| 1 | FLOF | BEFORE THE RIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION | |
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| 2 | 1 1001 | DOCKET NO. 080001-EI | |
| 3 | In the Matter | | |
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| 10 | | Pages 700 through 768 | |
| 11 | 13 | IC VERSIONS OF THIS TRANSCRIPT ARE | |
| 12 | A CONVENIENCE COPY ONLY AND ARE NOT THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING, THE .PDF VERSION INCLUDES PREFILED TESTIMONY. | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | HEARING | |
| 15 | BEFORE: | CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR | |
| 16 | | COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO | |
| 17 | | COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP | |
| 18 | DATE: | Tuesday, November 5, 2008 | |
| 19 | TIME: | Commenced at 9:30 a.m. | |
| 20 | PLACE: | Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148 | |
| 21 | | 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida | |
| 22 | REPORTED BY: | JANE FAUROT, RPR | |
| 23 | | Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6732 | |
| 24 | APPEARANCES: | (As heretofore noted.) | |
| 25 | | | |
| | | DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE | |
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS

(Transcript continues in sequence from time 5.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you all so kindly. We appreciate you allowing us to trade out with our court reporters. And, Ms. Bradley, you're recognized.

MS. BRADLEY: Thank you, sir.

T.O. JONES

continues his testimony under oath from Volume 5:

CONTINUED CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. BRADLEY:

 \mathbf{Q} Mr. Jones, let's try this one more time. I'll try to clarify it a little bit further.

You have indicated that this individual had a reported use of marijuana in his teens, and continuing into his early 30s he had at least two incidents of driving under the influence and public intoxication, two alcohol issues. If you had used this information to deny him access, unrestricted access to your facility, then this incident is unlikely to have occurred, would it not?

A Yes, Commissioner. If we had changed our screening process to use any one of those factors as a disqualifying event, then he would have been denied unescorted access and the incident would not have occurred.

Q Thank you.

And if you had used the fact that he failed the written report of the psychological test, rather than rehabilitating him with a psychologist, then, too, this incident is unlikely to have occurred?

A I don't agree with the way --

MR. BUTLER: I'll object to the characterization, rehabilitating with a psychologist. It is a two-step process, as Mr. Jones had described earlier, and I think that's an unfair characterization.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bradley, rephrase it based upon the evidence in the record.

MS. BRADLEY: Yes, sir.

BY MS. BRADLEY:

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Q You testified earlier, or the evidence from your testimony is that he -- and from your records is that he failed the written part and then you sent him to a psychologist. If you had denied him unrestricted access based upon his failing the written part rather than sending him to a psychologist, then this incident is unlikely to have occurred, correct?

A First, yes, if we would have denied access the incident would not have occurred. And, yes, if we changed the approved process such that 80 percent of the people that take that screening questionnaire do not need to go through the clinical psychologist evaluation and then reviewed by an independent, if we changed that process such that we would deny

1 access at that point, then, yes, that would be true, you would 2 not get access to the nuclear power plant.

Q One of your other steps is that each individual is required to successfully complete an FBI criminal history verification, including fingerprints, with no disqualifying criminal background. Now, one of the crimes for which this person was arrested was criminal mischief. Do you know whether that criminal mischief involved painting graffiti, or something fairly innocuous, or something more violent, such as clubbing somebody's mailbox with a baseball bat or something?

A No, I do not.

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- **Q** Would that not make a difference when you are doing your matrix as to the severity of the crime?
- A Without getting into the particulars of the matrix, it depends on the nature of the offense, whether or not -- how the offense was dispositioned, or the charges were dismissed, the frequency of the pattern. All that is looked at in the aggregate, and so, no, there were no disqualifying events, and that process has been reviewed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and found to be sound and an example to be replicated at other facilities.
- **Q** Did I understand you to say you don't know whether exactly what crime it was as far as the criminal mischief, the details of that?
 - A I do not know the details of the criminal mischief.

| 1 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ If you had used any of those six, or all six of those |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 2 | arrests as a disqualifying factor for unrestricted access, then |
| 3 | this is unlikely to have occurred, is it not? |
| 4 | f A First off, there were not six arrests. There was two |
| 5 | arrests, one in 1989 and one in 1990. But, yes, if we changed |
| 6 | our process and made any and all arrests a disqualifying event, |
| 7 | then, no, the person would not have had access to the facility |
| 8 | and the incident would not have occurred. |
| 9 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ Do you have a copy of the FBI report? |
| 10 | $oldsymbol{\mathtt{A}}$ I have a copy of the FBI Freedom of Information Act. |
| 11 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ I'm sorry. If you'll look on, I think it's Page 12. |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Are you referring to Exhibit 54? |
| 13 | MS. BRADLEY: Yes, sir, I'm sorry. Thank you. |
| 14 | BY MS. BRADLEY: |
| | |
| 15 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ Do you see six charges, six arrests detailed on that |
| 16 | Q Do you see six charges, six arrests detailed on that page? |
| | |
| 16 | page? |
| 16 17 | page? A I see six charges. |
| 16 17 18 | page? A I see six charges. Q So there were six charges that were listed? |
| 16 17 18 19 | page? A I see six charges. Q So there were six charges that were listed? A Yes, I count six charges. |
| 16 17 18 19 20 | page? A I see six charges. Q So there were six charges that were listed? A Yes, I count six charges. Q Okay. And if you had used those six charges to |
| 16 17 18 19 20 21 | page? A I see six charges. Q So there were six charges that were listed? A Yes, I count six charges. Q Okay. And if you had used those six charges to disqualify him from unrestricted access I'm sorry, |

matrix, our methodology that has been reviewed and approved by

| 1 | the NRC, and is used throughout the industry, and made any one |
|----|---|
| 2 | of these charges a disqualifying event regardless of whether |
| 3 | there was six, one, or one-half charge, then, yes, the person |
| 4 | wouldn't have access to the facility and the incident wouldn't |
| 5 | have occurred. |
| 6 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ Would you agree that a number of charges is more |
| 7 | serious than a single isolated charge? |
| 8 | A Yes, I would. |
| 9 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ Would you agree that charges arrests made when the |
| 10 | person is in their 30s is much more serious than a youthful |
| 11 | offender arrest? |
| 12 | ${f A}$ No, I wouldn't say that. I would consider a youth |
| 13 | that takes a gun and shoots someone much more serious than |
| 14 | someone that got arrested for DUI. |
| 15 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ All right, fair game. Would you agree that charges |
| 16 | of the nature listed here committed by an adult are more |
| 17 | serious than a smoking pot by a youthful offender? |
| 18 | A Yes, I would. |
| 19 | $oldsymbol{arrho}$ You indicated that you have a security access |
| 20 | manager, if I got that title right, or something along those |
| 21 | lines that does your screening? |
| 22 | A There is an entire group that is involved in |
| 23 | performing the access screening, yes. |

The security access manager makes the final decision

Who makes the final decision on that?

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as long as all of the screening criteria is met. The final decision is the security access manager. 2 Is there any supervision of his decisions? Does he 3 ever consult with you or any other senior level managers? 4 There are certain conditions around access to Yes. 5 the nuclear power plant that require senior line management 6 7 approval. Did that occur in this case? 8 No, I don't believe it did. 9 Now, is the person that you talked to the other day 10 about this matter the same person that did the screening at the 11 time of this incident in 2006, or has there been any change in 12 that position? 13 David Armstrong (phonetic) is still our corporate 14 security access manager. 15 And he was the person in charge at the time of this 16 17 incident in 2006? That's correct. Yes, he was. 18 Is there any federal code or rule that prevents him 19 from testifying about these matters to the extent that you 20 21 have? As far as rules and codes, he is under the same No. 22 confidentiality requirements that anyone would be that has 23 access to the information. 24

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Q

Would you agree that -- in fact, I think in your

testimony you indicated that failure to successfully complete any of the security screening steps will result in the individual being denied unescorted access to Florida Power and Light's nuclear facilities, correct?

A That is correct.

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Q So a person that had red flags on pretty much all of them, would you agree that that should have raised some concern?

A Again, the person completed the psychological screening; they completed the employment verification; they completed successfully the character verification as to the character of this person. And in regard to the criminal history background check, applying the industry standard that has been accepted and approved by the NRC, he completed that screening requirement successfully. He met all the requirements for unescorted access.

Q Have you made any changes since this incident in your matrix or security screening?

A No, we have not.

