further?

MR. YOUNG: Thank you very much.

I have not pursued that possibility, but I will. I do not know that if anything in the past has given OUC or anybody else the right to participate in anything in the future. But it is a good question, and it is one I should of thought of and I didn't, but we will look into that. But I'm not aware of anything specifically at this time.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. In the hopes of not being redundant in further rounding out the record, I think the answer to the question would be no, but, again, I don't want to put words in the petitioner's mouth. Do you think that the PSC

has the authority to require co-ownership of a power plant?

And, Mr. Bryant.

2.4

MR. BRYANT: 366.05(8). Yes, sir. I'm very familiar with this statute. I was around when this was drafted and passed and participated in that. "If the Commission determines that there is probable cause to believe that inadequacies exist with respect to the energy grids developed by the electric utility industry, including inadequacies in fuel diversity or fuel supply reliability, it -- that's the Commission -- it shall have the power, after the proceedings as provided by law, and after a finding that mutual benefits will accrue to the electric utilities involved, to require installation or repair of necessary facilities, including generating plants and transmission facilities, with the cost to be distributed in proportion to the benefits received, and to take all necessary steps to ensure compliance."

Get this, "The electric utilities involved in any action taken or orders issued pursuant to this subsection shall have full power and authority, notwithstanding any general or special laws to the contrary, to jointly plan, finance, build, operate, or lease generating and transmission facilities."

Absolutely the Commission has jurisdiction. This was written at a time when we were experiencing tremendous inadequacies in the grid, and the Legislature wanted to make sure the Commission had that jurisdiction, and, indeed, in an

appropriate proceeding. It didn't say what proceeding. It said appropriate proceeding, which under the Commission's jurisdiction laid out in 403.519, they clearly can raise these issues. And could make a determination, well, we don't think that is adequate, and here is what we are going to do about it as the Commission. It's right there. It has been there for 27 years.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But the core proceeding before us is the need determination under a different statutory provision. So how, under the need determination, do you feel that the PSC has the authority to require co-ownership?

MR. BRYANT: Let's make sure we are clear. The Commission is not limited in thea need proceeding by 403.519. It has the full plenary power of the Commission, which includes the powers contained in 366, okay? And if there is a disagreement on that, I want to hear it. I don't think the applicants to this need proceeding have said they disagree with that. We all should speak forward right now that there is a disagreement on that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I don't think we are going to get into that debate right now. I think we are going to try to answer the questions before us.

Ms. Kaufman.

1.1

2.3

MS. KAUFMAN: I agree 100 percent with Mr. Bryant's response.

1 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I, as well. I think that I brought it up, and I'm glad that Mr. Bryant found the specific statutory authority that I remembered.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I just have one follow-up on that, assuming that the PSC is, I guess, in the minds of the petitioners vested with the authority. Wouldn't that be subject to constitutional challenges of taking if the Commission were to take that action?

Mr. Bryant.

MR. BRYANT: Well, I'm reminded of what previous

Commissioners have said to me on several occasions when I

threatened to appeal them. They said, "Well, Mr. Bryant, my

job is to make a decision here based upon the facts and the law

before me, and if the higher court wants to overruled me, so be

it."

But your job is to make a decision here with the facts and laws that are presented to you. Unless there is someone who can bring forth a case from the Florida Supreme Court where this appeal will go directly that says otherwise, I think you are going to have to make a decision on this.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: I don't think that there is a taking issue here. I mean, the plants that are going to be

constructed are going to be paid for by the ratepayers, as I understand it. So if I'm understanding your question, I don't see a taking implication. FPL, at the end of the day, I don't believe is going to be out of pocket any money whatsoever, the ratepayers. And to the extent that there is the joint participation that some parties are seeking, you know, would be the ones that will be funding the project.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And, Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Well, under that statute, I think OUC as well as all of us could be ordered by the Commission to do various things, including building the plant and participating in somebody else building one. And if by answering your question, I'm foreclosing my opportunity to argue that if it ever happens in the future at the Supreme Court, I would not want to do that. But I don't think we can make a decision today based on what somebody might do something in the future. You can always sue everybody. You can always -- we are trying to avoid that. That is what this whole thing is about. We are trying to avoid people going to the Legislature to try to correct this right now and hold up Florida Power and Light. We are trying to prevent that from occurring, not causing it. So, you know, I hope I've answered your question.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. As best you could.

Moving on to another question, I guess to the petitioners. If FPL agreed today to have discussions, would

your intervention be moot?

2.0

Mr. Bryant.

MR. BRYANT: Commissioner, you know how I would like to respond? I would like to respond, boy, that would be great if they agreed to have discussions with all of us and this issue would go away and everything would work out for the best, okay. But, you know, my responsibility as a lawyer to my client is to make sure my client's interests are protected. And the only place I can make sure those interests are protected under the law as I read it today is here at this Commission.

So I think the question should be to the Commission, look, if FPL agrees to have discussions with Mr. Bryant's client, and Ms. Kaufman's client, and Mr. Young's client, would that be enough? And, you know, I think only the Commission can answer that question, and that should be part of their order in their need petition. And how they want that to be enforced and monitored is up to you, the Commission. And I know the Commission looks out for all of us. And I'm confident that if the Commission says, you know, absolutely, these discussions need to go forth, and there needs to be discussions. And, FPL, you need to file periodically a report of those discussions.

