BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re:

Nuclear Power Plant Cost

Recovery Clause

Docket No. 110009-EI

Submitted for Filing: July 22, 2011

PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.'S FOURTEENTH REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION REGARDING PORTIONS OF THE DEPOSITION TRANSCRIPT OF JOHN ELNITSKY

REDACTED

Exhibit B

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

05103 JUL 22 =

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

REDACTED

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Yes, I do.
   1
                          Α
   2
                          Q
                                          Now, are these -- when I look at these numbers,
             I see some differences in the numbers, and my questions
   3
             now are going to be why are there some differences in
   4
   5
             those numbers.
                          Α
   6
                                          Okay.
   7
                                          For instance, if you look at Page 1 of 2, EPC
   8
             payments in the column under 2011, you have
   9
             but --
10
                                          Show me where you are again. I'm sorry.
                          Α
11
             payments. Okay.
12
                                          And that's wall man, and then on the next
             page, you have under the partial suspension scenario,
13
14
             you have . . .
15
                                          Uh-huh.
                          Α
16
                                          And why is there almost a late the late of the late of
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             difference?
18
                          Α
                                          That's correct; there is a difference.
19
             maybe to clarify what these two documents are and when
20
             they were prepared, that may help and explain --
21
                          0
                                          Okay.
                                          -- because there is other differences --
22
                          Α
23
                                          Right. I was going through --
                          0
24
                          Α
                                          -- on these two tables, as you can clearly see.
25
             So maybe I can help, just to sort of streamline this
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05103 JUL 22 =

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

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Okay. And the cancellation costs post-COL was
1
    -- in January of 2011 and the other one was March, so
2
    there was a two-month time difference between the
 3
    preparation of these charts?
 4
             Yeah, it would probably be more like three
 5
    months, because this was prepared late in 2010 as we
 6
 7
    were getting ready to go to the SMC in January.
 8
        Q
             Okay.
             This, being Page 1 of 2 of the exhibit.
 9
                   So then, for instance, same column,
10
             Okav.
11
    2011, you have the long-lead payments and WEC, which is
12
    Westinghouse Electric Corporation?
             That's correct.
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        Α
14
             WEC support, you have for the property, and here
15
    you have approximately and that's the
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    difference --
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        Α
             And those numbers are classified, so let's just
    be clear about that.
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19
             Okay.
                   Certainly.
        0
20
        Α
             Yeah.
             And then it looks like everything on this chart
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    is all classified, except for the titles and the topics.
22
23
        Α
             Yeah.
                    So if your question -- is your question
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    why are those changed?
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             I mean, all of the ones that have changed, is
        Q
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expenditures in 2011 and moved some of those resumption
1
 2
    costs into 2013. So you see, in general, the '11
    numbers go down from what they were in January and the
 3
    2013 numbers, in general, go up.
 4
             And those negotiations with Westinghouse or the
    long-lead providers, those would predominantly be the
 6
 7
    EPC payments, the long-lead payments and the long-lead
    PO disposition costs, correct?
 8
             That's correct.
 9
        Α
10
             Whereas, Transmission, those costs are
11
    different, but that would not necessarily be -- have to
12
    do with your negotiations with Westinghouse or the
13
    long-lead contractors; is that correct?
             That is correct.
14
        Α
15
             Okay.
                   Now, why did those costs change from
16
           I mean, it's MM MANNEW, but it's still a cost
17
    difference.
18
        Α
             Would you please explain those costs, which
19
    ones you're looking at now?
             The transmission costs for 2011 on the
20
21
    post-COLA in the partial suspension document.
22
             The change from the number that you, the 3 --
23
             THE WITNESS: Well, we can talk classified
24
        numbers in this, right?
25
             MR. WALLS: Yeah, that's fine.
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THE WITNESS: So I admit, this makes it easier.

All right. So the change from the in 2011 for transmission is a result of where we were able to go in terms of strategic land acquisition in the right-of-way.

We had provided in the early planning to spend approximately. By the time we went to our Senior Management Committee with the approved program of record that is reflected on Page 2, we recognize that that would probably come in closer to in terms of actual expenditures this year.

BY MR. SAYLER:

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Q All right. And moving over to the 2013 column, on both of those --

A Yeah.

Q -- 2013 on post-COLA shows only in transmission. Is that still related to Levy or is that related to other projects that Progress has going on?

A Well, let me answer that in a couple of parts. First off, all transmission on any of these slides and any of these briefs is directly related to Levy.

So the only transmission we talked about here is transmission that we are constructing, only because of the fact that we're moving forward with the Levy

1 project. So that's first.

Second, why are the numbers different between 2013 on the -- on Page 1 and the number you see on Page 2, so the 2. That really is a reflection of the assumptions you make in Page 1.

So in January, we assumed that we would receive a COLA sometime in the second quarter of 2013. And we assumed that we would continue moving forward with the project to the point where we got that COLA, and then to be consistent with how we did this last year, if, at that point, for some reason, we then had to cancel the project, we anticipated that we would have spent probably by that point another in 2013.

By comparison, the project that continues to go forward and the program of record that is reflected on Page 2, there would be a substantial ramp-up in transmission work that would begin later in the second half of 2013 to prepare that system that's necessary to be in place by the time the plant goes in service in 2021.

Q Okay.

A So it's really a -- sort of a timing of when transmission work starts in 2013.

Q Okay. It seems like a reasonable explanation. For partial suspension, you had gotten your COL, C-O-L,

and you're essentially moving forward or full steam ahead on the project, and that's why you would spend on trans — or — on transmission in 2013.

A I didn't -- I didn't -- is that a question? I didn't understand the --

Q It was -- the explanation for 2013, under the partial suspension, that you're spending quite a few dollars, assumes, to me, that at that point in time you are planning to go forward with the project with the in-service dates in 2021 and '22; is that correct. I'm just summarizing.

A Well, let me -- I don't know if that characterizes it right. Let me try it this way: So stepping back a little bit, maybe up a higher level --

Q Please, I'm new to NCRC.

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A No, I understand. So that's -- and that's okay. I'm more than happy to walk you through all the details here, and that's part of why we're here; we want to make sure you understand exactly what we're trying to do with this project.

So we have a project plan end-of-schedule that was developed as part of the decision made last year to continue on a slower pace as part of this long-term partial suspension.

That schedule moves us from where we are today all the way through the 2021 in-service for the first unit and the second unit in service 18 months later.

That schedule requires us to do certain activities at certain points of time. It's integrated; it's linked. It has a critical path.

The work that you see here for transmission in 2013, to the tune of process, is consistent with that schedule and the work that has to occur in order to stay on track for 2021 in-service.

Q Okay. For my benefit, about how long does it take to do these major transmission upgrades, in the sense that you've received your COL in 2013 and then you're planning to bring the plant in service, and there is, according to the IPP chart, you're not planning to really pour concrete until four years after the receipt of the COL?

So why do you need to spend in 2013 for a project you're not pouring concrete for, for four years later, for an in-service date of, you know -- you know, four or five years later after that?

A Well, the fact -- so let me go back. I want to go to the reference --

Q Sure.

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A -- that you brought up. Let's go to the

Integrated Project Plan --

Q Absolutely.

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A -- on March 29, 2011, because I think it will help to look at what is a simplified version of the schedule, in that -- and that may facilitate answering that question. So if you go to --

 ${\tt Q}$ And that was the schedule I was referring to, Page 9 of --

A Yeah. So if you go to Page 9 of the May 29, 2011 IPP -- and I don't know if the folks one the phone need the production-of-documents' number, but I'll leave that to you guys for them to ask if they need it -- but if you look at Page 9, what you see in the bottom three sections, three bars there, is a simplified version of what is a much more detailed schedule for this section of the work that's required for the Levy program.

And you'll see it consists of three major blocks of work. The transmission study is to evaluate what changes are needed to the current plan as a result of the fact that the in-service date moved from what was originally 2016 in-service to a 2021 in-service.

The transmission EPC RFP and detailed design work -- and that is what the majority of that money that you see in that the transmission that the transmission the transmission to the trans

Q So the -- excuse me -- the transmission EPC RFP design work --

A Detailed design work. So the way to think about that is, is that's the engineering work associated with what will ultimately then be the construction project --

Q Okay.

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A -- and the construction project, we think, starts in early 2014 and really proceeds until 2020, just below the start of the start-up and commissioning program for the first unit.

Q Okay. And still on the IPP, if we turn to Page 7 and look at line number 9, which gives the project costs associated with the transmission, that is quite small compared to the estimate to complete -- or estimate-at-completion numbers for the overall transmission?

A Yes, it is part of that -- of that total estimated project costs for the transmission system, as it currently stands today.

Q And where would the transmission -- that

where would that fall out in this chart

here? Would it be line 2, lines -- substation -- I

mean, where is the design engineering work?

A Yeah, the design engineering work would be part

to cancel at that point.

So some of these assumptions that are articulated at the bottom of that have now changed. For example, Assumption No. C -- or letter C, long-lead material disposition costs beginning with 2010 projected costs include payments for continuation of

WEC information.

Well that has changed. In fact, we are not canceling a lot of the materials that we thought we would have to when we put this material together last year.

We have been successful since then in negotiating suspensions for a lot of the equipment we thought we would have to cancel.

So that dramatically changes the near-term costs, as well as the overall picture, in the event of a future cancellation.