Q Did you consider making any changes to prevent this type of incident?

A Yes, of course, we did consider if there were changes that we could make to prevent this type of incident, but we could not determine any change that we could make that would protect us against any individual from committing a random act

of vandalism.

Q If you had required this person to have an escort, might that have prevented this incident from occurring?

A If the question -- if we have had an escort assigned to them full-time, would it have prevented the incident? I would say that that is likely, yes.

I would also say that it's not practical to escort all the personnel that we bring in for a refueling outage, given that they are in the hundreds.

Q If you restricted that to persons that had prior drug histories, prior alcohol problems, refusal to answer questions about alcohol treatment, six or more arrests, and various issues like that, if you isolated to that type of escort, wouldn't that cut down on the number of people?

A I don't know the total number of people that have smoked marijuana and, you know, gave it up, or the number of people that have had a alcohol problem and have since gotten help and have given that up. I don't know what that population is.

Q Well, if we look at the six arrests, the failure of the written psych test, if we restricted it to that type of person, would that cut down on the number?

- A Again, he did not fail the psychological screening.
- **Q** The record indicates he failed the written test, correct?

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A Fail is a word that the special agent from the FBI chose to use. That is not the word that I choose to use. Eighty percent are not flagged to have to have a clinical interview. Roughly about 20 percent are. That is the process.

Q Would it be less risky if you, instead of flagging those people for a psychological check, just excluded them from your population?

A Yes, it would be.

Q Do you have any idea why when people like Public Counsel and his staff come through your facility they are escorted by armed guards, and yet a person with this record is not?

A The reason people that come to our facility as visitors are escorted is because we have no background information on them at all. We don't have the employment verification, we don't have the character reference check, we don't have the credit check, we don't have the FBI criminal background check, we don't have a psychological profile, and so we don't -- this is obviously a nuclear power plant and we are not going to take at face value just because your stature in the community and it appears you are on official business that that is what you are really there for.

Q Did you testify --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bradley, would you yield, please.

| 1 | Commissioner Skop. |
|----|--|
| 2 | COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, |
| 3 | Ms. Bradley. |
| 4 | Just real quick on the response to the last question |
| 5 | in terms of Ms. Bradley indicating when visitors come into the |
| 6 | nuclear facility. Why is it then that you require Social |
| 7 | Security Numbers if no background check is performed? |
| 8 | THE WITNESS: That's so that we can at least verify |
| 9 | who you are in our personnel access database. Give me a |
| 10 | minute; I've got to think if I can disclose this. |
| 11 | We use that as a verification to at least confirm |
| 12 | that you are at least who you say you are. |
| 13 | COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. |
| 14 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Bradley. |
| 15 | MS. BRADLEY: Thank you. |
| 16 | BY MS. BRADLEY: |
| 17 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ Are you telling us that you don't do any criminal |
| 18 | background checks on all your visitors? |
| 19 | $oldsymbol{A}$ I'm telling you that we're not required to do any |
| 20 | criminal background check on our visitors, and so we don't do |
| 21 | criminal background checks on our visitors because we are |
| 22 | escorting them for a we are escorting them 100 percent of |
| 23 | the time, never out of line of sight or out of hearing |
| 24 | distance. |
| | |

For the Commissioners, we may have to bring in a

technical expert just for one day, and so, therefore, it is not efficient nor cost-effective to go through a six-week background investigation, screening and all of that expense.

And so we would elect to get the Social Security Number, verify that they are who they say they are, and then put them under continuous escort and observation to allow them to complete their task for us.

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Q What type of training does your security access manager get as far as the matrix, and who does that?

A I don't know the answer to that question. You asked specifically about the manager. The people within the access program that are doing the processing and supplying the initial information are trained by the access control manager and the supervisors on the processes.

Q Do you have any -- what are the job requirements as far as those positions?

A In this particular case, our corporate access manager has been in access control and fitness for duty for 18 years, and is on the NEI task force that sets policy, and interacts with the NRC for rulemaking changes and determining those program requirements. So this particular person is considered a national subject matter expert on it. So that's why I kind of hesitated. I'm not sure anybody can give him any additional training.

O Do you have any idea what kind of training he got,

though, before he started in that position?

A No, I do not. He was in that position for quite sometime.

Q Do you all ever look at these issues to see if there is room for improvement?

A Yes. We do periodic self-assessments on our access control program, our fittest for duty, and our continuous behavioral observation program, and out of those self-assessments we always identify enhancements or better ways to do business, and we'll enter those into our corrective action program and track them to completion.

We also ask our nuclear assurance department, which is independent from the line organization and has a direct reporting relationship to our Nuclear Chief Operating Officer to do periodic audits of our access control program to verify that it is in the requirements of the NRC. So we do more frequent audits than the NRC. Then, of course, the NRC comes in and does their own inspections and audits on the programs. In fact, we just had, in addition to that AIT team that came in as a result of the event that complimented us on our program, about two months after they already had a regularly scheduled inspection, and so they came in and did that inspection with similar results. And then we just completed one this summer with no adverse findings or violations. So it's very thoroughly inspected by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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If Mr. Twomey was to walk into your facility today and apply for a job similar to the one this individual had, and he had a criminal history of six arrests ranging from firing off a gun, to DUI, to public intoxication, and this type of thing, and he failed the -- or didn't pass the written psychological test, and admitted to some drug use in the past, and refused to answer questions about any type of substance abuse treatment he might be undergoing, would you grant him unescorted access today?

I can't answer that question. We would have to put him through the whole process. We would have to get the references, we would have to do the credit check, we would have to have someone vouch for his character.

Let me clarify that. If he came in with the same 0 credentials and history that this individual did today, would you grant him unrestricted access? I mean unescorted access.

If the results of all his screening was identical to that particular individual, yes, he would have gained unescorted access for our program. Which, again, is the same as the rest of the industry and meets the requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Now, several times you talked about information you Q had gotten from your security access manager, who isn't here today. Do you have any corroboration in the record of what he told you?

| 1 | A In what regard? |
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| 2 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ Several times you mentioned that you had checked with |
| 3 | the security access manager about different issues, and had |
| 4 | relied on what he told you about, as far as the screening he |
| 5 | had done and the evaluation he had done of this case. Is there |
| 6 | any corroboration of that outside of what he told you that is |
| 7 | in this record? |
| 8 | MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry, are you saying corroboration? |
| 9 | MS. BRADLEY: Yes. |
| LO | MR. BUTLER: Sorry. I wasn't sure I was hearing |
| l1 | correctly. |
| L2 | THE WITNESS: No, there's not. |
| L3 | BY MS. BRADLEY: |
| L4 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ You also mentioned a couple of times that the Nuclear |
| L5 | Regulatory Commission had complimented you on your screening |
| L6 | and all of that. Is there any documentation or corroboration |
| L7 | of that in the record? |
| L8 | A You have the augmented inspection team report in the |
| L9 | record. |
| 20 | Q And which exhibit is that? |
| 21 | THE WITNESS: John, can you help me with the exhibit |
| 22 | number? |
| 23 | MR. BUTLER: Hold on. |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second. |
| 25 | MR. BUTLER: Can we just take a second to confer? |

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

It's part of staff's stipulated exhibit. It's one of 1 2 the confidential documents. I'm not sure if the Commissioners want to have it passed out at this point, whether the questions 3 4 go to that or not, but it's is the AIT report that Mr. Jones 5 has referred to on several occasions reviewing the security 6 processes and the program. It's one of the exhibits in the 7 record. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on a second. 9 Ms. Helton, on the confidential document, I suppose 10 we would have to go from the perspective that everyone signed 11 the agreement. Give me some guidance on this before we go down 12 this road. I'd rather not go down this road, if possible. 13 MS. HELTON: Obviously, the Commissioners, you all 14 can see it; and the witness, Florida Power and Light, and I quess -- does Ms. Bradley have a copy of it? 15 16 17 is a production response.

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MR. BUTLER: No, she would not have had a copy.

MS. HELTON: Have the parties to the case signed some kind of agreement with you so that they can have access to it during this process, or are you -- where are we with respect to that?

MR. BUTLER: We do not have an arrangement with the Attorney General's Office to that effect. This is the first time I was aware that she had an interest in seeing it.

MS. BRADLEY: Can I ask if the Commission has

declared it confidential?