And, you know, you can't guarantee, nor am I seeking a guarantee that those discussions will result in my client owning a piece of their nuclear unit. After all, we may decide

at the end of the day that we don't want a piece of their nuclear unit, okay? But at least I would like to make sure that I have the guarantee that they comply with the statute and those discussions in good faith occur.

2.4

And if we're told after they get their need certificate, well, Fred, we sure pulled the wool over your eyes. We are not going to talk to you again, even though we, FPL, initiated discussions with you. Then I would like to think that I have someplace to go and say, you know, I just don't think we were treated right and fairly in what the law requires. That is what you all do. I don't know how to answer any better, Commissioner. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Well, it seems to me that essentially discussions are perhaps being used as -- like discussions would -- the petitioners have said that discussions are required, but it stops short of saying that there is a requirement for an ownership interest. But it's almost like those two are inextricably intertwined to the extent that discussions would not be sufficient to address the concerns of the petitioners, that it needs more for that. I mean, if you had discussions, and they still said no, it seems that the underlying tone there is this is really about ownership interest.

MR. BRYANT: An interesting dichotomy, isn't it, Commissioner? What if you were to ask me, well,

Mr. Bryant, what if I ordered -- in the order ordered you, and gave you the right to participate in the nuclear units, but I ordered you when I gave you that right. You would probably see me equivocate all over the place, wouldn't you?

I don't think that is what the statute says, but how can you ever get to the possibility of ownership if discussions don't occur? And I think that is what the Legislature meant.

I think that is what you, the Commission, meant when you adopted the rule that you did, is to make sure that the discussions did, in fact, occur.

And, you know, if one of the parties comes in and says, hey, those discussions never occurred, don't you think you ought to be able to say why not? And if there are valid reasons -- or what if the discussions did occur and the parties -- you asked, well, why didn't that result in an ownership agreement? Well, you know, I am assuming -- let's make sure we understand. I don't seek to import any bad intent on Florida Power and Light, absolutely none. I don't want anybody to be mistaken about that. There had been discussion, I think those discussions will continue.

There could be a legitimate business reason why we never reach an agreement, and there is nothing wrong with that, okay? But how else as a lawyer am I going to protect my client? And how else is the Commission going to protect the ratepayers of Florida, not just their ratepayers, it's all

ratepayers, if, in fact, you don't enforce the statute and the rules to make sure those discussions occurred. And, you know, maybe I'm in bad faith during the discussions and I ask for 50 percent at two percent of the cost. Well, I would expect that they will let the Commission know about that. That would seem to be bad faith on my part. I don't think there is going to be bad faith on anybody's part in these discussions.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Bryant.

Ms. Kaufman.

2.0

2.1

2.4

2.5

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, I think your question was if FPL agreed to talk to Seminole, which up to this point they have not, would our intervention become moot. And my answer to that is a very simple, no, it would not. We think that you have the authority. We ask you to require them to engage in good faith negotiations or discussions with us. We agree with Mr. Bryant that the Commission should be aware of those discussions and that you should receive, you know, reports or however you think is appropriate to receive that information.

Up to this point, at least from Seminole's perspective, we have not been able to engage FPL at all. We think perhaps it might take some encouragement from the Commission. And we also think that this -- and I, like Mr. Bryant, ascribe, you know, no bad faith to Florida Power and Light, but we think that there should be a requirement that they engage in good faith discussions. And if either party

doesn't do that, then their remedy would be to come back to the Commission. So, no, I think just -- if they came up to me today and said, hey, you know, let's go talk about this, I don't think that would moot our petition.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Well, I think -- I would hope that I have been clear that I think that we have a right to intervene absent any issue relative to discussions being had or not being had. So the Commission asking, or ordering, or whatever, Florida Power and Light to have discussions with us would not -- would not change our position that we ought to be able to participate in this proceeding.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Moving on, I guess, to the petitioners again, a question directed there. I guess you are seeking to avail yourself under the new statutory provision, but that provision also speaks to IGCC technology. And in that regard, I would like to briefly open the discussion with respect to the actions taken by each of you in your individual capacity to the extent that, you know, there is more than one way to look at something.

So with respect to IGCC, as opposed to nuclear, have you raised the same arguments for that? I think I was prehearing officer for the TECO IGCC, and I don't think I was

aware of any intervention or desire to capture an ownership interest in IGCC technology, which is clearly also a part of the statute.

So can you elaborate on that, please, Mr. Bryant?
MR. BRYANT: Good question, Commissioner.

And my recollection of the statute and the rule, and correct me if I'm wrong, is that it applies to both nuclear and IGCC. And we, in fact, have had discussions with other utilities about participation, potential participation, of IGCC facilities. Quite frankly, from my company's perspective, we are very concerned about the status of the technology. We are following it closely. We have even had discussions with our electric utilities about us building an IGCC facility and they participating in it. And, we just haven't -- there hasn't been a proceeding yet where we haven't either had discussions or where we simply felt like there ought to be discussions. It's just not in our scope of interest right now.

We are very comfortable. FPL is an excellent operator of nuclear units. We have been an owner in their St. Lucie 2 nuclear unit since 1982. We have a huge amount of respect and comfort in the technology and the person operating the plant.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, I'm not aware that

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Seminole has attempted to apply this provision to the IGCC Tampa Electric project just due to their own planning and the plans that they have. However, you know, I do agree with you that the same considerations that are applicable to nuclear seem to apply to the IGCC. And I think in -- I'm guessing that in the appropriate situation, if the situation was such that Seminole was interested, I believe that we would interpret the statute in the same way.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And, Mr. Young, I know that OUC was doing its own IGCC, and I guess in answering the question I would be interested to see if OUC had any discussions with respect to ownership interests from the other petitioners with respect to -- again, we don't regulate that under that statute. But, again, I think it would be instructive to understand whether we are looking at all options or whether we just solely have our eye on nuclear.