Assumption D, costs include As

Again, that's a different set of assumptions from where we are today. At this point, we're saying if

the COL is received in 2013, then those termination provisions are different, and that's articulated in the Note 3 of Exhibit JE-8, Page 1.

Assumption F, COLA costs expected to wrap prior to year-end 2010 under this scenario. Again, that assumption is no longer true. Some COLA costs continue in 2012 and 2013, commensurate with our participation in things like the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards hearing, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board hearings, etc., the other work that has to go on to move the COLA through the standard process.

And let's see. I think Assumption G, owners costs and the assumptions associated with what we would do for cancellation of long-lead equipment material, again, similar to Assumption C, those would now change as you look at a different point in time in a different state of the project as it exists today.

Q Okay. Thank you.

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Referring back to that exhibit that the folks on the phone don't have access to, there seems to be transmission costs on that exhibit for 2011 and 2012 going forward of zero dollars, but on the cancellation costs post-COL, Exhibit JE-8, 1 of 2, there are -- as the former Commissioner would like to say -- definitized numbers on there of

Why are there no transmission numbers on your exhibit from last year?

A Let's see. Well, it was an assumption, in this, the transmission would be assumed to quickly wind down and, to be frank, I would have to go back and look at what else was included in that.

I think the thought was we would not continue to proceed with strategic land acquisition under this scenario as it was evaluated.

In fact, what we've assumed this year, to be consistent with -- in this case, to be consistent with the program of record and consistent with what we're showing on Page 1 of 2 of JE-8, we are including a continuing transmission land acquisition program that is part of preparing the project for the ultimate work that we needed to go in service.

Q Okay.

- A I think that's the only difference.
- Q So the difference, just to sum it up, was for 2011-2012 costs on your JE-8 exhibit, that's for purchase of land, which was not assumed in last year's hearing exhibit?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Okay.
- 25 A And I think if I can further explain that. As

If we canceled at October 2010, what would those cancellation costs look like? We also, in my rebuttal testimony last year, provided an analysis that was -- and this is where I was confused in the two things --

Q Right.

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A -- I think it was also a result of the discussions during my deposition, we also provided analysis of what would happen if we had to cancel at receipt of the COLA, and that's Exhibit JE-6.

That's what I was thinking of. The JE-6 is the better apple-to-apple type comparison to JE-8, Page 1, this year. So I misspoke. I was thinking it was a late-file exhibit. It was not. It was the JE-6 exhibit in my rebuttal testimony of August 3, 2010.

Q All right.

A So we're comparing the wrong things. Although, the discussion around assumptions is still consistent.

O Still -- it's still accurate.

If you're looking at your JE-6 from your last year's rebuttal testimony, you have in 2013. What's the difference in those numbers? And your total numbers are quite a bit different, versus

25 Mell, you know --

Well, we're looking at -- again, we're looking 1 2 at --Why don't we just focus on the 2012 number? 3 Q Okay. Yeah, you've got -- well, let's step --Α 4 can we step back a second, too --5 Sure. 6 -- because it will make a lot easier, because 7 we'll go around and around on this and get both of 8 9 ourselves confused. I misquoted the wrong number. I said 10 and I was quoting from the 2013 column --11 12 Yes, so it's --Α 13 -- where 2012 was Okay. So let's talk first about JE-6, which 14 15 was my exhibit as part of the rebuttal testimony last, year, because that's -- that's the apples-to-apples 16 17 comparison. 18 The top of that is the cash flows as we That's what described for continued partial suspension. 19 20 we showed in the various briefs last year and the other 21 exhibits that were part of both my testimony and 22 Mr. Lyash's testimony. At the bottom, is if a cancellation had 23 24 occurred subsequent to the COLA what the additional costs would be and then what would be sort of the total 25

three-year view, if you would, for cancellation at that point.

So if you look at the top, plus the incremental costs that we list there in 2013, it would be part of that cancellation. Again, this was assuming, for this exhibit, that we would receive our COLA in late-2012.

JE-8 then is a similar set of analyses, but assuming that the receipt of the COLA is in mid-2013. So then you can do sort of apples-to-apples on any line here that you want to do.

A The largest portion of that is related to the assumptions around long-lead material purchase order dispositions.

So if you'll look at JE-6 in 2010, there was an assumption of a property in disposition costs. That turned out not to be the case.

And the best way to think about that is we've got to get our definition right. So disposition costs, where we thought at the time when we prepared the analyses for the SMC and we prepared this exhibit, that

we would have to cancel a substantial portion of long-lead equipment and then renegotiate a purchase order in the future to support the construction schedule.

That turned out not to be the case. Through successful negotiation and through some other changes in the market, we were able to -- and we still have one item that we have to resolve -- we were able to suspend items that we thought we were going to have to cancel.

So that substantially reduced what were going to be those one-time dispositions -- you know, for lack of better term, call them breakage fees -- that we thought we would need to pay, so that did not materialize, and that, in fact, reduces the potential cancellation costs, if that were to be required post-COLA.

Q For the 2013 long-lead payments and WEC support, that number, that number, that -- that's assuming you're canceling the project. Is that kind of the final buyout or the final termination fees of those long-lead equipment costs?

A No. What that is reflecting -- and see, this is one of the problems of why this is not exactly apples to apples, is, you know, this scenario on Page 1 of JE-8 is now reflecting what begins to happen in 2013.

then you start picking up additional activities that begin later in time.

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Q For that category, when you talk about long-lead payments and WEC support, is there a breakdown of how much of that is for payments versus support, a ballpark? Is it --

A I don't know off the top of my head, but I will speculate, since the WEC support at that point is really just some of the -- it's really related to the consortium as a whole and the activities around site engineering.

I think -- but I've have to confirm -- that most of that is associated with the beginning of production again for long-lead equipment, but without actually pulling out the milestone payment schedule and plan, I'd have to confirm that.

Q Okay. Same column, down to -- excuse me -- yeah, same column, 2013, down to other EPC costs of , what would those be?

A Those, I think, are an assumption around what it would be required to wind down the activities associated with the consortium as a whole.

So, you know, again, having to make some assumptions about what a cancellation negotiation is going to look like, you know, we would be required to

pay any costs that have been incurred at that point by the consortium, and to -- in an orderly and disciplined fashion, you know, basically stop the project and make whatever payments that were due at that point.

So that's to reflect that there would be some other costs beyond just agreement termination fees that we would have to pay to cancel the project.

Q All right. Then next column over, one line up, where it's cancellation costs of the payouts to the long-lead providers?

A It's an assumption around -- the line you're looking at, I think you meant, was long-lead equipment final payments?

O Yes.

A And we talked about that just a little while ago, but basically the set of assumptions in there, that there would be some equipment that we would still have obligations continuing into 2014, potentially.

And there are some assumptions in there about what might be reasonable to finish, because it has some resale value or there is some way to recapture some of this.

We did not include any assumptions in here around long-lead equipment value recapture or resale,

just to be consistent with how we had done it last year, but that -- those out-year payments are associated with how we see some of those potential milestone agreements and potentially wanting to finish some items that are near completion, to make them resalable in the market.

Q Well, you just touched on my next question, which is, did these assumptions assume salvage or resale value of the things that were completed or partially completed, that you owned, but aren't finished?

A And the answer to that is, no. There is, however, within our EPC contract,

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But rather than trying to speculate as how that might materialize, and when it might materialize and how it would play out, we did not include that in JE-8, Page 1 of 2, nor did we include that last year in the exhibit that was JE-6 of my rebuttal testimony.

Q Has -- has there been any analysis by you about the salvage value, separate and apart from this? I mean, do you have an idea about how much those items would be worth, should they be canceled?

A Yes, there has been some analysis, and it really is part of the qualitative review we did -- excuse me -- for each long-lead equipment component --

pursue the AP1000 as their predominant technology of choice. So there is a substantial amount of work going on in China that is utilizing the AP1000 technology.

Q So there is a potential, down the road, that some of these long-lead items that Progress is -- is building to completion or suspending -- there's a potential -- assuming that Progress cancels the project, there's a potential market for these items down the road in China, for some of those long-lead items?

I remembered from the deposition last year there's some variables for either -- some issues; we're not going to worry about those, though.

A Yes, but let me -- because your question sort of mischaracterizes a little bit. You know, our current intent is to continue with the project.

If for some reason we have to cancel that, whatever drives that, yes, there are — there is that potential that some of these long-lead equipment could be used in China, but there's also the potential that some of this long-lead equipment could be used for subsequent projects in the United States.

So there's -- you know, I think there's an equal -- it's just that -- you're right. There is more current construction work in China and potentially more applicability there at the moment.

the scrap metal be of your stuff.

We weren't wanting to do that, because we understand you're in a delicate dance with them, that's highly confidential, and yet, you're also kind of in another dance here before the Florida Public Service Commission related to, you know, the reasonableness and prudence of the costs.

And I just want to say I understand that. We wouldn't want to do anything to jeopardize a strong bargaining position, as you -- in light of your desire to pursue the project.

A Well, I appreciate that. And again, I think that -- you know, as I described, I think the best way to get some sense of that is just to look at the actual cost of these components and then you can make some assumptions about what might happen in a resale market, but it really would be very speculative.

