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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Hearing reconvened at 2:30 p.m.)
3	(Transcript follows in sequence from
4	Volume 10.)
5	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Florida Power Corp.
6	MR. SASSO: We call Vincent M. Dolan.
7	
8	VINCENT M. DOLAN
9	was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power
10	Corporation and, having been duly sworn, testified as
11	follows:
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. SASSO:
14	Q Mr. Dolan, could you state your name for the
15	record and your business address?
16	A Vincent M. Dolan, 100 Central Avenue,
17	St. Petersburg, Florida 33701.
18	Q By whom are you employed and what's your
19	position?
20	A Florida Power Corporation, and I'm the
21	Director of Corporate and Regulatory Strategy.
22	Q Do you have before you a document entitled
23	"Direct Testimony of Vincent M. Dolan" as corrected?
24	A Yes, I do.
25	O And does it include your direct testimony

for this hearing? 2 Yes, it does. 3 Q If you were asked the questions contained in that prepared testimony, would you provide the same 4 5 answers today? 6 A Yes. 7 Do you adopt your prefiled testimony as part of your testimony here today? 8 9 Yes. 10 MR. SASSO: Madam Chairman, we would ask that Mr. Dolan's prepared testimony, as corrected, be 11 entered into the record as though read. 12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It will be so inserted. 13 14 (By Mr. Sasso) Mr. Dolan, have you Q included two exhibits to your testimony, VMD-1 and 15 VMD-2? 16 Yes, I have. 17 18 MR. SASSO: Madam Chairman, we ask those be marked for identification. I would point out they 19 were filed with the original form of the prefiled 20 21 testimony but they are not included in the corrected text. 22 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It will be identified --23 be marked 36, composite exhibit DM-1, DM-2. 24

MR. SASSO: I'm sorry, it was VMD.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry. VMD-1, VMD-2.
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                (Composite Exhibit 36 marked for
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    identification.)
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BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Joint Petition for)	
Determination of Need for an)	
Electrical Power Plant in Volusia)	DOCKET NO. 981042-EM
County by the Utilities Commission,)	
City of New Smyrna Beach, Florida,)	October 12, 1998
and Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach)	
Power Company Ltd., L.L.P.)	

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

VINCENT M. DOLAN

ON BEHALF OF

FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION

Corrected

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

13676 DEC-48

FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

IN RE: JOINT PETITION FOR DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR AN ELECTRICAL POWER PLANT IN VOLUSIA COUNTY BY THE UTILITIES COMMISSION, CITY OF NEW SMYRNA BEACH, FLORIDA AND DUKE ENERGY NEW SMYRNA BEACH POWER COMPANY LTD., L.L.P. DOCKET NO. 981042-EM

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF VINCENT M. DOLAN

i	Q P	Tease state your name and dusiness address.
2	A	My name is Vincent M. Dolan, and my business address is 100 Central Avenue, St.
3		Petersburg, Florida, 33701.
4	Q	By whom are you employed and in what position?
5	A	I am the Director of Corporate and Regulatory Strategy for Florida Power Corporation
6		(FPC).
7	Q	What are your duties and responsibilities in that position?
8	A	My responsibilities include dealing with strategic planning and policy issues of
9		significance to FPC. These issues include existing and emerging policy issues for the
10		electric utility industry, including industry restructuring trends in other states and at
11		the Federal level. In addition, my responsibilities include dealing with the full range
12		of regulatory policy issues before the Florida Public Service Commission (the
13		Commission).
14	Q	Please summarize your educational background and employment experience.

I attended Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. I received a Bachelor of Science degree with honors in Mechanical Engineering in 1977. My employment experience includes a series of project management, engineering startup, and sales positions with Foster Wheeler Energy Corporation, an international engineering and manufacturing company based in Clinton, New Jersey. This experience included the startup and testing of large central station steam generating equipment sold to such electric utilities as Florida Power and Light, Seminole Electric Cooperative, and Kentucky Utilities.

Since 1986 I have held a variety of management positions with FPC in the areas of Strategic Planning, Regulatory Policy, Governmental Affairs, District Operations, and Customer Service and Marketing. Most recently, I have studied the emerging trends in other states around the country related to industry restructuring, including the issues related to deregulation and the variety of ways that the earlymover states have attempted to deal comprehensively with those issues.

SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

Q What is the purpose of your testimony?