MR. YOUNG: Well, I think at the time they added this in the Legislature, that process had a better approval rate than it seems to have now. At least that's the way it was explained to us recently over in the Governor's Office. And you are probably aware that we had a DOE grant, we worked with Southern. Wow, we had another partner. We also -- there is no plant that OUC has that we don't have participation with other folks, Lakeland, Kissimmee, FMPA. I'm not sure about Seminole.

But there is an offer to participate involved in every plant that we have done so far, including the so-called Stanton B, which was the plant with Southern. I'm sure you are aware that the coal gasification portion of that order or that deal has been rescinded at the request of Southern and maybe urged on a little bit by some of the politics involved in the situation.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Right.

MR. YOUNG: So I think that is why it was added at the time. There were those who thought that that was a great alternative to pulverized coal and ought to be pursued. I think that argument was even made when Florida Power and Light was trying to do a coal plant down on the southeast in the land use provision of the permitting system. They denied the zoning, and Florida Power and Light had to back away from that. So I think we all are having to react to where we are today. Governor Bush was very, very much in favor of our deal with Southern for this coal gasification unit and promoted it and pushed it, and voted for it in the cabinet meeting as one of the last items before he left office.

The present governor, for whatever reason, doesn't think much of coal, as we all know, and now doesn't think much of this coal gasification, as well, apparently. And because of that we have backed up and are looking for other avenues. The same thing has happened to TECO. The same thing has happened to the Taylor Plant. The same thing has happened to Florida

Power and Light.

And that brings me back to the same old story that I know you have enjoyed hearing over and over again. You know, we are in a different situation. We are in a different climate. We have all got to stick together. And we have got a system in Florida now where we may not be able to meet our capacity needs in the near future if we don't have nuclear plants. And only Florida Power and Light and maybe Progress and a couple of other ones, I'm not sure who else, they are the only ones that really have the wherewithal to plan and finance and build those things. And they are going to be the savior for our grid system ultimately. That is why you see some favor of them building.

We wish they would build more. We wish Progress would build more, because we think down the road it is going to be more and more difficult for any of the rest of us to build anything that is going to meet our capacity needs because of the regulatory and the political climate associated with the fuels that we would normally use.

So this is a very important case; it's a very important situation. And I know that our involvement might be miniscule and it might be minor compared to the bigger picture, but I'm talking about the survival of the small utilities in the state, the OUCs in the world. We need to have the ability to go into the grid system if emergencies occur, and we are

going to have to rely on the big buys to build these things and make them available to the grid system. And so I applaud Florida Power and Light for doing what they are doing, and I wish they would allow us to participate and help them.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you for your response.

And, again, you know, I'd like to just say, you know, on behalf of the consumers of the state of Florida I'm also very sympathetic to the needs of meeting our growing energy demands in the changing environment. I mean, that's something that we definitely need to take a strong look at. But your points are well-taken, and I'll get to some related questions to that briefly.

Also with respect to uprates, again, I did not see any intervention with respect to uprate petitions, and that was on a nuclear issue for additional capacity, which I think that one could construe as being new generation under the treatment that has come forth. And I'm interested to wonder why the same arguments weren't raised in the uprate context.

MR. BRYANT: We didn't have to argue. We were 8.8 percent owner of St. Lucie 2. They did a wonderful job. We paid our 8.8 percent share of that cost. Didn't have to.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. What about with respect to other -- there is one that was pending, but, again, in that proceeding there was no intervention for CR-3.

MR. BRYANT: We were being protected by our unit and their unit that we have an ownership interest in being uprated.

A very interesting question. I think it's a very good question, because I'm assuming that if we're involved in ownership of these two units, we won't have that problem in the future uprates either, because we will be a joint owner. Isn't that one of the answers?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

1.4

2.0

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, I did not look at that docket. I'm sure that I'm comfortable that Seminole did not participate in it, and I really don't have any other information on that particular docket as it relates to Seminole Electric.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I must plead ignorance. I'm unaware of the matter that you have referred to, if I understood what your question was.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Getting back to additional actions taken. Again, I think the common thread is that the petitioners have alleged that they don't have the financial resources to engage in a large capital undertaking to the extent that would comprise building or constructing their own nuclear unit. But I'm

wondering has anything been done that would recognize proactive actions to address the concern that the petitioners have stated that applies equally to the state of Florida, and, again, if that's the case, then everyone might pitch in and do their part. But on a smaller undertaking level, has any action been taken towards the siting and permitting of any potential sites or greenfields for nuclear construction by any of your respective organizations that you represent?

Mr. Butler. Yes. Mr. Bryant. Sorry

MR. BRYANT: Commissioner, you are absolutely correct, it would be virtually impossible probably for all the municipals and all the cooperatives to get together and site, permit, and build their own nuclear unit. We don't have the expertise. We probably don't have the size that we would need when you are talking about 1,200 megawatts per unit or more. So it would be -- and I'm not sure we could demonstrate to the regulatory agencies sufficient expertise, staffing, et cetera. You just don't go out and immediately staff up for something like that.