Q Well, I've got, I think, one more question along this line, if you'll turn to Page 2 of 2, and if you look at 2013 transmission, you have a cost of

Now, I know you had mentioned that's related to the design or engineering of the transmission. Are those kind of contractually triggered, like, if you were to cancel the EPC - or cancel the EPC in early to

mid-2013, when you really wouldn't have incurred any of the present the related to the engineering?

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A Yes, but I think — if I understand your question exactly, if you look at the first page of this, that's the assumption, and the innumber that's reflected in 2013 for transmission, is that at the point of cancellation of the project, we would not have entered into an obligation with an engineering, procurement and construction firm to begin engineering work associated with transmission construction.

The that's reflected in 2013 is the program of record to go-forward program. And in that case, in our assumption, we would begin -- we would enter into a separate contractual arrangement with an architect engineer to begin the engineering work associated with transmission.

That would be part of these costs that were reflected in 2013, and then the actual construction costs go from '14 to '20.

Q Okay. So -- okay. So if you decide to cancel, then you wouldn't incur -- you wouldn't have signed any contracts prior to the decision to cancel that would incur some or all of that the obligation -- or estimate, I should say?

A Yes, and let me explain. It -- Page 1 assumes

that you have -- excuse me -- you haven't entered into an obligation that would require you to spend that

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So it depends on when you make that cancellation decision and where you have gotten to in your contracting process.

And again, in order to keep the project on schedule for 2021 in-service, there is going to be a point in time in 2013 when we would have to enter into that contractual agreement and begin the engineering work associated with the transmission system.

When exactly that would occur and how that would line up with a hypothetical decision to cancel post-COLA, our set of assumptions are made as we built these two exhibits.

Q All right. Looking at both exhibits for long-lead payments and WEC support for 2013, you have the same dollar amount, Is that for the same work, or is -- it just happens to come out to the same dollar as the --

A No, that's effectively for the same work in 2013.

Q Okay. So as of today, Progress -- or for the Levy project, will incur sestimated for 2013, whether or not the decision to cancel the EPC is

made?

A Yes, but let me clarify that a little bit, too. The long-lead equipment payments and WEC support line would be the same.

The thing that happens in a cancellation scenario is there are additional EPC costs, and that's what was reflected in that the number on Page 1 under "Other EPC Costs."

So that's where you see the difference occur, is in a cancellation scenario, there is additional costs to the consortium, and that cancellation scenario would be above and beyond what would be the continuation approach.

Q Okay. So in 2013, long-lead payments and WEC support costs are going to ramp up significantly, whether or not you canceled the project?

A No, but the question kind of mis -- mis -- I think, confuses the state of play. So let me start with Page 2. Page 2, again, is program of record, how you move forward.

The issue is, in order to build Page 1, which was to be reflective of JE-6 that we did last year in the rebuttal testimony, you have to make some assumption about when do you cancel and what activities have you moved forward with.

So I would not characterize it as you're going to incur a in 2013, regardless of when you cancel. That would not be correct. It depends on the timing of that cancellation.

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And the assumption that goes into Page 1, is that that cancellation occurs sometime after receipt of the COLA in the second quarter of 2013.

In that set of assumptions, yes, there is of costs in 2013 for WEC. That is consistent — it just happens to be or is the same as the work that would be going on if the project was continuing.

- Q And say the receipt of the COL is delayed to the fourth quarter of 2013, would these dollar figures on JE-8, 1 of 2, those dollar figures would increase incrementally to some extent? Would that be fair to say, because --
 - A Can you repeat your question? I didn't follow.
- Q Okay. The numbers you have in column 2013 assume receipt of the COLA was the second quarter of 2013, so -- and, for instance, the transmission costs, you say that is transmission costs incurred through the second quarter of 2013, but if you receive the COL in the fourth quarter of 2013 or first quarter 2014, would some of these costs incrementally increase beyond what

you have shown on this chart? 2 On Page 1 chart? Page 1 of 2. 3 No, and let me explain, because I want to make 4 5 sure I'm following your question. So let's take it piece by piece. 6 7 Let's go back to the transmission piece, the ## 8 versus the assumption there was that cancellation occurred before any contractual 9 1.0 obligation associated with engineering, procurement and construction for transmission --11 1.2 Q Right. 13 -- so that's why that's a delta. 14 assumption in the limit is primarily long-lead 15 equipment payments, and the WEC project office support 16 is going to go on in 2013, regardless of when that 17 cancellation occurs. It's really not going to affect 18 those numbers. 19 And that's --20 Α Now --21 That's -- that's tied to the Excuse me. 22 original EPC; is that right, that Wall? 23 Α That -- that is -- that is tied to the -- well, 24 let me -- can I --25 0 Sure.

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- A -- let me finish the first question, because.
- Q Pardon me.

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A Yeah, because that's a different discussion, too. If the intent of your question is, are there going to be additional costs associated with receipt of a COLA in 2014, and then a cancellation, that's another analysis.

Because then what you have to do -- or what we would have to do is go look at what is the anticipated cash flow in 2014, make some assumptions about when cancellation occurs relative to the various activities that would begin in 2014, and then draw a conclusion about how much costs would be incurred in 2014.

So that's a different, really another analysis beyond what's provided here. Now, go back to your follow-up question, because I --

Q Oh, it was just the for 2013. Is that tied to the EPC or Amendment 3 the EPC?

A It is -- yes, it's tied to Amendment 3 to the EPC. It also is reflective of the renegotiations associated with each of those long-lead equipment pieces.

So again, Amendment 3 to the engineering, procurement and construction contract was specific to the terms and conditions in the approach with the

All right. And I believe you said that there 1 2 are certain items that are tied to the receipt of the COL, that once you receive that, then costs start 3 incurring; and if the COL is not received, then those 4 costs aren't triggered, in the continuation scenario. 5 Yes, that's true. There are certain activities 6 in the overall project work breakdown structure that 7 have as a precondition that the license has been 8 9 received. So as you look at the -- you know, you can look 10 at our estimates that we provided in production of 11 1.2 documents. You can look at the schedules that go with 13 those. You can look at the cash flow that goes with those. 14 15 Those are predicated on, that when you get to, 16 for example, 17 that there are -- there 18 is a license in place that's a precondition for that 19 activity to begin. 20 Okay. Thank you. That's what I was getting 21 at. 22 Α Yeah. 23 I think -- well, I'm done with this. Q 24 MR. SAYLER: We'll just take a quick break in

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place.

Q And my understanding of the Amendment 3 to the COL is that once you receive the COL, to decide whether you're going to continue or cancel, or is that to get the full Notice to Proceed?

Because it seems like it gives you -- sorry.

Let me rephrase my question: After you receive the COL, according to Amendment 3, there is a final final forward with the project, or is that you have to get your full Notice to Proceed within that

A Well, it's sort of -- well, let me try it this way: There's not -- you can't really answer that one yes or no. I apologize, but let me explain what the amendment does and then our current intent.

So first off, no, that amendment was not negotiated to say

It was negotiated to facilitate the fact that we knew we would have to negotiate a full Notice to Proceed in order to resume work, and we did not want that to be artificially tied to a calendar.

Q Okay.

A We wanted that tied to the receipt of the license, so there was a logic behind that, that was essentially to transfer some amount of risk back onto

the consortium, for getting the license done.

So they had to get their activities complete in support of the design control document in order for us to get our license in order to move forward with the project.

and that's what the basic premise of that negotiation was about.

So rather than have artificial agreement

But the window is provided to allow the opportunity to get those negotiations on and get a full Notice to Proceed in place that supports the plant in 2021 in-service.

You should not interpret from that amendment that it is not our intention to go forward with the project. We went through that analysis process last year, and we continue each year to evaluate the reasonableness and the feasibility moving forward with the project.

But our current plan of record is to move forward with the right activities to get us to an in-service in 2021.

We think that is still the right course of action. We still think it's in the best interest of our

customers and the utility, and is the path that we're continuing to pursue.

Q Okay. With regard to that received COL, with regard to that received COL, with regard to that received COL,

A Okay.

Q -- that gives the company, essentially, a year to -- I mean, does that give the company a year to, A, you know, tell all your long-lead providers that you're continuing with the project, or -- or -- well, how about that?

I mean, you — let me strike that question and go it this way: What value did that will kind of buffer between the receipt of the COL and, you know, continue on? What value was Progress trying to negotiate for the benefit of Progress and the ratepayers?

I mean, it seems to give you a window of opportunity to, you know cancel long-lead projects, or even cancel the project the total, but it's -- I mean, without -- without the original EPC terms attaching, it seems to give you a project from the original EPC in terms -- and I'm about to get an objection -- but I'm just trying to understand, what was that value to that

MR. WALLS: Objection. Assumes facts not in

into the contract, it was to avoid a de la la company de la compa So it really did a couple of things. Ιt -- that's that design certification document -- and it provided a It also, in the event that those negotiations for some reason can't be completed successfully, or some other factors at that point in time might require the project to be canceled, as we previously discussed, and transport to the second secon Red Light Change (Afficial - Change Okay. Thank you. Q Α Sure.

change in in-service date will change enough other things — well, the change in the in-service date to 2021 means that by the time the Levy plant comes in service, there will be enough other changes in the overall transmission system in Florida to warrant rescoping what work would be required.

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And, in fact, although we've got to do the study, our early anticipation is that would result in a reduced amount of scope with the transmission portion of this project.