MS. HELTON: It doesn't matter if we have declared it or not. If they have filed it under confidential cover, if they have filed a request for confidential treatment, then our rules in Section 366.093, I think it is, say that we have to keep it confidential until the case is closed. And anyone who may disagree with the Commission's ruling has an opportunity to disagree with the court.

MS. BRADLEY: The only point I'm trying to make is -CHAIRMAN CARTER: So let's not go down that road, Ms.
Bradley. I think you can make your point without that.

MS. BRADLEY: All right. But the issue I was trying to make is if the Commission has declared it confidential, then we are all obligated, as with any court of law, to honor that confidentiality.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, you heard what Ms. Helton said. I think you can get your point across without doing that. I mean, we are well beyond your ten minutes, and I realize you may have meant a different kind of ten minutes, but let's move forward.

MS. BRADLEY: I thought that was PSC ten minutes.

I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's move on.

MS. BRADLEY: I'll finish up real quick here.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I'd appreciate it.

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MS. BRADLEY: Okay.

BY MS. BRADLEY:

Q Let me ask you one more question. You have asked that this 6.1 million be passed along to your customers so that they bear that expense. Did they have any involvement in the selection of the contractor, the screening of the employee, or anything of that type?

A No, Commissioners. The customers did not have any involvement in the selection of the contractor or the screening of the contractor employee.

Q And you have indicated you didn't have any insurance or any indemnification agreement with your contractor that would have protected the customers, correct?

A We have warranties with the contractors for the quality of the work to the specifications with regards to workmanship, material defect, as well as stipulated penalties for performance. But typically the contract limits of liability don't exceed the value of the contract.

Q So you didn't have any type of indemnification agreement that would have protected your customers from the pass-through that you are fixing to do, trying to do?

A I'm not an expert on the contracts. I would have to have one of our legal staff go through the details of that contract and make sure the terminology we are using here is correct. My understanding is that our contracts are typically

limited to the warranty and any liability of the contractor is limited to the value of the contract. We have property insurance as well as the accidental outage insurance to protect ourselves and our customers.

Q If you're passing this through to your customers, then I have to assume that you have not sought any other type of reimbursement in lieu of this.

A Yes, that is correct.

Q Would it also be fair to say that if you could not pass this through to the customers that you might have looked a little bit harder about ways to protect the company or steps you could have taken to keep this kind of thing from happening?

A No, that is not correct. We work extremely hard every day to make sure that nuclear safety is number one. I have never been associated with a more dedicated work force.

Q And so you would have taken or considered no additional steps to prevent this type of incident from happening, or keep people like this out with his history if it was your liability?

A Again, when it comes to doing our job in nuclear, it doesn't matter where the liability falls. We do everything that is humanly possible to protect that plant, protect our people, and protect our public.

Q Have you changed your policies to keep the people with -- well, this individual's history out?

MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object. That has been 1 2 asked and answered at least twice. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's correct, Ms. Bradley. MS. BRADLEY: All right. No further questions, then. 4 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioners, I'm going to go to Mr. Twomey, unless 6 7 there is something from the bench. 8 Mr. Twomey, you're recognized. MR. TWOMEY: Mr. Chairman, I had an awful lot of 9 questions to ask, but fortunately --10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Give us the short version. 11 MR. TWOMEY: But, fortunately, Mr. Burgess asked them 12 all this morning, most of them several times, allegedly. And 13 Ms. Bradley asked -- I won't testify, but she asked a bunch of 14 what I thought were dynamite questions, and so I'm not going to 15 try to recover any of those. Mr. Wright asked some good 16 questions, but I have had some questions passed to me by 17 colleagues that thought of things and were prompted by other 18 questions, and I'm going to ask those as if they were my own 19 20 and try and do them justice. And there is only two or three, 21 so it shouldn't take long at all. 22 CROSS EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. TWOMEY: 24 And the first area, Mr. Jones, involves the Q 25 chronology of the handling of the information that is contained

in Exhibit 54. And you have a copy of the -- I know that has got another name, but I would call that a purple color. Do you have that, 54? That's it.

- A Is this it?
- Q Yes, sir.

Now, I want to ask you a couple of questions about the chronology that appears apparent from some of the dates mentioned in this document.

If you will turn to the hearing exhibit stamp at the bottom which ends in 02, the second page, not counting the cover. That is a letter from the United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Mr. Antonio Fernandez. Do you see that?

- A Yes, I do.
- **Q** Okay. I read that as being a cover sheet to the rest of the response of the FBI. Would you agree with that as being accurate?
 - A That's the way I read it.
- **Q** Okay. And the date of the FBI's letter to Mr. Fernandez is September 26, 2008, correct?
 - A Yes, that is correct.
- Q Now, turn back to the first page, which is the cover letter. It appears to be the cover letter of Mr. Butler to Ms. Lisa Bennett, who we know is the staff attorney with the Public Service Commission. And it says -- see if you agree

with me, it says, "On July 18th, 2008, that FPL responded to Request Number 18 of staff's third request for production of documents (regarding the FBI investigative report for the Turkey Point Unit 3 pressurized piping incident) by producing a copy of the materials that the FBI had received in response to a Freedom of Information Act request." Then he goes on and he says, "Recently, FPL has received additional materials in response to that FOIA (phonetic) request." That's what it says, right?

A That's correct.

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Q That's what it says in part, because I didn't finish all of it. So it seems to me that this document indicates that the staff was interested in this subject matter certainly prior to July 18th, because that was the date of FPL's first response to Request Number 18. Would you agree?

A Yes, I would.

And, in fact, while it's not specific, the recently that Mr. Butler refers to in his second sentence actually could be read as -- as much as three or four weeks ago we received these additional materials, would you agree?

A Although I don't know the exact date.

Q Yes, sir, we don't know the exact date. But we do know that according to the FBI cover, the FBI purported to mail it September 26th, 2008, which was a Friday. And so even if we allowed a full five days, or the rest of the month of September

for mail transit from Washington D.C. to Juno Beach, that would indicate, would it not, that the company was in possession of the FBI response for at least 27 days before it was forwarded on to the PSC staff and the Office of Public Counsel, is that correct?

A Using that math, yes.

• Pardon me?

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- A Yes. Using that scenario, about 27 days, that's correct.
- Q Okay. So the question is if those dates are correct, and let me clarify, if I may, what I thought I heard you say in response to, I think it was Mr. Wright's questioning, or it may have been Mr. Burgess's. Did you tell them and the Commission that you had not been made aware of this response from the FBI until last Thursday when you were being prepared for your testimony here?
 - A Until last week, that is correct.
- o Sir?
- A It was sometime last week. I believe I got it in my position on either Thursday or Friday as a PDF file.
- **Q** Okay. So that would be Thursday, the 30th, or Friday, the 31st, Halloween?
- A Thereabouts, in that time frame. It was definitely last week when I received a copy of this.
 - **Q** Do you know why the company retained possession of

this FBI response in the neighborhood of 27 days before it forwarded the document to Commission staff and Public Counsel?

- A No, I do not know the answer to that question.
- Q Did you ask?

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- A No, I did not ask.
- Q Would you agree with me, Mr. Jones, that the chronology for whatever the motivation of retaining the document and not forwarding it to the Office of Public Counsel and the Commission staff before some, apparently, 27 days after receipt from the FBI would, to some degree, impair the ability of the Commission staff and the Office of Public Counsel from inquiring further and examining the materials forwarded? Isn't that necessarily a consequence is my question?
- A Are you asking me to stipulate what the impact is on the Public Service Commission staff and what amount of time they would need to process this document?
- Q No, sir. I don't like the word stipulate, and I didn't mean to use that if I did. I'm just asking you doesn't it necessarily follow that if the company had forwarded what has now been identified as Exhibit 54 to the public staff, which the company knew the Commission staff wanted the information and the Office of Public Counsel the next day, after having received it from the FBI, whatever date that was, early October, that the Commission staff and the Office of Public Counsel would necessarily have had more time to examine

it and prepare for this hearing today than they ended up having as a result of receiving it when they did?

A Yes. If they would have gotten it sooner, they would have had more time to prepare, yes, I agree.

Q Okay. Thank you.