However, we have had and continue to have discussions with others who are seeking to build nuclear units in this state, and we expect that you will see a much different procedural attitude from those others who are seeking to ultimately get a unit permitted or units permitted in Florida.

But other than being able to have a little bit here

and there, as the guys who have the experience who can proceed, it's going to be very difficult for us collectively as a municipal and cooperative industry together to even do this. I don't know how to say it any other way. I mean, we are struggling with this.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, sir. Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you, Commissioner.

I think that any utility, and I can only speak for Seminole, would be remiss in not exploring all options that might be available to it in this time that we are in of the sort of diminishing options for power availability. And, you know, due to confidentiality concerns, I can't really divulge who Seminole may or may not have spoken to, but I can tell you that they are being proactive in trying to look at other available options.

But I think I should also say to you that that really has no bearing nor should it have any bearing on our petitions to intervene in this case. I think every utility has a continual obligation to search out those opportunities to serve reliably and cost-effectively. I'm confident that Seminole is doing so and will continue to do so. That does not obviate their substantial interests or their right to intervene in this proceeding.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And now Mr. Young.

2.0

2.1

2.5

MR. YOUNG: Yes, we have been approached by some folks, more than one, but before they talk to you, they want you to sign a confidentiality agreement. And I don't -- other than saying that we have talked with folks and we will continue to talk with folks, I don't have that agreement in front of me, so I'm worried about violating it. But I can tell you that we have had discussions with people and will continue to have and, hopefully, we will have lots of discussions with Florida Power and Light.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, sir.

I guess just a few more questions. And, again, this question is going to be pointed and direct, but I think it's important to rounding out the record. And based on the line of questions that we just got into, isn't this really about cherry-picking? And what I mean by that is basically petitioners wanting to self-identify the most cost-effective form of power generation that another intends to build, including that you have an inherent right to ownership interest?

And I'd like some elaboration on that, because, again, I'm worried about the slippery slope. If you build a plant, you know, and we do certain things, you know, this could be a free-for-all. But, again, there seems to be undertones that discussions are not sufficient, and that the only thing

that's going to make everyone happy is the ownership interest.

But at the end of the day, you know, where does the self-identification of a specific asset come into play in concluding that the ownership right exists?

MR. BRYANT: Commissioner, I can tell you this, that in no uncertain terms has FMPA or FMEA been there today because you seek to cherry-pick. What you have categorized as the most cost-effective technology available for building today wouldn't be here if we thought that was the case and were not given those instructions. But the underlying premise that this is going to be the cost-effective, we won't know until 10, 15, maybe 20 years down the road if, indeed, this turns out to be most cost-effective.

But we forget fuel diversity. I sat in a board meeting with my board during Hurricane Katrina where we were trying to make a decision how we were going to rotate blackouts amongst 15 cities that we have an obligation to serve, because we are 60 percent now dependent on natural gas. That was not a good feeling, Commissioner. And I was given instructions by my board as the chief legal officer of my company to find ways to participate in nuclear power for fuel diversity.

At the same time, we were also in the process of trying to permit a coal plant, and that is no longer available to us. So other than being totally dependent on natural gas for fuel diversity, the only other choice we have is nuclear.

And we are not going into discussions and maybe potential ownership on a nuclear unit with FPL or the other entities that we are having discussions with based upon being the lowest cost alternative. Because I probably won't be still practicing law when we find out if that is, indeed, the case 15 years or 20 years from now.

But I'm fearful that I'll still be practicing law the next time we have a hurricane and gas is shut down to our predominately 60 percent gas-fired plants, and I'm coming before this Commission explaining why 15 cities went black. So I don't know how to be any more truthful in my answer.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Bryant.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, no, we are not cherry-picking here. This to my knowledge is the first substantial nuclear project to come up on the drawing board in a long time. And I don't want to be repetitive of all the things that have already been said in terms of the permitting and siting options, the sorts of things that are becoming less and less likely to be available to serve our needs.

It looks like the Legislature is telling us and telling the Commission and telling the siting agencies that the future of Florida is at least banking in large part on having some nuclear options. And we are trying to read the handwriting on the wall. We tend to agree with that, and we

think that to give us the ability to serve our customers we need to, again, at least be able to engage in discussions with Florida Power and Light in regard to this unit. And so, no, I don't view it as cherry-picking at all. I view it as almost the only viable or rational way to go in the current environment that we are in.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Ms. Kaufman.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I'm not sure I understand your concept of cherry-picking, although I have picked cherries in my life.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: As have I.

MR. YOUNG: And I have eaten a lot in my life.

But are we trying to take advantage of the situation as it presents itself? If that is your definition of cherry-picking, yes, the answer to that is yes from my perspective. We would like to take advantage of that. And if there are other utilities that come along with similar cherry trees, we would do our best to take advantage of those, as well. So I'm not the least bit ashamed of saying that.

I've said this privately and publicly. I applaud Florida Power and Light for what they are doing. It needs to be done. They've got the ability to get it done, and we all need to applaud that. We all need to help them. And I hope that nothing we are doing here is going to deter them from going forward with getting this whole situation solidified so

that they can make a decision as to whether or not they need some help with ownership or even capacity sales down the road.

And we want to participate in those discussions and those decisions as they develop over time in this process. And the only way we can do that, the only way we can do that is to participate in this proceeding as a party. And I don't know for the life of me why anybody thinks that we are going to hurt the process or anybody in it by allowing to participate in that regard. You know, this is -- there is no harm here. So I don't understand any reluctance from Florida Power and Light's standpoint or anybody else's as to why we shouldn't be allowed to participate.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Young.