So we want to get that work -- that study done early enough to identify exactly what scope is going to be required, so we can then write the request for proposals and the specifications and start the engineering work in 2013.

- Q And how much does the transmission study cost?
- A I checked with our transmission folks, because that's who's responsible for doing it -- because I saw in some of your interrogatories you were interested in that -- and their estimate is that it's about a project and that's project and that's project and that somewhere in that ballpark, and that is pretty consistent with what we did before.
 - Q So the transmission study referenced in your

testimony on 18 and also in the IPP, that actual study, which is about the interval out of pocket?

A That's correct.

1.0

- Q But the other dollars associated with transmission that was shown on your Exhibit JE-8, Page 2 of 2, that that's associated with actually having done that study and then starting the engineering and design work for it?
 - A That's correct.
- Q All right. And I'm assuming, based upon the timelines of the IPP, that there are some dollars associated with that transmission EP -- engineering and design work that are projected to be in the 2012 Cost Recovery -- projected Cost Recovery?
- A Yes. Part of the work for the transmission study will -- it actually began planning for it late this year, and we said the bulk of the work will occur in 2012, so those dollars for that study would be -- are, and would be, reflected in the 2012 actuals.
- Q Right. And I understand that for the transmission study, but for the transmission EPC RP and detailed design, according to the chart on Page 9, you have started that sometime in mid-to-late 2012.

25 So my question really is, are there dollars

associated with that engineering and design work that 1 are going to be -- are in the projected dollars for 2 3 recovery in 2012? I'm just looking at the more detailed schedule 4 5 that provides the basis of this simplified version on Page 9. 6 7 Sure. 0 And, yeah, there will be some, per the 8 Integrated schedule, there will be some early substation 9 10 work and constructability analysis that will happen in 11 the -- in 2012. The bulk of the engineering 12 development, it appears, is going to be in 2013. 13 So, yes, there will be some limited, I would 14 say, costs that will -- would incur in 2012 as a result 15 of the early part of that work. Do you have an estimate of how much that 16 limited cost would be for 2012? 17 18 Α No, I do not. Now, would that engineering and design that 19 20 you're projecting --21 Excuse me, please. Just to go back. 22 have a specific cost breakout for that piece of work, 23 but it is included as part of that the that's in 2.4 2012 on our three-year forecast. 25

So it's a component of that number.

don't know off the top of my head exactly how much of 1 that is land acquisition and other 2 engineering efforts. 3 Okay. So it's not going to exceed ??? 4 No, it's within the that's provided 5 on Page -- Page 8 in the exhibit we discussed earlier? 6 7 And a portion of that will be that transmission study as well, the remainder of the 8 transmission study? 9 10 That's correct. And presumably, some additional land 11 12 acquisition costs? 13 Α Yes. Now, is the reason the transmission study needs 14 15 to start in 2012, or could be -- excuse me, not the transmission study -- the EPC for the detailed design of 16 17 the transmission, is that something that could be delayed to -- until the receipt of the COLA, or the COL? 18 19 I would say, no. Again, this is a pretty 20 detailed schedule that we built, that tries to back up from when we need to be able to provide what's called 21 22 backfeed to the new plant. 23 So in order to facilitate fuel load in late 24 2020 and then in the beginning of the start-up and the 25 commissioning program, we have to have built the

this is just a good, quick seque.

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I mean, the way we build our estimate overall is based on the schedule, target in-service date, detailed integrated schedule, work breakdown structure. And then for each element in the work breakdown schedule, which all the activities that you have to do, to determine the cash flow requirements year over year, and then that's what flows back into the total project costs.

So to answer your question, that's what I was referring to, and I can quote from that document, at least, that the transmission costs -- and this is a combination of transmission line work and substation work.

You have the ______number in 2013, continuing on the current program, 2014, would be 11 2016, which I think is the other year you asked about, and then you're roughly at through '19, and then you start to ramp down, which is '20 and in '21. So you kind of see it ramps up to sort of a steady state construction level --What was 2013?

Q

'13 is that we provided. That's the number that you see on the -- in the --

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        0
             So then jumps up and then ramps up a little
 2
    bit --
 3
             -- ramps up to in '14; in '15; and
        Α
    million in '16 --
 4
             -- and it plateaus out?
 5
 6
             -- and it plateaus there for four years and
 7
    then ramps down in '20 and '21.
 8
        0
             Now, if, for some reason, Progress doesn't
 9
    receive its COL in 2013, but two years later, would --
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    would you start incurring those transmission costs or
11
    building that transmission system, or would the
12
    transmission system be pushed back commensurate with the
13
    COL?
14
             No, as we previously discussed, it's going to
15
             There is a certain amount of flow built into
16
    the schedule that allows, even if the COLA continues to
17
    move, to still -- to still get to that 2021 in-service.
18
             Again, that was part of the reason last year
19
    when we talked about this. We said we looked at a
20
    36-month schedule shift and said, you know, that just
21
    assumes that to get to 2019 everything happens on the
22
    current plan as it existed in -- toward the end of 2009
23
    and early in 2010, and we just did not see that as a
    realistic scenario.
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So as we looked at that, we said, we really

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which -- or a hydrogen economy, or, you know, they change their mind on coal and there is clean coal, or -- or even potentially a realistic one that could be under technology driven is, you know, just the natural gas resources that we have as a result of the Shale oil -- or Shale gas reserves in the United States. Would that be a potential technology driven case affecting Levy --

A Well --

Q -- in this scenario?

A Well, I think that mischaracterizes what's in this. I don't know that you can run down that list that you just articulated and I can't tag off for you which were in and which were out.

I can tell you, as I recall, in general, what the Technology Driven Case was, and the technology driven case, as I remember, had sort of

It had mid-carbon, sort of moderate -- or, no, I'm sorry -- flat, I think, customer numbers growth or maybe moderate customer numbers growth, but significant demand reduction as a result of some efficiency improvements.

So I think the technology part of the title of

capital being expended by Progress, there appears to be a spike starting in 2013.

On my -- or it starts drifting up, 2012, above 300 million for a blue-colored project on my chart, and then at the end of 2000 -- or 2015, the blue card -- chart or project starts decreasing, and that's where a green Levy chart starts growing with a lot of capital being expended.

It seems like a dramatic rise in 2019-2020, all the way up to almost in '22, and that takes into account not just Levy, but all of the other shaded projects underneath; is that correct?

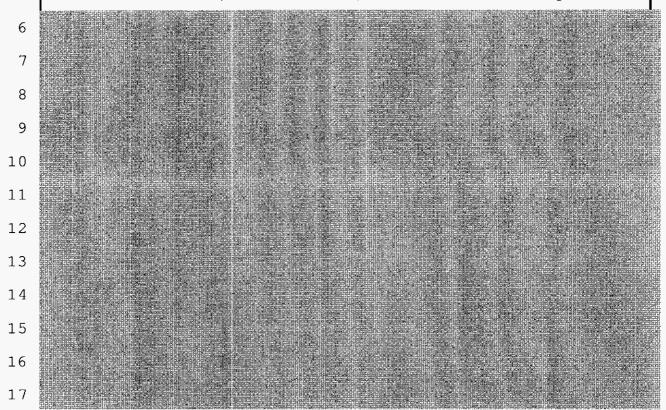
A Yes, what you're looking at there -- the way to read that chart is -- and I think in color you said it was, like, light green -- that light green wedge is cash flow requirements to support the Levy project in this type of a scenario, in this hypothetical future world.

And if you were to integrate that area that's shown in light green, that would give you a total project cost, effectively, for the project.

So it's the same type of cash flow charts that we provided in production of documents for the estimates for the program of record, just displayed in a different way. And in this case, in a un -- in a not used or unrealistic future world that, again, tries to stress

again, these were established, as I recall, back in about the February timeframe, as the entering inputs into how this scenario planning process would go forward.

I think, as I recall, the moderate change had



So it was, again, the moderate being operative word in that. It was sort of a -- as some of these things kind of moved in that direction, how do you think about the future state.

Q And with regard to kind of descriptors for all these different, various scenarios, would that be something — instead of trying to go over each particular one, is that something you can provide to us

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We're still on the March 29, 2011 IPP.
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       Α
            Okay.
            Let's turn to Page 7.
3
       Α
            Okay.
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                  If you look at line 13, where it says,
 5
            Okav.
    "EPC base scope," and go over to where it says,
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    "Estimate to complete," there is a number,
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    And just for ease of reference, I'm not going to say
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    it's just --
            Which line are you on again?
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            Line 13.
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        Q
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            That's war warmen
            What did I say?
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        Q
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       Α
            15
                 Oh, sorry. Freudian slip.
        Q
            ?
16
            Uh-huh.
17
            Now, is that the original 2008 EPC base case --
    or base scope cost, or has that been escalated, or with
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    updated costs? I'm just trying to find out if this
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    ties to the original EPC that was -- or is
21
    it the , or the one on the estimated completion, the
22
           I'm just trying to see if that ties --
    ?
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        Α
            Yeah, the -- just let me help you read this,
    because maybe a couple of things. First off, this is an
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    extraction from the broader estimate document that
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Charles saw last year and that we provided you again this year in the production of documents. So this is just looking at the expected case, not the min. or max. case that's part of that analysis.