The other line of questions I was asked to ask is very simple, and it is, or they are, who was in a position to deny ultimate employ to, as Ms. Bradley referred to him, the secret perp?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: Sir.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Please. We are a tribunal that -you know, we are not dealing with the criminal aspects of it or
the noncriminality. I think that would have been the United
States Attorney's Office as well as FDLE. I think you can ask
the question without inflammatory --

argumentative, but irrespective of what the U.S. Attorneys

Office thought here or the State Attorney's Office, or whoever,

there was a crime committed here. That is the fact. Whether

there was a person charged, there was a crime, and we haven't

really had a good name to call this person, but I will fall

back on --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We have a record before us and you can refer to the record, Mr. Twomey, without inflammatory

language. So please govern yourself accordingly. 1 MR. TWOMEY: I will refer to him as the person of 2. 3 interest. BY MR. TWOMEY: 4 Mr. Jones, who was in a position to deny ultimate 5 employ to the person of interest who committed this crime of 6 drilling a hole in your unit at Turkey Point 3, your customers, 7 the contractor vendor that you utilized, or Florida Power and 8 9 Light? That would be Florida Power and Light. 10 For the same person of interest who apparently 11 committed this crime, who was in a position to deny this 12 individual access, unescorted access to Turkey Point 3, your 13 customers, the vendor contractor you utilized, or FPL? 14 FPL. 1.5 MR. TWOMEY: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman. Thank 16 17 you. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Twomey. 18 Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized. 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 20 Mr. Jones, we've covered a lot of different issues 21 this afternoon. You have been very patient, which I 2.2 appreciate. You may have answered these questions already, and 23 if so, I apologize, but it will help me just kind of keep 24

things concisely in my mind if I can go through and clarify a

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few points.

So the first question is the security status that was given to the gentleman that has been under discussion this afternoon, what is the term of that? I think I have heard unrestricted access, I think I have heard unescorted, I may have even heard unsupervised, but what is the status that was actually granted?

THE WITNESS: The standard terminology is unescorted access, which means that you have access to the protected area. The protected area is -- gets you within the power plant and supporting buildings. Within the protected area there are vital areas. So just because you have unescorted access doesn't mean that your access level is approved to vital areas. So depending on what your work assignment is, you would be granted access to certain vital areas. The Unit 3 containment building during a refueling outage is a vital area to which you have to have specific access for that.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. And I think you just answered what was going to be my follow-up question. So, again, just to make sure I understand, so the status of unescorted access -- did I get that right?

THE WITNESS: It would be unescorted. Unescorted.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. So the status of unescorted access to protected areas would not include access to vital areas?

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It may or may not depending on the THE WITNESS: nature of your work. If you were -- let's say that you were in administration, then you have no reason to have access to the emergency feed water system, which is one of the vital areas as an example. There could be -- depending on the nuclear power plant, there could be 15 or there could be 40 different vital areas, but you would have unescorted access so that you could enter and leave the protected area, but you would not have access to the vital area of containment or emergency feed water.

And if you were a worker who was coming in specifically to support work on an emergency diesel generator, you would have unescorted access, you would be approved for access to the emergency diesel generator building, which is a vital area, but you would not have approved access to the vital area of the containment building or, say, emergency feed water.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. I think I got that.

So to kind of ask the same question in a slightly different way, the status of unescorted access to protected areas, there is -- let me put it this way, is there a security clearance that would be considered a higher level than that?

THE WITNESS: No, there is not. It's based on -- so the determination is, it is just like confidential information, it is based on a need to know or a need to be there.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. I'm going to move on to

my next question. Thank you. Is the -- my word -- the protocol that was used to screen -- was used and is used to screen and to make the determination of whether to grant this status, is that an FPL protocol, or is it one that is prescribed by another entity?

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THE WITNESS: It's a nuclear regulatory requirement for the programs and the elements of the program. And then all licensees are required to define the details of that program, and then the NRC inspects you to verify that your program meets their requirements at a minimum.

commissioner edgar: Okay. And one of the reasons I was asking that question is I think in some of the discussion earlier I heard the term guidelines used. And in my mind guidelines would -- in my thinking, guidelines would not necessarily be as stringent as a required protocol. There would be maybe some more leniency, so --

THE WITNESS: Yes. Unfortunately, terminology between procedures and programs and guidelines are sometimes interchangeable, but access control guidelines are hard written requirements, given the seriousness of the program.

commissioner edgar: Okay. So from the term that you used just now, access control guidelines, in this instance does that mean the same thing as my words, a protocol required by the NRC?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. And you'll find the requirements

for access control and fitness for duty in the Code of Federal Regulations, and there is also additional requirements specified in a NRC order that was issued after 9/11.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. And so these access control guidelines is what was used and is used for this security access, was approved, was reviewed and approved by the NRC, and was filed and was followed in this instance?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely, yes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. I think that's all I have right now. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just two follow-up questions. On Page 38 of the report that we have been provided -- excuse me, Page 37, I recognize that this was an interview conducted by, I guess, the field agents of the FBI, and they interviewed obviously an individual whose name has been redacted. And I recognize that in a court of competent jurisdiction that this would be hearsay evidence. If I correctly understand what action FPL has taken with respect to the person of interest, FPL has taken steps, remedial action to deny that individual from ever working at a FPL facility, and I hope that's all facilities on a forward-going basis, not just limited to nuclear.

I guess the question I have is noting from the

statement that was taken that the second individual basically stated that on or about March 14th, the person of interest stated to him that he had drilled a hole in a pipe -- and, again, I recognize that is hearsay, but with respect to that second person, certainly that person, if what is taken on face as being true as being represented from the person of interest, certainly that person would have had some sort of obligation to report that to someone. I mean, that's a heck of a nuclear safety issue.

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And so my question is what action, if any, has FPL taken to prevent that second person from working at a facility for failing to disclose that critical piece of information?

Because the leak was found on March 13th, so about 15 days prior to that apparently a co-worker of this contractor had information, if what you take as written there is true, and, again, granted it is hearsay. But, again, certainly if somebody came to me, or Mike Twomey came to me and told me he had just drilled a hole in a pipe in a nuclear reactor, I think I might have a concern about reporting that to somebody.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I don't know if we know who that individual is, and I don't know if we have taken any action on that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Wouldn't that be prudent on your part to find that out, because that person failed to disclose something that could have resulted in a nuclear accident?

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THE WITNESS: I would say that it definitely warrants further investigation to see what the circumstances are that this was -- and the context that this was revealed, and what that person thought at the time. So, yes, I agree there is further action that -- further investigation that should be done.

commissioner skop: All right. Well, putting that into context, if I work through security at Tallahassee Airport, which is not a big airport, but, again, and made the representation saying that I was armed with a firearm or something stupid, certainly I think I would have the security screeners jump all over me. So to me, even jokingly, and going through airport security is a concern. So even if somebody said something like that jokingly in passing, I would think that the second employee, assuming he was from the same contractor, had some sort of obligation to report that to someone, because that's quite a concern.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I agree.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: On the second point, again, and I don't know whether you are appropriate to answer it, but I'm going to pose it to you, and I guess Mr. Butler can object if he deems appropriate. Certainly, FPL has the burden of proof with respect to the prudency of the cost-recovery sought from the ratepayer in this instance for the purchased power. And, you know, noting that there has been some discussion upon

whether civil action was appropriate, whether they would prevail in a civil action against the contractor, but, you know, it puts the Commission in a difficult situation.

Because, again, from the testimony I'm hearing, you know, FPL to a great part is relying upon an NRC-approved matrix as the basis for all of its decision-making absent exercising its own independent judgment and discretion to allow access to its own facility.

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So I guess what bothers me is, you know, faced with making a decision which obviously would have a potential to impact your ratepayers, I'm wondering whether it might not be appropriate for this Commission, and I'd like to get a response of some sort, to defer rendering a decision as to whether to allow cost-recovery until such time as FPL seeks to exhaust all of its other civil remedies available to it from the contractor. And I'm not saying that we would not ultimately approve or deny cost-recovery. I'm merely saying that we should be, in terms of making a decision that effects the ratepayer, an option of last resort based upon you have other recourse.

MR. BUTLER: Commissioner Skop, I think that is probably outside of his area of testimony. Certainly if he has view on it you are entitled to ask him about it. So I defer, but I suspect that he is --

COMMISSIONER SKOP: If you have you can offer it,

but, I mean, it is just a question, I think, worthy of bringing to light in lieu of the fact that a second employee of the contractor may have omitted its obligation to do something that, again, could at least have brought this to the attention of personnel sooner rather than later, and that might have been able to be fixed concurrent with the repairs that were going on, or the work to the extent that purchased power might not have been necessary.