And I think I have probably about five more questions. So hopefully we can get through this if the court reporter is okay and everyone else is okay without taking a break. Hopefully, we can trudge through and be done.

Again, this is another question to the petitioners.

Basically, earlier on I guess FPL stated that it needs the units to serve its retail customers, not really wholesale. And a question that I think stems from that is assuming that FPL was obligated or compelled to sell ownership interest to the petitioners, wouldn't that force FPL to seek alternative energy sources at its own customers' expense?

MR. BRYANT: I'm presuming from the question that that presumes a situation where the Commission has made a determination that they are compelled to offer ownership interest to my client and the other people sitting at this table. Were that the case, I presume that the Commission would be looking at 366.05(8). And in that decision they would look to the statute as to how then the cost of that ownership was going to be divided up. And that might be a cost that the Commission looked at.

And if, indeed, there was additional cost to FPL or anybody else from a ruling by the Commission that that ownership be shared, then I would assume that the Commission would then make a determination of how that additional cost would be shared over and above what we call book cost, if you will, okay?

I don't think that is what my clients are asking for in this proceeding, but I just wanted to be straight with you on the answer, Commissioner. I think I understand where you are coming from, and I hope I have answered the question.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: You have. Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, I think your question had a lot of assumptions in it. And those are some of the assumptions that I think that we might explore if we were permitted to participate in the hearing. At the end of the

day, what is the most cost-effective for the consumers of Florida is a decision that lies in your court. And some of the other cost-effectiveness issues that we have raised in this case will touch on that. So I think that if we are permitted to participate, and once we hear all the evidence, those would be issues of concern to you.

Of course, Florida Power and Light has to take into account the needs of its retail customers and how they are going to be served. But I know I'm sounding like a broken record when I keep coming back to the fact that we simply want to engage in good faith discussions with them. And, you know, where we are in the process now, I think we are too early to know if the assumptions in your question are going to turn out to be the case or not.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Well, if the Commission ultimately makes a determination that all the capacity for these nuclear plants are going to be consumed by retail customers of Florida Power and Light and that is not going to be enough, at least that's the way I read their petition, then, you know, maybe the Commission does need to be exercising the jurisdiction I believe they have to say if you are getting ready to build something -- if you are getting ready to build a school, and it is not going to be sufficient to hold the number of kids that

need to go to class, maybe we need to order you to build a bigger school. And I think, as I said earlier, the Commission has that authority.

What most people have been doing in the long past, and I have been involved in probably 15 or 20 power plant buildings and permitting and whatever, is -- you know, it's like we build the offices that we have. We build a four-story building, and we only need one story, and we rent out the three. As we grow into it, we may get rid of our tenants, but we use the tenants to help us build it as we go along. At least that's the way I have done it.

And the OUC has used other folks to assist them in helping finance and build, because they did not need the total capacity of the plant that they wanted to get permitted. But the economies of scale and the efficiencies were that you ought to build a plant that big. You ought not build a little plant, you ought to build a big plant. And we were encouraged to offer through an RFP process other folks an opportunity to participate in the ownership and capacity of that. And we, in fact, have done that in the past. So the very premise that they need all of this and they need more needs to be addressed by the Commission if that's really what they are saying and that's what you would find in this proceeding.

But I don't think that the grid system necessarily differentiates between retail and wholesale in terms of

supporting the grid system. I'm not talking about wholesale sales to folks, but I'm talking about the statewide capacity to generate energy that can be available to everyone in times of situations where people need it. And that's the value of the grid system. It's the value of maybe using the cheapest generating cost and having that passed on to everyone.

It's the recognition that we are one state, and that it doesn't make any difference, and it shouldn't make any difference in what particular territory you live in in terms of the whole statewide grid. So I would hope that that would be a question if you find that they aren't going to meet the needs of their customers by what they are building that you seriously consider asking them to build a bigger building.

Thanks.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Young.

And, again, I think Mr. Bryant raised this issue, but I guess my question was stemming from the fact that FPL is heavily dependent upon natural gas. So, again, fuel diversity is a good thing, and I think the legislative body has recognized that in some of the legislation it has passed, so it is one of the criteria that definitely is important.

Moving forward, I just wanted to speak briefly to the Duke case. I guess various petitioners have raised one interpretation; FPL has raised another. But I just wanted to see whether that should be distinguished to the extent that it

was -- or at least my understanding -- it's long before I came to the Commission, but doing some research it seems to be that that case pertained to the encroachment of a merchant plant on the regulatory compact and who qualifies for a need determination. And so I would ask the petitioners to briefly respond to that.

And, Mr. Bryant, if you could lead us off.

MR. BRYANT: Thank you, Commissioner.

If we think this argument has been protracted, you should have been here when we had days of arguments on that case. One of my clients, New Smyrna Beach, was a petitioner in that case. And we felt very strongly that FPL didn't have the right to intervene in that case. The Commission felt strongly they did. I still don't think that that decision was correct based upon the facts at that time, and that was FPL is alleging that this plant would somehow affect them because that merchant facility -- by the way, my client, New Smyrna Beach, was going to be using power out of that facility, was going to be a co-owner in that facility, okay? But the Commission ruled, the Supreme Court ruled, and there it is, okay.

But this situation is very different in what was involved there, and very different in what FPL was alleging.

And every case is when you take the fact situation, the law, and you try to make it work out. There wasn't a statute back then that we are dealing with today. There wasn't a Commission

rule back then that we are dealing with today. So it is different.