In the expected case, what your you read in these columns is projected-to-date actual has a February 2011, so that's cash out the door, so to speak. The estimate at completion -- so where you see the which is for line 13, that is connected to the contract value, particular with those specific terms around base scope. The estimate complete is the remaining dollars to be spent as part of the project.

Q Okay. So the ties to the original EPC contract?

A Yes, it does.

Q All right. And -- and the remaining numbers, line 14, 15, 16 and 17, are all numbers associated with the shift from in-service 2016-'17 to -- or 2021-'22; is that correct?

A Not exactly, but let me explain. So what you see on line 14 is the effects — the incremental effects of the shift in schedule from an EPC perspective.

The contract contingency is not directly affected by the shift. The escalation is. However, there was escalation in the original base case -- I'm

sorry. Let me say that a different way. There was escalation also in the contract, per the original schedule, that would affect total project costs. That escalation obviously increased when we moved the schedule from 2016 to 2021.

Q So under the original EPC, with none of the amendments, there was some dollar figure for estimated EPC escalation other than zero?

A Yes.

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Q Okay. Do you -- would you know what that amount was, or a ballpark figure?

A Give me just one second. Let me go back and look at last year's estimate. So we estimate — all right. So we estimated last year, that as a result of changing the schedule from 2016 to 2021 — and we provided this last year in our estimate, that was provided as production of documents — let's see — OPC production of documents, 3—73, Page 4 — we indicate on that what were the major areas of change as a result of the schedule shift.

And one of those was an increase in escalation of approximately as a result of changing the schedule, so --

Q Was that the delta from IPP?

A Yes, that's the line you're looking at there.

The delta from the -- and which is really the delta from the original estimate.

So if we took today's escalation estimate of it was about . So of estimated escalation in the original contract.

Q Okay. Are you looking on that document you provided, OPC last year, are you looking at this delta or this delta?

A I'm looking at the delta down below, that explains the major areas of change --

Q It says, "Major areas of change to IPP"?

A Yeah. So I was just trying to answer your question, what escalation was in the original contract. I don't have those numbers in front of me, but I think it's a reasonably good assumption to say if you look at the current estimate for escalation, you subtract out what was the change, that gets you pretty close to what was the escalation in the original contract.

Q Okay.

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A And again, as part of -- I mean, I can go through sort of how the whole contract is structured. We did that last year, but there is an element of it that is escalation.

Q Right.

- A So you can't just look at a contract price and say, that's the price of the project.
- Q Okay. Now, with regard to line 15, where it says, "Design change proposals" -- DCP's -- slash, "current change orders," is that going from, I guess, Rev. 16 to the current Rev. 19 for AP1000 reactor?
- A No. Although, that -- no, that's the best answer to that, is, no.
 - Q Okay. How about -- tell me what is --
- A Yeah. What that is intended to capture in the estimate is the fact that within the contract there are

2.3

Some of them were included in the base price of the contract. Others, the engineering for those changes, was included in the base price of the contract. Others were not included in the contract at all.

So last year and again this year, based on our current understanding of the project and the scope of those design changes, we have provided an estimate on what we think would be the impact of the total project costs of those design changes, and that is part of the total project cost.

Q Okay. Now, looking at lines 20 through 27,

which discuss or provide itemized owner-managed scope costs, on line 27, estimate at completion, you show in owner-managed scope costs.

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And then if you -- now, when you talk about owner-managed scope, these are things that, according to the EPC, the owner is supposed to perform, to get the Levy project online?

A Yes, but I think that's maybe a little bit too simple of a description. If you think about --

Q I'm an attorney. I like simple.

A I'm an engineer, so it's not so simple.

Because I think it would mischaracterize, just to say it's just that. It -- when you think about Levy as a project, it has a lot of elements to it, in addition to what the EPC actually performs.

So there are owners' costs that are captured in this estimate that range from the work necessary for subset projects that we're responsible to accomplish:

The real estate acquisition, the staffing of the organization, the training of that organization, you know, the various costs associated with permits, and taxes, and warranties, and facilities that we have to build that are not part of the scope of the contract.

So this is capturing those other areas that are necessary to build a safe and efficient nuclear facility

above and beyond the scope that is provided by the consortium as part of the EPC contract.

Q If you look at lines 30 and 31, under the topic "Other," one -- on line 30 you have "Owner escalation," and line 31 you have "Owner contingency." My basic question, first off, is why wouldn't owner escalation and owner contingency fall under owner-managed scope?

A It's really just standard methodology that we've applied to how we build our estimates, just to specifically break out escalation contingency factors, as well as the financial burdens from the base scope.

I don't think it's -- substantively really matters where that line falls. The fact is, there is both owner escalation that's based on our expectations of the commodities and the pieces of the project that we're responsible for, and how we think they will escalate over the course of the project, and then a contingency accounting that is based on a risk register, with both probability and consequence, and then an expected monetary value calculation that is based upon those risks.

Q But the subtotal of owner-managed scope is

-- or but the owner

escalation is Is that owner escalation of

Does that -- is that take into account the owner-managed scope, or is that owner-managed scope, plus the EPC, plus the transmission?

I mean, I'm trying to figure out what goes into the owner's escalation, because that's a scalation of the owner-managed scope.

A Let me just pull out some more detail here to help answer that question. I'm just reviewing everything that's in owner scope so I can answer that question for you.

What I can answer -- and I'd have to go back to look at the additional details -- but we have calculated, as part of our estimate in that bottoms-up, for the non-EPC work, what are the escalation factors that need to be applied to that, consistent with expectations around changes in commodity costs, changes in labor costs, changes in other factors that would affect the work that we have to do.

I don't have that detailed sheet in front of me. I apologize. That's a work product that I don't have here, but I do know there are additional details associated with how we applied those escalation factors to the various line items that go into owner-managed

Q All right. Now, going to the next line, "Owner contingency," which is or when you look at that contingency amount and you compare it with the contract contingency amount, or even the owner contingency amount of transmission, that just seems enormous. What are the drivers behind such a large -
A Well, first off, the drivers -- first off, I will explain that the

That does not in any way begin to address the complexity dealing with the risks associated with the project and the potential additional costs that may be required to successfully execute the project.

Q Is that a graph or something?

A No, it's basically we're required to have in our project costs part of that, so there is. I've met my requirement; it's in the total requirement.

The owner contingency is to address the rest of the puzzle in terms of how you think about the risks of the project.

So we have a pretty extensive risk register. We have a standard process we use in the company for

taking risks and doing what we call an expected monetary 1 value calculation, and going through that process to 2 then build a reasonable contingency account that we 3 think will adequately address the changes in the project 4 that may occur during the course of execution. 5 So within the owner contingency, would 6 owner-managed scope be part of that? 7 The owner contingency is to address risks 8 Α associated both with the EPC contract as well as the 9 owner-managed scope --10 Okay. So contingency --11 -- separate from what is included as a 12 contingency for the transmission part of the project. 13 14 Q Okay. Although, if you look at that -- just so I 15 16 don't let it go by, because I'm trying to be careful --17 when you look at that contingency, compare it to the total part of the transmission project, it may seem 18 small compared to the but it's pretty big 19 20 compared to a 21 0 Right. It's WW WARDER 22 Α Yeah. 23 Now, do you have a copy of the AACE 24 International --

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Α

Yeah, I do.

single point cost estimate from which we're going to move forward with the project.

That's impractical at this point in time, until such time as we renegotiate the full Notice to Proceed and then the associated milestone payment schedule and plan for that project.

So when we did that roll-up and that bottoms-up estimate, we ended up with a band on our cost estimate that's about ... So despite the fact that --

Q Plus or minus the --

A To be precise, the currents cost estimate that we provided to you in production of documents for 2011 has a plus and an expected value of 17.6 billion.

When you look at that and you say, well, geez. is that really a Class 2 or Class 3 estimate, it's very hard, even though the percentages are plus and minus, to say, well, that's a Class 2 or Class 3 estimate, which is why when we present that to the SMC -- and they understand this in terms of how we're applying the guidelines -- we say, look. We still have a pretty big band on this estimate as a Class 4/Class 5, recognizing that as we move forward in time with the project and we

earlier and as we talked about last year -- we try to use the terminology of 3/4, to say, you know, look.

We're kind of early in the process yet. There are certain things in this project to which the exact price is known.

We know what -- exactly what it took to construct the They're finished; they're in storage, and now we're paying for the storage. So there's elements like that, that you know in excruciating detail.

There are other elements where you don't have that kind of specificity yet, and you're not going to have that really until Shaw goes through and does their part of the process to identify the commodities that are going to be required, the quantities of those commodities that are going to be needed and how that process goes forward.

So, you know, we -- when you look at the exact range, as we did that build-up estimate, you would argue, well, heck. That's a much different class than a 4/5, but at the same token, to sit there and say with a plus- and minus- it's just hard to sort of say, well, that's a -- you know, that's that Class 2 or Class 3 kind of level, where we're ready to fix definitively the price, and the only difference being

how we would apply contingency. We're just not at that point yet.

Q Okay. But when it comes to the final -- once the project is built and there is a final number of the actual cost to build it, and 2022, maybe wrap up into 2023, or with any payments, and that number is X, according to your estimation, which you said is maybe a Class 2 or Class 3, you know plus- or on this \$17.6 billion, but if -- if the cost actually exceeded that, you know, and went up to 25 billion, would that fall within the classification of Class 5/Class 4 estimate, as far as that range, up or down, and --

A I think that's sort of a wrong way to think about how you use that guideline. So if you were coming into an estimate with no knowledge about the details and you were trying to just do — you know, as they describe in here, a conceptual approach — and you wanted to get to some level of fidelity, you might start with the bands that AACE Guidelines provide.