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MR. BUTLER: Commissioner Skop, I think Ms. Dubin may be in a better position to respond to your question about the way that the Commission has handled, and we would propose handling any recovery from the contractor or from the individual. So if it's possible, it might be preferable to defer that question to her. She will be testifying on this issue subsequently.

think that each of my colleagues is probably struggling with.

Again, we are faced with making a decision that has financial impact to the ratepayers. And, again, it's a tough decision, and I'm struggling with it trying to do what is right, to weight the evidence on the merits. But, again, I'm looking to make sure that all options have been exhausted rather than just taking the easy approach of assuming that the ratepayers should, by virtue of the fact that they are the ratepayers should be obligated to pay for this.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. Commissioner Argenziano.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just a question -something Commissioner Skop said jogged my memory about something I was looking at, and if it is not within your realm of responsibility, please just let me know, and then I could

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because it's something I read in a confidential packet.

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since this -- oh, I would say in the last year, has the company instituted any type of policy to make sure that there is a very clear feeling with employees that they could come to the

What I would like to know is if in any -- I guess,

ask the proper company personnel. And I've got to be careful,

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whether it's over the well-being of another employee or safety

company personnel at any time to voice a concern they have

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concerns in the work environment? Have you instituted anything

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to employees to let them know that it is perfectly acceptable,

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and, matter of fact, downright a responsibility of theirs to be

18 19 able to come to any supervisor to let them know that they can report something they think is out of whack or possibly could

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be?

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Actually, we take advantage of a THE WITNESS: Yes. number of occasions to reinforce to our employees of how to raise issues safely. That they can raise it to their supervisor. For whatever reason, if they are not comfortable raising it to their supervisors, then they can use the

employees concerns program. They can use that either in person or anonymously. Also, they can raise the concern through -- we have an electronic corrective action program, so we have a number of kiosks that you can't identify who the originator is, and so they can raise the concern that way in the corrective action program, which will make it, you know, very public within nuclear. And then we also encourage them that if they are not comfortable using that, then please, you know, raise the concern to the NRC, and we do have NRC resident inspectors on-site.

We also do safety culture surveys to gauge the employees' willingness to raise safety concerns, and we get excellent results on whether someone will raise a safety concern. And there's other questions, also, to get at the working relationship and how they feel about their work environment and sense if there is a level of frustration with getting things and issues addressed. So it is very much an important part of nuclear safety.

way. Since maybe January, let's say the beginning of the year of '08, has there been anything additional to standard policy about letting employees know that they should have no apprehension whatsoever in addition to what was already in place to reporting any kind of thoughts or feelings they had about the safety or well-being of the plant? Anything

| 1 | additional to what was standard and has been in practice for |
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| 2 | the past number of years and the past year that you know of? |
| 3 | THE WITNESS: Because I don't specifically work at |
| 4 | Turkey Point or St. Lucie, I don't know the answer to that |
| 5 | question. |
| 6 | COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Then what I may do |
| 7 | is ask staff and the company, and because it's confidential |
| 8 | I'll just refer to FCR089777, and would like to know the |
| 9 | outcome of the questions in the letter in that confidential |
| 10 | matter and what the company has done to remedy the problem |
| 11 | identified. |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler, is this the witness for |
| 13 | that, or Ms. Dubin? |
| 14 | COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think maybe he's not. |
| 15 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Oh, he's not? Okay. Because he |
| 16 | doesn't work with |
| 17 | COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. He may not be aware |
| 18 | of that. |
| 19 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: How about Ms. Dubin. |
| 20 | Mr. Butler, can you help me out in terms of who is |
| 21 | the proper witness for this? |
| 22 | COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And it may be, Mr. |
| 23 | Chairman, that they can't do it at the present time. |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: If not, maybe he can get it to us |
| 25 | tomorrow. |

Mr. Butler, I don't want to catch you off guard like that.

commissioner argenziano: The reason I ask is because it does kind of pertain to some of the issues we are dealing with today and would give me a comfort level to know the response.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Butler, do you want to just maybe try to get back with us in the morning on that?

MR. BUTLER: That would be fine.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's do that. Let's do that, then. One second. Commissioner Argenziano, had you completed your --

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just one additional question with respect to my prior question, which I believe was on Page 37, about the second individual that had at least hearsay knowledge from the person of interest. Since the purview of the NRC is safety, nuclear safety, is there any reason why the Nuclear Regulatory Commission would not have some concerns with respect to the failure of any contract employee to report a potential nuclear threat of some sort, of vandalism, nuclear vandalism?

THE WITNESS: Obviously I'm concerned about it.

Obviously the NRC would be concerned about it. I just don't know --

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Does the NRC know about it? Does the FBI -- I mean, is there any correlation between the parties here?

THE WITNESS: No, I don't know that -- well, the NRC had -- this is documents that the NRC had in their possession. That's how we got this. So I can't speak to what they know or they don't know. I do know this person cooperated in the investigation, and so I don't know if this was recognized, and if that person, you know, was dealt with on that avenue or not.

commissioner skop: Well, that would be -- again, it is outside of our jurisdiction, but I think it is relevant to the discussion of cost-recovery. But certainly in terms of if I were the NRC and I saw that, I would probably send out a bulletin reminding operators of the fact that they should instruct their employees or contract employees that they have a duty to report any threat, whether it be taken as a joke or a real threat. I mean, I think it's important when you are dealing with something that critical.

THE WITNESS: Yes. As a matter of fact, we did, immediately following this event -- I didn't have the benefit of that particular knowledge, but we did reinforce to everyone on-site for a heightened sense of awareness, report things that look out of normal. Don't assume that if a piece of piping insulation is damaged that it was because, you know, someone stepped on it or we dropped a piece of equipment. It could

indicate foul play.

And for a period of time we went on increased patrols, as well as just to reinforce the message, we gave out these lanyard cards so that people could see what they -- know what they would be looking for. In fact, that was of the one things that the augment inspection team -- they interviewed a number of operators and security officers to see if they understood that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I appreciate that, and I have the utmost respect for FPL's nuclear employees. I think my concerns are more directed towards the contractors. It seems to me that is where some of the issues are.

THE WITNESS: Yes. When you bring in the contractors, and as you know, you bring them for a short period of time, but that is definitely part of their initial site orientation is the duty and responsibility to report any aberrant behavior, whether it be a fellow contractor, an FPL employee, it doesn't matter who it is.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: So with respect to that then, the person that received the hearsay statement from the person of interest, obviously he didn't adhere to that and was negligent in not reporting that.

THE WITNESS: I would expect him to report that, yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

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Commissioners, I'm going to go to staff. Again, if you have any questions, let me know and I'll come back to you, but at this point in time I am going to go to staff.

Staff, you're recognized.

MR. YOUNG: Thank you, sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. YOUNG:

- **Q** Mr. Jones, to your knowledge has the FBI investigation of the Turkey Point 3 pressurized pipe drilling incident have been concluded?
 - A Yes, I believe it has been concluded.
- And you mentioned several times today that the documents identified in Exhibit Number 54 is not the FBI report regarding the incident, but just notes from the FBI's investigation, correct?
- know, report. It's information from the FBI. It also looks to be a record of conversations that occurred between the NRC Office of Investigation and the FBI. So when I consider something a report, it has an opening, it has some description, and some conclusion as to what the subject matter is, some outcome. And that's what I mean by it doesn't appear to me to be a report, but it is the FBI documents that were used during their investigation.
 - Q When do you expect to receive -- when does FPL expect

to receive the final FBI investigation report regarding the hole drilling incident at Turkey Point 3? 2 I don't know that there is anything else that will be 3 coming from the FBI. 4 So let me get this right, the FBI will not be sending 5 you a report or anything of that nature? 6 I do not know the answer to that question. 7 Is that something somebody else can answer possibly? 8 I can speak for FPL that we do not have MR. BUTLER: 9 any present understanding or expectation that we are going to 10 receive a final report from the FBI. And when one reads some 11 of the comments in these materials that were produced to us by 12 the FBI, it seems to indicate that they may be just letting the 13 investigation conclude without any formal report. Certainly, 14 if we receive one, we will make it available, but we have no 15 commitment that we will be receiving one. 16 17 MR. YOUNG: Okay. BY MR. YOUNG: 18 Looking at the contractor, does FPL still use the 19 contractor that employed the individual who drilled the hole? 20 Yes, we do. 21 Now, you have answered these questions, but briefly. 2.2 The individual that was in question was employed by the 23 contractor hired by FPL to perform the services in support of 24

Turkey Point 3, right, in 2006, for the 2006 refueling outage?