But I can't help but being little amused when FPL weighs that case and says, no, this case stands for, when, in fact, they were coming in and saying, look, Commissioners, of course it will affect us because it affects the grid, and we are a big part of the grid, and, gee, we may end up looking at buying some of this power.

And that's really the crux of what their argument was and what this Commission's decision was. And, you know, so it's different. But, at the same time, for them to say that we can't intervene because of the New Smyrna Beach case, I find it a little amusing to hear them argue that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

2.5

MS. KAUFMAN: In some ways the more things change, the more they stay the same. I think some of us in this room did, you know, live through a lot of days in those cases. But the basis for Florida Power and Light's request to intervene in those cases over somewhat vigorous opposition, and I have their petition here on that case, was because they said it affected their ability to plan for and meet the demands of their customers for electric service. That formed the basis for their petition to intervene.

Yes, it was a merchant plant. However, this idea

that all of the utilities sitting here are affected because they have to plan for and serve their customers, they have to look at the transmission grid, all the things that we have been talking about for hours. These concerns were no different for FPL when they sought to intervene in the New Smyrna case than they are for Seminole in this case. And so on that basis, putting aside whether it was or wasn't a merchant plant, I think that the decision has already been made that, you know, brethren utilities are affected by determinations of need sought by others.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I feel uncomfortable talking about that case. My two partners participated in it, Schef Wright and Jay LaVia, quite extensively. I don't think the fact that it was a merchant plant has anything to do with the basis upon which Florida Power and Light alleged in their petition to intervene. As I recall, in that case the Commission's order granting intervention was very short. It just said you're granted intervention. It didn't explain why or whatever. So I'm not sure what kind of precedent that is for either side.

But in looking at their petition, it looks like to me that they alleged a lot of what I have been talking about here as to why we ought to be allowed to participate. I thought they made a good point back then, and so much so I probably

inadvertently plagiarized it when I made the argument here. I knew I had heard it somewhere, and it sounded like a good argument to me, and I made it persuasive and should be persuasive to you and to this Commission. And I would hope you would so find.

1.0

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Young.

I think I have two more questions, and we will be done, hopefully. I'll give FPL a brief opportunity to address anything they might want to. I know that my questions have been directed at the petitioners. But, again, I'm simply trying to vet the issues before us and, hopefully, we can render an appropriate decision.

I guess, and certainly I think Mr. Bryant will be familiar with this, but I guess I'm wondering whether the petitioners are familiar with the court's holding regarding the nuclear access claim in the case U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Florida Cities versus FPL. And I'm just wondering if there is generally familiarity with that case. And if so, I have a follow-up question.

MR. BRYANT: About ten years of my life was involved in that, ultimately successfully to where we are now a participant in the St. Lucie 2 nuclear plant because of that case and other proceedings. At that time there was in the requirements for permitting by an applicant in the NRC, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an antitrust review be undertaken by the

Justice Department, who did that on behalf of NRC. And that statute is still not available, that jurisdiction is no longer within NRC.

And, needless to say, the Justice Department found that there were antitrust problems and ordered FPL to offer participation in that unit with FMPA, and that took ten years to get to that point, and it's a totally different situation. That's why when you asked me the question is this the sole forum to address this issue, I probably was a little hedging in my answer, because the forums and their jurisdictions have changed since the last time I had to live through many years of that type of activity. Did I answer your question?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, sir. Again, I'll come back to the follow-up, but essentially my follow-up -- and,

Ms. Kaufman and Mr. Young, I assume you are equally familiar.

But, basically, the follow-up is, basically, aren't we making some of the same arguments about access, notwithstanding the antitrust provisions, but aren't we making some of the same arguments on a statutory basis now? Is this a repackaging of a historical argument?

MR. BRYANT: I guess the answer, obviously, is yes.

And the question would be, well, why? Well, the reason to

begin with that the antitrust review was given to the Justice

Department in the NRC proceedings was because nuclear power was

developed with public money. Public money.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But the court held that in that proceeding, I mean, they rendered a summary judgment on the issue of the nuclear access claim. And, I mean, I think they detailed some of those issues that we are walking through. But just the interest or the notion of the right to ownership in general absent extraordinary circumstances that would require, you know, a taking, or a divestiture, or breaking up, if you will. Again, I know that the petition is based on the statute, and I think that this will turn on the interpretation that is given to the plain meaning of the statutory provision.

But, again, just from a historical perspective, I'm looking at, you know, in the past there was a settlement agreement that provided access, but then the court adamantly denied numerous antitrust provisions or claims that were brought. But it seems -- I'm just trying to see if there is a repackaging here, because it seems like, you know, that that provision, as you mentioned, is no longer available. And to the extent that it seems to be a remolding of it within the statutory provision, that we are making the same arguments. Is that correct?

MR. BRYANT: No, sir, because this would not be the forum if we were forced to bring those -- repackage those arguments. That would not be this forum. It would be in the federal courts and other forums. But let me say this just as clear as I can. I am not trying to repackage those arguments

in this forum.