So if you say, hey, look. I'm early. I'm going to do this as a Class 4 estimate, that's going to have some band on it.

That is not the case in this estimate. This estimate has a very defined plus, minus and expected

value.

And to the best of our ability, with everything we know today about our contract, how it's structured, the scope of work that has to be done, you know, the pages and pages of detail here that I keep referring to as you ask me questions, we built that band with that — you know, as I described earlier — you know, basically a low point in the band at ______ and expected value of 17.6 billion, and a high value of ______

Q Uh-huh.

A That's where we are. So, you know, when we -when we describe that to our Senior Management

Committee, we say, look. This is what we think brackets
how this project is going to go forward; our expected
case is 17.6, but there is still this relatively
significant variance of and maybe
which, you know, equally, the side of that is not
necessarily a good thing.

So how do you under -- how do you understand that and how do you convey that? So when we talk in our language at Progress, we say, hey, that is comparable to how we talk about other projects in terms of the level of fidelity of that estimate.

Q All right. And is the 2011 assumption as to

sorry. I was looking in the wrong place.

Q Where it talks about disposition of the long-lead equipment, that's been taken care of, and right now you have long-lead equipment that is either being — going to completion — that was the disposition — to bring it to completion, or to dispose of it by, getting to a certain point and storing it.

And I did have an opportunity to look at the documents at the Carlton Fields office in Tallahassee.

There appears to be costs,

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A Well, let's go back to the first part of your question, if I can. So you said disposition is taken care of. No, that's not exactly true.

Q All right.

A There is one item that we are still in negotiations for. That's with We haven't closed those negotiations yet. We're still not quite comfortable that we've gotten the best possible outcome of that for our customers.

Q Thank you for clarifying that.

A Yeah, secondly, you said, and they've either been completed or disposed. They are either going to

be -- yeah, planned for completion or we have suspended work, stowed the material that was already fabricated or procured, and we will resume manufacturing of those components commensurate with the final Notice to Proceed in the overall project plan, so that's that piece.

Q And then for those items, you have storage costs, along with insurance costs, and those are accruing, probably as of today or when they were completed, and they will continue to accrue for how long?

A There are -- the answer to that, is it depends on the component and when it's required for delivery to the site for installation into the facility.

The -- let me clarify the characterization. So there is -- we always had as part -- even as part of the original project plan,

So the three projects that were moving forward, Vogtle, Southern and ours, Levy, all went into buy basically in bulk -- excuse me -- the long-lead equipment associated with the projects.

That had inherent, in the original schedules, a certain amount of storage costs, insurance costs,

warranty costs.

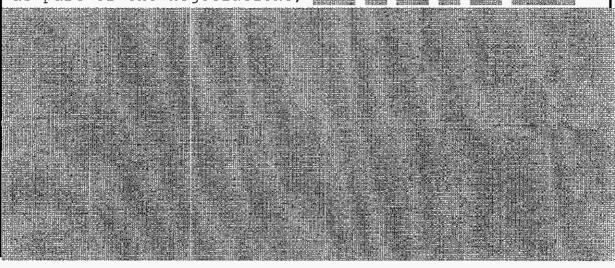
1.5

What we captured in the analysis and what we, in the long-lead equipment disposition analysis and what we've rolled into the estimate, are changes in those costs as a result of the change in the schedule.

So there are storage costs, warranty costs and insurance increases to deal with at a longer period of time from when some of these components will be completed, or that longer period of time where the components necessary to complete these larger pieces of equipment will remain in storage.

Q All right. With regard to the items that are suspended -- and I think they're either six or seven; I can't remember items that are suspended -- is there a date certain that those items must -- those suspended items must be resumed?

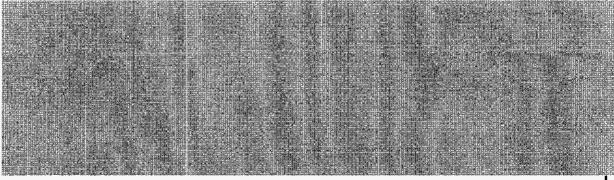
A There is a -- no, but let me explain. There -- as part of the negotiations,



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Q Okay. Now, if -- is -- now, if the Levy project is that scenario where you received the COL and then decide to cancel the project, is there additional cancellation fees associated with the suspended long-lead equipment items, or is that the final cost? You suspended it --

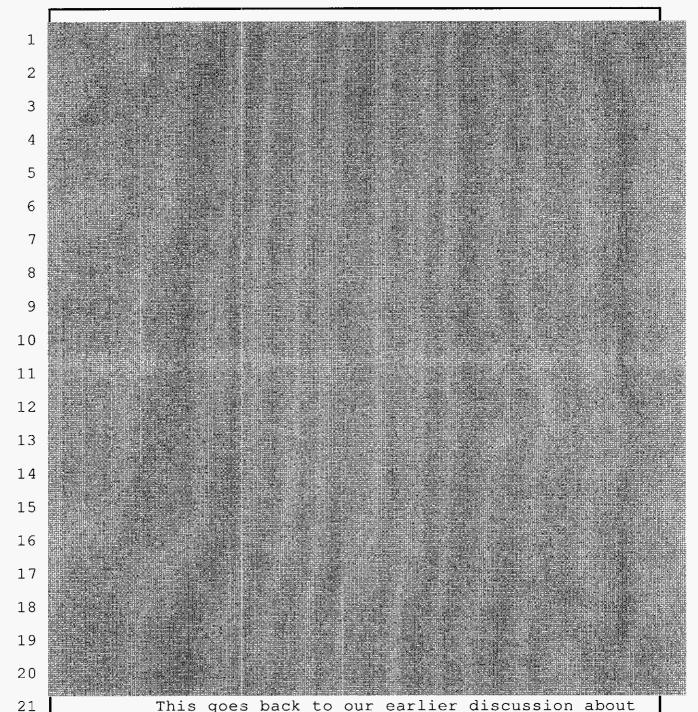
A Again, it depends. For the -- and just to -you know, in full clarity -- so for the continued items,
if the -- you know, if the project was -- for some
reason, have to be canceled subsequent to the COLA, yes,
there are cancellation ramifications back to that
long-lead equipment through the principal contract,



In terms of the suspended items -- and there is 1 actually six of those right now, not seven yet, but 2 again, the pending would be the 3 seventh, if it -- if it's secured -- in most cases, as a 4 part of those negotiations, one of the things we 5 evaluated was, well, if you --6 7 8 9 olidari birarbili dalah kaladi Now, it depends again on when that cancellation 10 would occur. So it goes back to our earlier 11 12 conversation. You know, some of these things that have longer lead times would start manufacture sooner. 13 So once the manufacturer ramps back up his 14 15 production line to do these components, if we were then to come in and cancel, there would be a cancellation 16 cost associated with the logical unwinding of their 17 18 activities. Thank you. I promised you a half hour 19 0 Okay. of questions and I've got about --20 21 No, seriously. Do as much as you need. 22 again, I appreciate you guys taking a break for dinner. 23 That -- I can get until midnight if you want to. Is that a hesitation? 24 Q 25 Okay. Just briefly, back to that AACE

7 project that they would recommend to the Board that we 2 pursue. An Amendment 3 to the EPC was one of those 3 projects? 4 5 Was one of those cases, yes, sir. 6 What about Amendment 1 and 2, 7 ####################**?** 8 Α Amendment 1 and 2, no, mainly because they did 9 not materially change the existing contract. All they 10 really did was 11 elektrikatikatika utrebita 12 13 Compared to the present the control of the control 14 So as I recall, those did not go to the Board of Directors. I'd have to check that. I don't think 15 16 they did. 17 Now, to your knowledge, when Progress -- was 18 initially signed the original EPC, did it follow the 19 same process? Did it go to the Senior Management 20 Committee and then up to the Board for approval, or was 21 it approved at the -- just the Senior Management 22 Committee level? 23 No, I'm pretty certain that it went to the 24 Board of Directors or approval before we executed the 25 contract, and I think there may -- and this would be

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subject to check -- I think there is even potentially
 1
    some specific governance requirements around a project
 2
    like that and why it would have to go to the Board for
 3
 4
    approval.
             Okay. Thank you. That's helpful. I'm just
 5
    trying to understand.
 6
 7
             Yeah, I understand.
        Α
             We're hitting the home stretch.
 8
        Q
             Like I said, we're here to help.
 9
        Α
10
        Q
             If you are looking in your IPP, Page 20 --
11
              20, you said?
        Α
12
             Page 20.
        Q
13
             Okay.
        Α
14
             And this is the March 29, 2011 --
        Q
15
             Okay.
        Α
              -- contract update. I'm looking at Note 1,
16
17
    which discusses the contract price structure as follows:
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

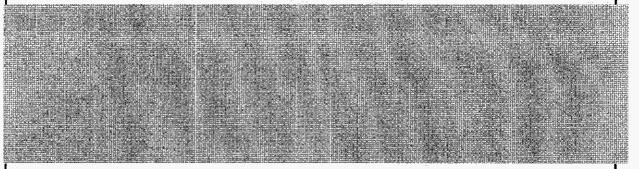


This goes back to our earlier discussion about why it is we're still saying a Class 4/Class 5, even though we have a relatively narrow band. Well, because there's still a lot of elements like this in that narrow band, that we would like to see refined before we will

1 go to a single-point estimate for a project. 2 But I guess my question is -- is this: the benefits of the original EPC contract and the 3 Commission determined that it was reasonable to sign --4 5 or to have executed the EPC contract, some of the 6 benefits of the EPC contract were extolled as being, you know, it's -- it's largely? 7 8 Α Yes, it is. 9 But when you fix, that's absolutely no escalation. It's either, you know, a billion -- it's 10 11 not going to go up or go down; it's just -- that's kind 12 of a fixed price, whereas these other prices, you know, 13 they're -- The state of the sta 14 15 communication and the state of until it's completed or, I mean, forever? 16 You see what 17 I'm saying? It doesn't -- 18 Registration of the second 19 20 Α 21 22 BARTANA IRAN MARKA PANGANAN KANDARAK KANDARAK 23 Q Okay. 24 And I think we were pretty clear. I know 25 certainly last year, when we walked through the various

terms and conditions of the contract with staff, we were very clear on how that contract is arranged and what the components of it are, how those terms and conditions stayed in place as part of the long-term partial suspension.