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Yes, that is correct.

All right. And the contractor FPL hired who worked on Turkey Point 3 was not bonded?

Just give me a second to look through our interrogatory responses. Our response to Interrogatory Number 32 was no bonding or performance guarantee applied to the individual.

And the contract between --

I'm sorry, you asked to the contractor. That was to A the individual.

Yes, the contractor.

That would be Number 33. There is no performance The contract contains bond requirement in the contract. warranty protection related to the work performed by the contractor. "Work must be performed in accordance with the specifications and other descriptions and requirements set forth in the contract in accordance with standards of care, skill, and diligence consistent with recognized and sound industry practices, procedures, and techniques delivered to FPL free from faulty design, constructed utilizing new materials and/or equipment free from faults, defects, fabrication, or workmanship to be of kind, size, quality, and design." Sorry.

Are you done, sir? Q

Do you want me to repeat that? Α

Q No.

1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Please. 2 BY MR. YOUNG: Now, the drilling hole incident in the pressurized 3 4 piping, is that a standard that conforms with industry 5 practices? 6 No, it is not. Okay. And since that doesn't conform with industry 7 practices, since that behavior that results is a need of 8 9 replacement of power did not conform with the industry practices, would you agree with me, sir, that FPL should have 10 grounds to seek recovery of these costs from the contractor? 11 That would be a question for legal counsel. 12 Based on your knowledge and your practices and your 13 14 experiences? MR. BUTLER: I'm going to object to the question. 15 Ιt does call for a legal conclusion, and Mr. Jones has indicated 16 that he is not knowledgable to make the --17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: But he is asking him not 18 19 necessarily for a legal conclusion, he asking him -- this guy is a senior manager. He's asking him based upon his experience 20 and his knowledge in the industry. Now, based upon his 21 experience and knowledge in the industry is different from a 2.2 23 legal conclusion. 24 Ms. Helton.

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MS. HELTON: Yes, sir. I think we have already

decided that today, so --

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THE WITNESS: Based on my knowledge and experience in the industry, the contractor is required to repair the hole in the pipe at no time, material, or cost of labor to FPL. It is relatively -- I want to say there's nothing exotic about the repair, but obviously it took time to effect the repair.

In regards to replacement cost power, it has been my knowledge and experience that no contractor subjects themselves to the liability of replacement cost power.

MR. YOUNG: No further questions.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

just one more quick question. Again, I hasten -- or I hate to go back to Page 38 of the report, but -- and I recognize, again, this is hearsay, but I'm wondering if you have knowledge with respect to the person of interest, the second individual who the alleged person of interest spoke with stated that or alleged that FPL wanted to lay him off earlier than was previously promised.

Do you have knowledge if that is true, and if so, what might have been the reasons or rationale for wanting to lay someone off earlier than previously promised, if they had gone through such an extensive remedial screening process to be able to be granted unescorted access?

THE WITNESS: I don't know if that particular

individual was one of the ones being considered for a lay off. 1 2 As I said, we bring in hundreds of people to help us execute the refueling outage in the most effective means possible, and 3 obviously given what you have to go through to gain access, we 4 5 do bring in, if possible, a few more people because if we wind up shorthanded then the outage would get extended. It is far 7 better to bring in a few more people, and if the work 8 progresses and there isn't major discovery, it's like working 9 on anything else, you could get into discovery and have 10 expanded scope, then we ramp down the contractors early. those contractors know that when they come in that there is no 11 12 guarantee that they will be there for the entire 30 days, or 35 13 days, and that based on the scope of work determines how long that they will be in our employ.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I appreciate that. was wondering if you know what was taken as hearsay had any merit to it, whether there was a disciplinary problem or a workmanship problem that might have led to that person making that hearsay representation. But I'll move on. And I guess the last question I have on that page is that -- I guess they had sought employment to gain access to be sheet metal workers, but apparently they were engaged in or working with insulators.

Was that person of interest doing insulation work and does that involve sheet metal or was he -- because I know sometimes, at least from what I have seen in my career, you

know, you have metal and all kinds of different insulating techniques, but I'm just wondering whether that was the case or not.

THE WITNESS: Commissioner, are you asking me if sheet metal and insulation goes together?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Well, I'm just wondering whether, you know, if he applied to be a sheet metal worker and he was engaging in insulating, does that involve the sheet metal trade as opposed to factory type materials?

THE WITNESS: And you're on Page 37?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes, sir.

THE WITNESS: Whereabouts?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: At the first paragraph, or second paragraph it discusses that they applied for Unit 3 as sheet metal workers, and then after the expletive on the fourth paragraph, at the beginning of the fifth paragraph he talks about worked with several insulators during the outage. But I think that the --

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes. The insulation is -especially in this particular area is Calsil insulation. It's
a hard form that fits around the pipe, and then you have a band
that goes around it to hold it in place. And because it's
inside the containment, then you have to prevent transport to
the containment itself, so it is wrapped with sheet metal. And
so you have sheet metal and pop rivets to make sure the Calsil

remains in place.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And with the sheet metal and pop rivets, would need a drill necessarily for that?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Because you have to drill the pilot holes for the pop rivets?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. And that's how you remove the sheet metal is you drill out the pop rivets.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Something I meant to ask before. On what is it, Exhibit -- I forget what it is, Exhibit 34, 54. The purple stuff that Mr. Twomey talked about on 37 indicates that the individual, you know, after he failed the psychological examination and was ordered to see a psychiatrist, and it says he finally passed, but he complained about how much time it was taking to begin working inside the plant. And then goes on to indicate that he started complaining that the equipment was not functional, the drills were not powerful enough, the drill bits were not sharp, and complained several times that he was not making enough money and was promised a certain amount and FPL wanted to lay him off earlier than he was previously promised. It just seemed that he was becoming more disgruntled. And then it

states from the FBI indications here on or about March 14th, 2006, stated that he drilled a hole in the pipe. That he finally got a drill bit that worked, and he went on. And I won't continue to say what he says.

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Two points there. I'm wondering if that is the hearsay or was that from his own mouth to someone at the FBI. And did the company, or did any of the psychologists, were they flagged to the -- were you aware of his complaining and his maybe disgruntled behavior that he was exhibiting at that time, and who was he complaining to, or was he complaining to superiors other than just employees that he worked with? And, of course, I want to know if anybody saw the indicators of a disgruntled employee running around the plant with a drill.

THE WITNESS: Yes, Commissioner. There was a number of questions in there. I think the first one was who was speaking here?

commissioner argenziano: Well, it indicates on this sheet that -- it's saying on or about March 14th, 2006, so-and-so, the person stated that he drilled a hole, and he went on. Is that the hearsay or did he actually state that to someone? Do we know where that comes from? Is that attributed to the other individual that he worked with? Do we know?

THE WITNESS: Yes, this is the source, the witness who provided FBI with information to determine the person of interest. That's the way I read this. That's who's speaking.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. This wasn't -- the person himself had not -- what I'm trying to determine, because it doesn't indicate here, he said this to -- Mr. A said this to Mr. B. So, Mr. A, being the suspect, did not actually say this to anyone. This is attributed to the Person B and hearsay.

THE WITNESS: If we go with Person A as being the witness, the source, then Person A would be the very first sentence, an individual, being Person A, provided the following information.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No. Maybe we have got this backwards. I think Person A, the guy we are talking about is the suspect. The guy who drilled the hole who said this. What I am trying to find out is the guy who drilled the hole, did he say this to an FBI agent, or was this the witness who heard it from the guy who drilled the hole. Is it that hard? Am I saying it wrong?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I follow you. I think you are saying that the --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I want to know did this come out of -- because what I'm reading here doesn't say that -- in this paper it doesn't say that, you know, another employee heard Mr. So-and-so.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Right. That's the way I read it.

This is what the witness testifying against the hole driller.

This is not the hole driller talking. This is a quote from the

guy that --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's what I wanted to make sure of, because I didn't want to miss that. Because if it was here and it was actually from his lips then it is a different scenario.

And the second part of that is he obviously seemed to be becoming more and more disgruntled in his employment, and I wondered if he had indicated that to any superior other than just an employee friend.

THE WITNESS: I don't know the answer to that question if he had any conversations with any supervisors in that regard expressing frustration.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, I wonder if anybody does. I mean, that's important when you are talking about nuclear power plants and an employee. I'm just wondering if the company had any kind of indication that the guy was -- I hate to say this -- going postal. I'm going to get all kinds of -- going nuclear.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Going nuclear.