You read our petition. It was carefully, narrowly drafted to indicate that what we are seeking is what the statute and the rule require is discussions and a summary of those discussions. And if I should be allowed to intervene in this case, which I think I should be, the Commission is going to control how far it's going to allow me to proceed under those guidelines and those statutory rights that I have. And it will be up to the Commission to determine how far they want to go, pursuant to that statute; not for Fred Bryant to determine that, the Commission will determine that. And I think there are things that you will want to inquire into that we have talked about here, and hopefully have raised some interest amongst yourself and the staff, and that will be up for you all to inquire as to -- or me to inquire as to, or others. But you will control that process.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

MS. KAUFMAN: Commissioner, my answer will be very short. I don't have enough familiarity with that case to discuss it with you at all. And, therefore, I can certainly tell you that our petition and pleadings in this case are not a repackaging of those arguments, because, you know, I haven't looked at that case, and I certainly don't have Mr. Bryant's familiarity with it.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, ma'am.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I was afraid she was going to say I wasn't old enough to remember that case. I remember it some. I was in Washington lobbying for Westinghouse to try to get funding for their breeder reactor in Clinch River, which I did for four or five years when this was all going on. But in terms of repackaging something for this proceeding, it never even dawned on me to do that. So the answer is no.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

I've been informed that there is a preconference at 1:30, and I guess we need to have a break. So I'm going to wrap up briefly with one additional question, and then we will adjourn.

Again, this is to the petitioners. A lot has been made of the applicability of the grid bill as it pertains to the ensuing discussion. And I guess I'm interested because, again, it is my understanding that we may have some jurisdiction in that area. It has been pointed out by the petitioners. But, certainly, we have the FRCC in Florida, and they coordinate the reliability of the grid, or at least they are tasked with that, and we have oversight review of their actions. I think they have come before us in the past since I have been here, and we've reviewed what they are doing and all the steps they are taking to ensure a reliable, you know,

adequate supply of electricity for Florida's consumers to avail themselves of.

But in the context of some of the arguments that Mr.

Young raised, and also looking at the ten-year plan with

respect that we look at utilities' proposed units and the

reserve margins on an individual basis. And, you know, I would

like to briefly address -- our petitioners here, briefly

address the issue of the FRCC in relation to some of the grid

arguments that have been made and the FRCC's role in this.

And, also, with respect to the ten-year plan and the significance of not having a statewide avoided unit, it seems to be that a need determination is very centric to the individual units being proposed for the need and the reliability of the utility to serve its customers, not necessarily the state. And I know that there seems to be a little bit of a bifurcation in terms of the requirements under (a) and (b) of the statute in question, 403.519, I think (4)(a), (a) and (b) kind of bifurcates that. But if you can briefly speak to those two issues, because I think there were some underlying points raised with respect to the grid, and I would like to understand what FRCC's role is.

MR. BRYANT: The FRCC is a self-regulatory body comprised of all the electric utilities in the state. FRCC has done more and doing a lot more in the last few years amongst those who are regulated by themselves at the FRCC to try to

work out some of these very issues we are talking about, particularly in light of transmission, transmission planning, other things that have been historical differences in opinions. But the FRCC cannot say to any of us you must build a power plant and you must offer participation to others, or you must even have discussions with others as to building a power plant.

What happens is when those differences, whether it be transmission or generation at FRCC occur in the planning process don't get worked out, they can come to this Commission. We had a proceeding at this Commission not too long ago where differences amongst the utilities in the FRCC as to who should plan and build and pay for new transmission, called the central Florida corridor, here before this Commission. And the Commission told us very strongly, utilities, you get together and work it out on improving these improvements that we, the Commission, think are needed. And if you don't work it out, we will.

My client happened to be on the end that has to pay money for working that out, as well as OUC, as well as KUA. So FRCC may decide they want to talk about this; they may not. I suspect that will not because it is traditionally not something that they would want to get involved in. But this Commission constantly monitors what happens at FRCC, and this Commission solves those kinds of problems under their grid bill jurisdiction.

If you read the pleadings that said -- the Commission said, okay, utilities, come before us and let's talk about this. In other words, the big stick and the carrot. That is the jurisdiction that you all utilized. And you had a big stick, and I think you saw it got worked out.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Ms. Kaufman.

2.0

MS. KAUFMAN: I agree with Mr. Bryant. The FRCC is a self-regulatory body, I mean, everybody can work things out.

Typically, perhaps, the Commission doesn't have to get involved and doesn't have to hear about it. In this case we are here before you, I think, because that hasn't happened. And at the end of the day the grid bill authority is not the authority of FRCC, it is the authority of this Commission. And in our pleadings we come to you seeking intervention based on that, as well as on 403.519. And I don't think that the voluntary discussions, proceedings, meetings that go on at the FRCC stand in place of or can substitute for this Commission's jurisdiction in our intervention rights in this case.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I think the Commission in the past has been aggressive in getting some things accomplished that the Commission thought that they needed to accomplish. And I think to some extent the information that they had to rely upon in

order to make those decisions came from that organization as well as the ten-year plans that the utilities filed.

I'm not sure I remember that the Commission basically required one of the utilities to switch fuels in one of their plants from coal to oil and maybe back again as the situation dictated. But I think we have got to recognize that we're in a different ballgame now. We've been in a different ballgame in the last two years or last 12 months. It seems to me that Florida Power and Light has attempted to build a couple of plants and have backed off. Taylor Plant had gone down the road quite a bit, and they have backed off. I believe TECO had something going and they backed off. And it looks like OUC is going to have to scale back.

Somebody needs to be looking at not a ten-year site plan, but needs to be looking at whether or not we are in a position that we ought to be in in terms of the utilities being able to build the plants that they need to build in order to meet the needs of their customers and their future customers.