So I think we accurately reflected, given the -- what we were able to negotiate during this process, that not only have we captured some of that benefit of -- at the time,



That's just the type of contract that was established.

Q Okay. And for time and materials, there is I mean, it's --

A No, time and material is specific to the actual cost incurred by the vendor in executing that scope of work.

Q Okay. So if the -- if it's projected to do 20 hours and it takes them 40 hours, they get paid for 40 hours?

A It depends. It depends on whether that

A The Letter of Intent was signed so

That execution, or that LOI, committed us to a course of action that was to get to an EPC contract, if the EPC contract was not executed, there were

to -- as negotiated by the consortium.

The -- you know, so were we on the hook for those, you know, as you classify it, I would say, yes, there was an element of that work, that as it begun and started, if we had canceled or not execute an EPC we

Q And forgive me if this was ground treaded last year or the year before, what was the dollar figure associated with the amount the LOI, had it been canceled, had you not gone forward with the EPC?

A I've got to look that up. I've got it back here, I think. Now, we're really going back. Let me see. I think I have it in here.

Now, my -- again, this was executed before my time, but my understanding of this, and as I recall the briefings we had on it is,

So the premise upon which it was entered was

Q And the total value of those long-lead items is, you know --

A The total value per this work authorization -- although, it's not directly aligned with what was negotiated as part of long lead -- the total value was -- and that's

in a document that we provided to you last year, I

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think, or the year before, I think, as part of the
     1
     2
                     production of documents.
     3
                                                               So by signing the LOI, if I do my math right,
     4
     5
     6
     7
     8
    9
                                       Α
                                                              No, that's --
 10
                                                               -- based upon your reading.
                                       Q
11
                                       A
                                                              No, that's not correct. The total that I
12
                     quoted you, and much property to the second property of the second p
13
14
15
16
                                                         You can strike that.
17
                     Sorry.
18
                                                              Real money.
19
                                       Q
                                                               So the max Progress, by signing that, was
                    obligated for
20
21
                                                              And again, that's subject to check, because I
22
                    don't see anything specifically in the Letter of Intent
23
24
25
                                       Q
                                                              Okay.
```

A The IPP that we approved authorized funding of and I think the specific says through mid-2012. I don't know that it has a hard and fast date associated with it. I don't think so, but let me just look at the IPP real quick.

The Project Team recommends continuing funding of approximately through mid-2012. So there is not a specific dates associated with mid. That would be commensurate with basically coming back in again at about the same time in 2012 for continued authorization for the project.

Q All right. And if the project did not receive additional funding mid-2012, and no further money was authorized, would that effectively kill the project?

MR. WALLS: Objection. Calls for speculation. Go ahead, if you can answer.

THE WITNESS: Well, yes, but I think there would have to be some rationale, and reason and direction then from the SMC. I mean, it would not be as simple as just saying, no, we're not going to authorize anymore money.

And what do you want us to do. There has to be the follow-up question to that. What action do you want us to take, because without additional funding from 2012 and beyond, you can't continue down the

primarily talking to amortization. Of course, it's also affected by the steps we took in terms of long-term partial suspension, that's in the rest of that answer.

Q Absolutely. With respect to the amortization part -- portion, is the company proposing to accelerate some of that amortization this year --

A Yeah, my --

Q -- or in this filing?

A -- understanding, in Mr. Foster's testimony, is because we saw less than expected costs associated with long-lead equipment disposition, and because we've already recovered those costs, I think the proposal in those TR -- in those exhibits is to apply those dollars that have all been recovered against that amortized figure.

Q And the company's thinking behind accelerating the amortization of those dollars, the hearing would be best directed to you or Mr. Foster?

A I think really either. Mr. Foster has the details of the calculations. I understand the concept of why we want to do that.

Again, it's tied back to the fact that we recovered dollars in 2010, for what we thought was going to be approximately of long-lead equipment disposition, that did not, in fact, occur.

You know, as we've discussed, we have what we think is a reasonable estimate based on our level of insight into the project.

We've shared that with the joint owners, where we expect the project to be. We've also expressed that ultimately we have to come through negotiations with the consortium to finalize and further refine that cost.

But they understand what the band is. They are still interested in partial joint ownership, and as we discussed with them this year, we are -- you know, our



Q I'm sorry. I didn't -- I didn't hear that last sentence.

A Yeah, our expectation with them would be to put in the state of the



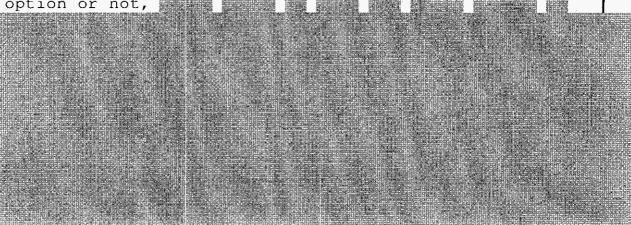
Q Explain The part of if you would.

A Well, I think what we're -- and again, we're still in negotiations and still in discussion --

Q I understand.

A -- but we'd want more -- you know, we'd want

them in, basically, not just, you know, as you've seen in some of maybe the recent press, where you say, well, here's an amount of money and maybe we'll execute the option or not,



Q Okay. Thanks very much. I appreciate your time at this late hour.

A No. Thank you for your time. Again, I apologize for the breaks, but I think it made it a little easier on all of us.

MR. MOYLE: Do you want to just drop right in with my questions, John?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, certainly, Jon. Go ahead.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. MOYLE:

2.3

Q Okay. I had about an hour. I'm going to try to maybe not do that and jump around a little bit, but let me start with just confirming, as we sit here today, the in-service date for the Levy units is 2021 and 2022, correct?

So I'm just trying to establish sort of 2 where we were last year and where we were this year --3 Yeah. Α -- and it sounds like you're saying we're at --4 5 we're at the same place, both in terms of timing and 6 costs, correct? 7 Α Yeah, and, you know, I'm more familiar with talking to project costs. I apologize, but, yes, from a 8 9 project cost perspective, we are at the same place. 10 We have done some true-ups on the estimate 11 based on actuals and based on completion of a majority of the long-lead equipment negotiations, with the 12 13 exception of that was and the total 14 project cost is unchanged. 15 The band on the estimate has changed slightly, 16 based on, you know, some of the other movement around 17 specific items in the estimate, but essentially the same 18 project costs. 19 Okay. And I don't have the document with the 20 band in front me, but am I assuming that the high end of 21 the band is 22.5; is that --22 Α No, that's --23 Q -- right? -- on the 2011, as we provided in production of 24 documents, is actually . -- let me just double 25

1

Okav.

1 check -- I think it's 2 Okay. And then the difference between -- we'll call that ___ -- and the 22.5 is AFUDC and other 3 costs; is that right? 4 5 That's correct. 6 Okay. Just to follow up on a question Mr. Brew 7 asked you, the notion of proceeding, sort of as a 8 condition preceded, you indicated, as I understood it, 9 before giving a Notice to Proceed that you're going to 1.0 need to have co-owners in place; is that correct? 11 Yes, but let me explain. What we would like to 12 do, and our objective, and the state of the 13 14 We think that's a logical point of time where, effectively, the development of the project is complete 15 16 and now is the time for the interested parties to come 17 to the table, and if they're going to benefit from the long-term zero emission, low-fuel costs of this project, 18 19 then they need to be partners in the construction of the 20 project. 21 The -- there was some discussion earlier in 22 your testimony with OPC about maybe not using the best 23 description for something. I didn't understand

either. And from what you describe, it doesn't

sound like there's much of an option that is being

24

contemplated. Am I misunderstanding that?

A No, I think that's probably a better discussion. I -- I -- that was probably a poor choice of words to say binding option.

I think what's been on my mind lately, is we've seen a lot of press around options, and I wanted to be clear that that's not what we're thinking in terms of what the project would look like subsequent

Q Okay. So based on our conversation, the conversation that we had with Mr. Brew, you would agree that maybe the better term of art would be a

A Yes, I would agree that's a better -- better description.

Q You were asked some questions about some newspaper stories, and I don't want to spend a lot of time on it, but I just want to understand whether it's your view that, indeed, no final decision has yet been made as to whether to build the Levy project?

A No, it is not my view that there is no final decision. It's my view that we have made a decision to continue with the project.

We have a detailed plan and estimate that 1 supports the 2021 in-service, but that we do continue to 2 evaluate all of the feasibility analyses I described 3 earlier, from technical, to regulatory, to long-term 4 benefit, to CPVRRs. We look at that, and the enterprise 5 risks, as we look at whether or not to stay on that 6 current program of record. 7 So help me understand that answer. Reconcile 8 that answer with the discussion that we just had, and as 9 I interpreted it, it didn't sound like you were going to 10 11 12 medica dingres de la calabata de la MR. WALLS: Objection. Mischaracterization. 13 14 But go ahead. 15 THE WITNESS: Yeah. No, what I -- what I said was, and analysis of the state 16 17 18 sure I get -- I'm using the same term --19 20 We think that's the right time to do that 21 in terms of the overall project. 22 BY MR. MOYLE: 23 All right. And assume for the purposes of the 24 Q 25 question that nobody else stepped up, would you then go

have described that. There is a common corridor or right-of-way that proceeds from the site at Levy, south across the barge canal, Inglis Island and then down to a major substation in Citrus County, where, from that point then, it distributes some — some of the 500 KV lines will go back toward the plant at Crystal River. Others will go out towards Central Florida or south towards Brookridge.

1.0

But that common corridor is a right-of-way where there will be four 500 KV circuits that will be constructed to bring power south from the plant.

Q And do you have information as to the typical sequencing of events with respect to land acquisition for transmission lines?

A Yes, in terms of what we've been doing for the baseload project, I certainly do.

Q Okay. And you all have — it sounds like you all have made a decision to go ahead and purchase property for the transmission as compared to taking options on it, or deferring, and then once it's a little closer in time, you now, using eminent domain or quick-take procedures; is that right?

A We have made a decision, approved by the SMC as part of the IPP both last year and this year, to dedicate approximately to strategic land

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1
    projects that are also under SMC governance, and some of
    those can be, you know, down in the 50 million range,
 2
 3
    that, in that case, 5 percent is too small of a change
    to require you to come back to the SMC. So in that
 4
 5
    case, we use $5 million as the trigger.
 6
             So from a -- am I right then, from a Levy
 7
    standpoint, to go back through the process, you'd have
 8
    to have a change in costs that would be greater than a
 9
    billion dollars?
10
             Well, I would -- I would base that 5 percent on
11
    17.6, so, yeah, that -- that's pretty close.
12
             Okay. I was basing it on , but okay.
                                                        So
13
    it's a pretty sizable change --
             Yes.
14
        Α
1.5
             -- that puts you back through that process?
        Q
16
        Α
             Yes.
1.7
             You had testified that there was a subcommittee
18
    of the Board that was created for oversight of Levy; is
19
    that right?
20
        Α
             That is correct.
21
             And is this a typical practice within the
2.2
    corporate governance to create subcommittees, such as
23
    this, with specific authority over a project?
24
        Α
             I don't know if I can comment to whether it's a
25
    typical process. I've only seen it used so far in my
```