THE WITNESS: Obviously during a refueling outage there is a tremendous workload, and there's always a certain level of frustration. So it is not unusual for workers, supervisors, and managers to complain about the workload and what's going on. And certainly when it comes to craft labor that is brought in on a temporary basis, their complaint ratio

is always a little bit higher. It's not unusual.

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But by the same token, we have every expectation that the supervisors deal with the issues so that they don't balloon into something else, because a frustrated worker is not paying attention to the task at hand.

Now, unfortunately these folks demobilize, you know, at the end of the outage, and so we have a handful of FPL supervisors that administer the contracts and control the variable workforce. Most of the supervisors associated with the craft are contractors themselves, so I don't know what opportunity we had there.

that's kept on each employee indicating like this gentleman didn't originally pass his psych test until he had then gone further through the process. And if there is an employee file, is there some way of finding out if there was some kind of an indication from this employee to his superiors or somewhere down the line that he had exhibited, you know, irritability or beyond what was normal, since he did have somewhat of a problem passing the first part of the process? You know, just something that flagged it, that's what I'm looking for.

If that is anywhere available, I would think that we should know about that if it was. If the company didn't know that he was becoming disgruntled, how can they just arbitrarily say, well, we better go check on this guy. But if they did

know, well, then I wonder if there is any culpability or, you know, negligence in not looking at it. And I would just like to know if that is a possibility, if that is in this making at all.

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THE WITNESS: I would say it's definitely a possibility that he could have complained to supervisors, and I just don't know how the supervisors -- if he did complain to supervisors, I don't know how the supervisors dispositioned the concern or issue. He also --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I mean, if he complained to the supervisors as a normal person would, hey, I have been waiting for months, I don't have a raise. If he was like, you know, one of those kind of things, something that would get you to write it up that this guy is a little -- I wonder if there was any of that kind of an indication somewhere written up in the record.

THE WITNESS: Right. If someone was being very vocal or out of norm, then you would expect that that would be elevated up through management and then we would go into an evaluation mode absolutely. That's part of the continuous behavior observation program. But responding, you know, candidly and factually, I don't know if this person complained to a supervisor and then how a supervisor dealt with that issue. He also made statements directly to the FBI that he had no complaints about FPL. I don't know anyone --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, it's kind of 1 2 different when you are sitting in front of the FBI. 3 THE WITNESS: I don't know anybody who has no complaints with FPL. 4 5 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But maybe we could -- I 6 wonder if we could find that out, if there is something, a file 7 that indicates, if the company could give us that kind of 8 information. And there may be nothing. There may be nothing 9 there. 10 MR. BUTLER: We are going to check. I'm not sure if 11 we will be able to do it today, but to see if there is anything 12 in the personnel file that would indicate, you know, reports of 13 either his reporting that he was disgruntled are any note saying that the employee appeared to be disgruntled. 14 15 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. Any kind of incident that would -- okay, thank you. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioner Edgar. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And I will be brief. 18 19 Just a couple of questions, again. And you may have answered 20 these, and if so, I apologize, but it does help me sometimes to 21 ask it in my own words rather than the way somebody else did. 22 In the opening statement -- thank you, Mr. Butler. 23 Mr. Butler, I believe, made the statement that the evidence 24 will show that FPL acted prudently in this instance. And, you

know, as a Commission, I know as just one Commissioner, to make

this determination on this issue and many that we have had before and many that we will, I'm sure, again, sometimes I try to think about what is reasonable and prudent with the information at hand at the time versus further down the road when you can look back and have information in hindsight. So that is just my comment, that's not a question. But that is the point I'm trying to think through.

chairman carter: Excuse me, Commissioner. Just give me one second to break in on you for a housekeeping matter.

Sometimes, as I often do, is I ignore the clock, but at 6:00 o'clock the automatic electronic locks hit the building.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Are you telling me my question was too long?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: No, no, no. You have a great question, a fantastic question. In fact, I was just, you know, really enjoying it, but it's just that we can get in, the Commissioners can get in and out, and staff can get in and out, but it is just kind of -- I just want to kind of give everybody a heads-up. You know, if you leave the building you can't get back in.

MR. BURGESS: I thought we couldn't get out.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: No, that's too easy there. The other thing is that the air conditioning will be shut off at that time, so govern yourselves accordingly. And we do keep proper decorum, so you can't lose your clothes in here.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

I will try to be more brief. What I was trying to get to is what I'm trying to think through is this question that we always deal with in these instances of reasonableness and prudence versus what any human being can know at the time to make a decision on versus what you can know after the fact. So that is just my context.

Mr. Butler in his opening statement, I believe, said the evidence will show that FPL acted prudently. From your perspective, with your expertise as the Vice-President of Nuclear Plant Support, and with your background that you have described having worked for the U.S. Navy on nuclear programs, TVA, and FPL, all very prestigious, from your position and expertise, what do you see that was done in this instance that was reasonable and prudent, realizing the seriousness of the nature of the work that you do?

THE WITNESS: What I see was done as reasonable and prudent is that the NRC established the program standards, also issued an NRC order following post-9/11, and we implemented all phases and aspects of that program, and I won't go back through all of those bullets again.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And that's not necessary.

THE WITNESS: And the NRC has obviously through the augmented inspection team specifically did a vertical slice

into our performance and our programs and processes and found them to be -- I'm going to say it, reasonable and prudent and meet or exceed industry standards. Follow-up inspections. In fact, they consider the adjudication table a model and took it back with them to regional headquarters.

And without the benefit of hindsight, you know, we did everything humanly possible right in line with common industry practice, the NEI guidelines, the NRC rules and regulations. And, you know, as upset as we are about this individual and this deliberate act, I don't know what else we could have done.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I thank you for that answer. And the reason I asked it is you have, as I said before, been very patient and gracious, which is your job, by the way, but thank you for doing it anyway in answering so many questions. And I wanted to hear it in your own words, you know, how you view it with your expertise. So I thank you for that. And I would just point out that tomorrow, I guess, I would like to ask the same question of Witness Dubin, I think, and then also Witness Larkin from OPC, and from their perspective that same question from their expertise with the information available at the time. So thank you for that.

Give me just one second, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And see if I have covered all of

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my highlighted points. I guess just to wrap it up, then, putting the question a little bit the other way, with the benefit of hindsight, realizing that there was, again, as Mr. Butler called it, the drilled hole incident, and we have also termed, I think, a random act of vandalism. What, if any, changes have been made in procedures related to this contractor or contracting, or anything else to try it take advantage of a lesson learned, if, indeed, there is a lesson learned?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. We went and looked at our screening process, our adjudication process. I did ask for a comparison on how this measured up with our screening process an adjudication process for just regular employment with FPL, as well what is other nuclear utilities were doing, and that is when I discovered that it was actually more conservative than a number of other utilities. And so reflecting back on that, we saw no change that we could make that would have prevented the event.

Now, if we were to exclude anyone whoever said they smoked marijuana, then that would get us there, or if we excluded anyone whoever had an arrest, that would get us there. But we also know in the industry, the reality of it is that the population -- and no offense to pipe fitters and boilermakers, and carpenters -- but that population of work force has dwindled, and there aren't the numbers to allow us to exclude people that had transgressions in the past.

1 transgressions had better well be in the past and there better 2 not any evidence of a pattern, repeat, or anything in the 3 character verification or the psychological examination that 4 5 would indicate that that person isn't, you know, living the

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right lifestyle currently.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And, again, wanting

to hear both sides of the coin. I will just put out there that

Having said that, having said that, those

I would like to pose, again, a similar question to the OPC 9

witness along those same lines from their expertise.

THE WITNESS: I would like to clarify. You know, when I said that there aren't enough workers, what I mean is, again, there are advantages to doing -- there are advantages to our customers to have our refueling outages in the spring and the fall, and, of course, most of the industry is doing that, and so that has a high workload. And so the alternative is to go with a smaller work force, and a longer outage, and that isn't in the best interest of our customers.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And I'm finished, Mr. Chairman.

> CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Argenziano and then Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: It is just a comment. in all fairness, and I'm not condoning marijuana smoking or anything, but if you look up on the Internet and you look up under the national drug abuse whatever they are, and I closed my computer down, but it indicates that between the ages of 17 and 18, I believe it's 47.7 percent have smoked pot, and between the ages of, I think, 17 and — it was college students — 17 to 28 have at least smoked pot once. I think there is a lot more than once. But in all fairness, I think it is pretty hard to assume that because somebody once smoked pot that they would drill a hole in a pipe. So I think in fairness to say — just to give you those statistics, and I looked for them purposefully, because I figured there was somebody that did a study of that somewhere. Coming from the flower power generation, a lot of people were out there, you know, and a lot of those people turned out to be very, very great people. So in fairness, we need to say that.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Some of them are lawyers.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Some of them are lawyers.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes. We will leave them all

nameless. That was a blind study. Or survey, a blind survey.

No pun intended there.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Two quick questions. The first one to staff with respect to Hearing Exhibit Page 37, again. And I guess Commissioner Argenziano had asked a question. At least for me, the individual being intervened is, I guess, Employee B, and

the person conveying him information is the person of interest, the hole driller. And I guess just as a note in passing, and at least in my professional view neither one of these persons should be allowed in any nuclear facility or power generating facility in the United States. Again, one, by virtue of the fact that the alleged person of interest allegedly drilled a hole. But, secondly, the person, the second person had that knowledge and didn't disclose it in terms of being a safety issue. So, again, that's a problem.

A question to staff. With respect to the hearsay statement made to the second individual, would that qualify for any exceptions under the hearsay?

made the statement, that was an admission against interest, so that would be not counted as hearsay in a legal proceeding.

But having the second person report it, you're going way beyond what my brain is capable of at this point in time.

trying to get at, again, the question to staff would be would it qualify -- or would it not be hearsay to the extent that the second person could testify in a civil action without overcoming a hearsay objection and testify what that person told him?

MS. HELTON: I do not feel comfortable saying right now what he could testify to or not testify to in a civil

proceeding. My practice has mainly been before the Florida

Public Service Commission, and so that I don't think that makes

me an expert on what you can say or not say in a civil court.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

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And then back to Mr. Jones just briefly. You mentioned that there is not enough workers, you know, to do outages. That workers are in demand, but I guess a follow-up question to that would be wouldn't that be part of your consideration in hiring any given contractor would be the contractor's ability to produce qualified capable personnel in sufficient numbers to accomplish the scope of work?

THE WITNESS: Yes, absolutely, and there are a limited number of contractors that can meet the qualifications and specifications for the quality of work to perform work at a nuclear power plant. And it doesn't -- you know, we mentioned boilermakers and sheet metals and pipe fitters. We have the same challenge in health physics in that there's a shortage of health physics technicians nationwide, and so that is a constant challenge to get the desired number of health physics technicians in for a refueling outage.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And then just secondly to follow up on a previous point. Again, at the end of the day I know that there has been a lot of discussion about the NRC matrix and procedure, but when it comes down to it, ultimately since FPL conducts the background screening of contractors and

| 1 | employees, ultimately you have the discretion to look further |
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| 2 | and ultimately you have the discretion whether to allow |
| 3 | unescorted access to the containment building, is that correct? |
| 4 | THE WITNESS: Yes, Commissioner. |
| 5 | COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you. |
| 6 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, what I would like to |
| 7 | do Mr. Butler, I know you have got redirect. |
| 8 | MR. BUTLER: Very short. |
| 9 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay, good, because I just didn't |
| 10 | want to put people you know, because these locks are on |
| 11 | time. Mr. Butler, you're recognized. |
| 12 | MR. BUTLER: I will try to be very quick. |
| 13 | REDIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 14 | BY MR. BUTLER: |
| 15 | Q Mr. Jones, you mentioned in discussions with, I |
| 16 | think, several of the people you have responded to questions |
| 17 | that you had inquired with an access control manager to gain |
| 18 | information on the access authorization file for the person of |
| 19 | interest that we have been discussing, is that correct? |
| 20 | A That is correct. |
| 21 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ And that person is his name is Dave Bonthron |
| 22 | (phonetic), is that right? |
| 23 | A That is correct. |
| 24 | Q What is Mr. Bonthron's position? |
| 25 | A He is the corporate security access fitness for duty |

| Τ. | manager, or some version or ende erere. |
|----|--|
| 2 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ Is it FPL's usual business practice that someone in |
| 3 | your position as vice president of nuclear plant support would |
| 4 | rely on information from Mr. Bonthron or someone in his |
| 5 | position with respect to access authorization files of |
| 6 | particular individuals who have access to FPL nuclear plants? |
| 7 | A Yes, absolutely. |
| 8 | MR. BUTLER: Thank you. That's all the questions |
| 9 | that I have. |
| 10 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's do this. We've got the wind |
| 11 | at our backs, guys. Let's go with the exhibits. |
| 12 | MR. BUTLER: That should be easy. There is one. It |
| 13 | is TAJ-1. I think it is Exhibit 9. |
| 14 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: That would be Exhibit 9. Any |
| 15 | objections? Without objection, show it done. |
| 16 | (Exhibit Number 9 admitted into the record.) |
| 17 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: From the parties, do we need |
| 18 | anything further from this witness? Mr. Burgess. |
| 19 | MR. BURGESS: Only a matter of I'm not sure |
| 20 | whether 54 was admitted when it was |
| 21 | MR. BUTLER: I think it was stipulated at the time |
| 22 | that we |
| 23 | MR. BURGESS: I think it was, I just wanted to make |
| 24 | sure. |
| 25 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: I appreciate that, Mr. Burgess. |
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Hang on. Everybody hold yourselves in place. Yes. Exhibit Number 54 has been entered into evidence. And also 55, which was Mr. Badders' case. So it's in there.

MR. BURGESS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Anything else in evidence, staff, that we may have missed out on?

MS. BENNETT: We have everything that was on the Comprehensive Exhibit List. I do know that this witness might have an answer for Commissioner Argenziano tomorrow morning based on some information that Mr. Butler is going to look, so I don't know that I would excuse him.

matters tomorrow, we will deal with it then, and we will without objection show it in. We will just put a placeholder. That will be Exhibit 56. Let's just make that a placeholder. Well, let's do this. It may not be an exhibit, it may just be some information that Commissioner Argenziano wanted. Let's do this. Let's deal with that in preliminary matters tomorrow.

Not that we are ready or anything like that, but I think for all practical purposes both from the parties and the intervenors there are no further questions from this witness?

Mr. Butler, am I correct on that? I'm trying to keep my paperwork together here.

MR. BUTLER: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: On Mr. Yupp are we complete with

| 1 | this witness, because I'm really looking for excusal. Mr. |
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| 2 | Jones. |
| 3 | MR. BUTLER: We are complete with Mr. Jones I |
| 4 | think that we are complete. But, honestly, you know, given |
| 5 | what we had talked about at the beginning of the day of having |
| 6 | Public Counsel present its witness and that we might end up |
| 7 | having rebuttal, it is possible he is going to be back anyway, |
| 8 | so too bad for him. |
| 9 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, don't go home for this |
| 10 | portion. Anything further for today? Tomorrow we will |
| 11 | start Commissioners, I appreciate your time, and I |
| 12 | appreciate the time of the parties and all like that. We had |
| 13 | an extensive day on this, and we will start first thing in the |
| 14 | morning with Ms. Dubin. Did I get the name right? |
| 15 | MR. BUTLER: That's right, yes. |
| 16 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: And then we will go with OPC's case |
| 17 | with Mr. Harkin. Did I get it right, Mr. Burgess? |
| 18 | MR. BURGESS: Mr. Larkin. |
| 19 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Larkin. It was a sound thing. |
| 20 | H. Larkin. Did I get it right? Mr. Larkin. And then we will |
| 21 | go with the rebuttal case. |
| 22 | Commissioners, anything for the good of the order? |
| 23 | 9:30 tomorrow morning. We are in recess until 9:30 tomorrow. |
| 24 | (The hearing adjourned at 6:04 p.m.) |
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| 2 | STATE OF FLORIDA) |
| 3 | : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER |
| 4 | COUNTY OF LEON) |
| 5 | T TAND DAUDOM DDD Chief Heaving Depositor Commisses |
| 6 | I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place |
| 7 | herein stated. |
| 8 | IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been |
| 9 | transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said |
| 10 | proceedings. |
| 11 | I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative |
| 12 13 | or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. |
| 14 | DATED THIS 10th day of November, 2008. |
| 15 | |
| 16 | Jan Jamo |
| 17 | JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6732 |
| 18 | (030) 413-0732 |
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