I don't think we have ever had a situation where so many proposed plants have come and gone without being built before, certainly not in my memory. But that has happened, and we have got to recognize that that has happened. So it's not the FRCC or the ten-year site plan. I think we have got to recognize the situation that exists today, and it has only been -- it's only come to the front in the last, you know, six

months or a year. But I think we need to get about figuring out a way to get moving on building some of these things. And, again, I hope and pray that nothing we are doing will delay Florida Power and Light from building the plants that they want to build and get permitted.

Thanks.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Young.

And then briefly, I would just like to see if Mr.

Butler has any response, and also whether our attorneys have

any additional questions, which I think they are nodding their

head no in the affirmative.

So, Mr. Butler, if you would briefly respond to any matters that you would like to briefly address.

MR. BUTLER: I will, thank you. And I will try to keep if very brief. Am I on?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. Thanks. I think it is pretty clear from this very illuminating discussion that the mask is off. It's clear what the proposed intervenors want. It is what we were concerned about when we filed our responses to their petitions in the first place. They are not interested just in discussions. They are interested in being sure that those discussions come out the way that they want them to with an opportunity to have an ownership share or in terms that are favorable to them, or to refuse it if it turns out that that is

the better course of action.

Trying to accommodate that within this proceeding is something that will be extremely time consuming. It will delay the proceeding. Contrary to Mr. Young's hopes and prayers, that will be the inevitable consequence of trying to graft that set of issues onto a need determination, and it will end up, therefore, frustrating the Legislature's interest in promoting the pursuit of new nuclear units.

We have made a big point in our case of how we need to move fairly quickly to reach a decision, know how we are going to proceed so we can start making plans, start licensing proceedings with the NRC, make long-range procurement decisions, et cetera. And the delay that is going to come from having this proceeding hijacked for the purpose of trying to force co-ownership is going to be directly at odds with all of those concerns.

The mask is also off, I think, about the proposed intervenors' interest in the grid bill. Now, they are not interested in assuring the adequate, reliable, cost-effective delivery of power. The grid is working fine. The grid is --you know, its workings aren't of interest to them. They have said here that the mechanisms that the FRCC has in place won't meet their needs in trying to secure an ownership interest in the plants. And I will reiterate my earlier comments to you that if we are talking about here a minority ownership of an

undifferentiated share, and undivided share of these plants, it is not going to matter how the plants are operated or their role in providing adequate, reliable, cost-effective power to Florida or in the role of providing environmental benefits.

The Duke and New Smyrna case, it does have a significant difference from the circumstances we are talking about here. The fact that it was a merchant plant made all the difference in the world. The concern that FPL had in that case was that this plant was going to be built, there was no commitment as to whether the power would go to any particular utility in Florida, other than a very small 30-megawatt share to the City of New Smyrna Beach. There was not even any commitment that the power would be available in Florida. And yet FPL would have been put in a situation where it was trying to plan for its own system, not knowing if power was going to be available or on what terms from this merchant plant or not, and, therefore, having this big question mark over how its own needs ought to be properly satisfied.

Mr. Bryant had pointed out an amusing irony about our being the ones who intervened in that case. I think there is another amusing irony here in one of the intervention cases that was pointed out and not addressed today concerning FMPA and the City of Vero Beach. FMPA opposed the City of Vero Beach's intervention in FMPA's need proceeding. The City of Vero Beach was ultimately granted intervention, but

subsequently withdrew it under threat of litigation from FMPA over the fact of their intervention.

Finally, you had mentioned the NRC's jurisdiction that it had previously. I would just like to point out how different that was from what the Commission has here now. And I think it is instructive to the issue of how the NRC was, indeed, in the business of looking at potential antitrust implications and crafting remedies, and that the legislation here does not create either that duty or that power.

Prior to 2005, the NRC had antitrust authority in connection to licensing of new nuclear plants. At the construction permit stage, the NRC was required to consult with the U.S. Attorney General as to whether there would be any adverse antitrust aspects of granting the construction permit. Following this consultation, if the NRC determined that there were competitive advantages resulting from nuclear plant ownership, the NRC had the authority to impose antitrust conditions on the plant's licenses to ameliorate those advantages. And as mentioned previously, that particular authority was withdrawn by Congress in 2005.

Shortly thereafter was when Florida enacted the provision we have been talking about today. It is a two-line reference to providing information on whether there have been any discussions with other utilities about co-ownership. The difference is substantial, and it defines the reasons why the

remedies that the proposed intervenors here sought with respect to St. Lucie 2 and the NRC proceedings are not available and are not statutorily contemplated here.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Butler.

And, again, I know we are running behind, and I do apologize to the others coming in. I just wanted to check with staff to make sure that there is no additional matters that we need to consider.

MS. BRUBAKER: Staff has none.

commissioner skop: Okay. I just want to appreciate everyone taking the time to fully vet the issues before us. This is a very important decision that I will be making as prehearing officer. And based on that, I'm going to take the pleadings and arguments under advisement and will issue an order regarding the intervention petitions at or before the prehearing conference. And that should give us adequate time to review the pleadings and oral arguments and render a decision.

So, again, thank everyone for their time and willingness to fully vet this important issue. Thank you. And we stand adjourned.

(The oral argument concluded at 1:27 p.m.)

7	
1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	T TAME BANDON DDD Chine Wandan Danishan Ganadan
5	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place
6	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 constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
1 1	attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 10th day of January, 2008.
14	
15	JANE FAUROT, RPR
16 17	Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
1	