A Okay.

Q Did you say the updated transmission plan study was about a item; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Do you know how -- what the shelf life for a transmission planning study is?

A No, I don't. I think, though, it's subject to variables that maybe can't just be specified in terms of a calendar.

You know, our assessment, in talking with our transmission professionals, is that given a five-year change in schedule, and as they look out at other system growth in Florida and the FRCC's management of that growth, that it is not unlikely that, as we —— if we go back now and look at that study in terms of the needs for Levy, that we would be able to reduce the ultimate scope.

Q Have you inquired or do you have information as to would it make sense to do a transmission study to a point in time closer to the in-service date as compared to, you know, still a number of years from the -- when the plant in-service date, from a timing perspective?

A Yes, as I described earlier, if you look at our integrated schedule that's provided in a simplified version in the IPP and in a more detailed version in

the Levy nuclear project, what that per-year number is?

A Well, there's two ways I can probably answer that: The first way is to tell you what the —— and your question was from this point in time last year to this year, so that's not annual years; that's going to be different.

- Q You can pick annual years, if it's easier.
- A Well --

- Q If it's easier to say from the Commission's decision last year to the anticipated decision --
- A Yeah, so let me try to -- I've just got to put my hands on Mr. Foster's exhibits.
- Q And the other question I was going to ask you is, that if you knew the amount of money that have been paid to date to EPC contractors, so --
- A Well, I do have -- if you go to our IPP, let me answer that question first, because that's probably the easier one. I mean, the easiest way is to go into the IPP or into my exhibit JE -- is that JE-3?
- Q 8?
- A Yeah, JE-8, on the second page, that's current project plan. So project to date as of the end of 2010 was that number. Now, the 2011 spend plan is as articulated there at
- You know, what I don't have in front of me

today is exactly where we are in 2011. I'd have that available on a different document, but I just don't have our current end-of-month projections with me at the moment.

Q Okay.

A Now, that doesn't -- that doesn't exactly answer your question on recovery, and I'm trying to get into --

Q Yeah, but you did answer — it is answered with respect to monies paid through the EPC contractor, which would be ?

A Let me go back one second, because I'm jumping around here.

Well, yeah, two pieces: There is a -- if you look at the first line, EPC payments as of the end of 2010, that's the You know, it depends on how you want to define payments to the contractor.

So long-lead equipment payments and WEC support, that \$ _____ is also a set of payments to the consortium.

Now, most of that is flowing to the sub-vendors that are responsible for long-lead equipment, but if you say to the EPC, in that general term, I would add those two numbers together.

Q Okay. Well, I'd be interested in getting an

THE WITNESS: Okay. So back on the record, not to take Erik's job away from him.

We have -- and it's been provided in production of documents -- it's a January 27, 2011 brief to the SMC, and part of that, we provided them a snapshot of where we stood in terms of expenditures to date and recovery.

And as of the end of 2010, we had a total project spent to date -- and that included carrying costs, incremental O and M, and approximately for purchases of land -- that total spend was as of the end of 2010.

The total collected to date as of the end of 2010 was and our assessment of that is — and this is, you know, approximate numbers again — retail spend that was pending prudence review of about

So part of that delta between the project spent to date and the total collected to date was about or so, which at that point in time was part of that five-year deferral.

- Q Okay. But the -- I'm sorry -- the end of the 2010 number was what?
- A The total project spend at the end of 2010 was

 Now, that includes -- you know, that's

your all-in with carrying costs, incremental, operations and maintenance expenses and land purchases.

So that's a slightly different number than what you would see in project-to-date numbers in an IPP, because it's included in all the other factors.

- Q Okay. And has been collected?
- A As of the end of 2010.
- Q Okay. Thank you.
- A Yes, sir.
- 10 Q I have a few questions about greenhouse gas.

 11 And if you need to refer to your testimony, I have it

 12 flagged on Page 43.
- 13 A Okay.

- Q And I just want to make sure I understand
 the -- the company's position. Greenhouse gas
 regulation and monetizing greenhouse gas is a positive
 factor on the development of the nuclear power plant at
 Levy, correct?
- A Yes, that's correct, and I think to put it in context, though, you know, as you look at the benefit of new nuclear, it is enhanced if it is coupled with some sort of greenhouse gas initiative.
- I mean, that was one of the -- you know, as we look at the long-term benefits in terms of emission-free generation, that's how we look at that. So, yes, as

potential cancellation costs post-COL -- again, this is to be consistent with what was requested and provided as part of an exhibit to my rebuttal testimony last year around cancellation scenarios -- if you compare those costs to the three-year totals over '11 to '13, to continue to move forward with the project, there is approximately a differential in those two numbers -- I'm sorry. It's been a long day. It feels like because every dollar feels important to us, so, yes, it is though, to be correct.

Q Now, some of us might suggest that in the context of this case we use the billion figure more than the million, but it has been a long day.

A Yeah, unfortunately.

2.2

Q Just a couple more things. Are there any -- are there any risks associated with the Levy project, that we have not talked about today, that you're aware of?

A I think the best way to answer that is we do articulate in detail, in the Integrated Project Plan and in the associated briefings, the risks associated with the license and the risks potentially associated with the overall project, and we talked about that a little bit earlier in terms of the expected monetary value associated with our quantification of those risks.

1 preference for the joint owners to commit before the 2 company proceeds in negotiating the full --Object to the form. 3 MR. MOYLE: BY MR. WALLS: 4 -- Notice to Proceed? 5 What I tried to portray in that answer is, that 6 7 as we discussed the process of moving forward with the 8 project, what we discussed with the joints owners is our 9 10 11 As we have discussed in my testimony this year, 12 13 and in Mr. Lyash's and my testimonies last year, joint 14 owner participation is not a prerequisite to moving 15 forward with the project, but in terms of how we think 16 about the project plan and when we would try to move 17 forward with those activities associated with the joint 18 owners, 19 20 WALLS: No further questions. 21 He'll read. 22 MR. SAYLER: For the record, I think we have 23 three exhibits, two late-filed. Exhibit 1 is

scenario assumption on strategic planning; Exhibit 2

is the recent news articles I presented and gave you

24