A

A

I am testifying on behalf of FPC in opposition to the Joint Petition for a need determination by the Utilities Commission, City of New Smyrna Beach, Florida (UCNSB) and Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Company Ltd., LLP (Duke). My testimony addresses policy issues relating to the Project and merchant plants

generally and discusses the impropriety of resolving those issues directly or by implication in the context of this proceeding.

Q Please summarize your testimony.

A

Granting the Joint Petition would constitute a complete about-face from the prevailing approach in this State to evaluating, planning, and siting new generation capacity and would require legislative authorization and direction. The Commission is not in a position to address these issues now. Although ostensibly limited to one plant, this case is the tip of the iceberg for merchant plant issues in this State. The Joint Petition calls upon the Commission to change the ground rules for developing new generation capacity in Florida. Yet, the Commission has neither the time nor the resources in this proceeding to address fully the important issues associated with such plants.

INAPPROPRIATENESS OF GRANTING THE JOINT PETITION

- Q From a policy standpoint, is the Commission in a position to pass on the Joint Petition at this point in time?
- A No, it is not. The Joint Petition squarely presents the issue of whether the

 Commission has the authority to make a determination of need for a merchant plant
 and, if it has that authority, whether this is an appropriate thing to do. I will not
 address at this time the Commission's lack of statutory authority to make such a
 determination of need, which has been discussed in the legal submissions of FPC. The
 mere fact that we are here today discussing the need petition for the first merchant

plant proposal in Florida should give us reason to pause and ask why merchant plants do not currently exist in this State. That fact alone should cause us to stop this proceeding, but perhaps we should discuss other compelling reasons why this is neither the time nor the place for merchant plants to arrive in Florida. Even if one were to imagine that the statutory authority exists, it is quite clear that to take that step would, at a minimum, amount to a major re-working of the currently prevailing regulatory understanding and approach in this State.

Recent history tells us that there is neither a critical need to address this issue at this time, nor is the Commission, its Staff, or the Legislature interested in overhauling a regulatory framework that has served the State and its citizens well for over a hundred years. The Commission has already concluded that this issue has wide ranging legal and policy implications, and in addition, the Staff has suggested the need to monitor the developments of early-mover states towards competition, and recent events, such as the recall petitions related to industry restructuring in both California and Massachusetts — arguably the "bleeding edge" states on the competitive front — offer important lessons regarding the need to use caution before deciding to overhaul a system that offers safe, reliable, economic, and environmentally sound energy for all the citizens of Florida.

Q What are some of the relevant lessons one might extract when examining the series of events that have transpired over the last few years in such states as California and Massachusetts?

A One might look at the states of California and Massachusetts and conclude, from a narrow field of vision, that yes, due to recent legislative changes, new generation, including merchant plants can be built by anyone who desires to enter that business. A closer inspection would offer other critical insights as well. First, both California and Massachusetts have fundamentally restructured their entire electric utility industry, all the way through to the retail level. They are among those early-mover states, almost all with the common characteristic of high electric prices (approximately 50% higher than Florida) who, primarily because of their high prices, decided to be pioneers in the world of competition. In undertaking this review (which took in the range of five years in California before legislation was adopted), these states looked at all of the issues and their inter-relationships and impacts on all of the key stakeholders. The point is they took the appropriate amount of time to examine the issues prior to making such momentous changes to the electric industry in their respective states. The range of issues they examined were many, most notably the structure of the market including the applicability of an independent system operator (ISO) and a power exchange, the siting and planning laws, rules for retail suppliers, the role of public power/municipal electric suppliers, public interest programs, taxes, and stranded costs of existing generating resources that were put in place with the expressed approval of the utility commissions in those jurisdictions. Extensive revisions were made to existing statutes and rules to transition to this new system called electric competition. It was not a "piecemeal" approach dealing solely with merchant generation that Duke has proposed for consideration by this Commission.

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Q What is the current status of competition in those states and what is the relevance to this proceeding?

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It should be pointed out that as of this date there are pending in both states recall petitions to revisit key decisions made in establishing the new rules. In November, the voters in both states will speak about whether they feel this new system is truly better than the former model of utility regulation. In addition, the opening of the markets in Massachusetts, as well as in some other New England states, has resulted, by some estimates, in applications to build somewhere in the range of 20,000 MW of new generating capacity, which if built would replace in excess of 50% of the embedded generation (approximately 36,000 MW) in that region. To stop and examine this "free for all" rush to build new capacity in this region, and the impact it might have on both the environment and the integrity of the generation and transmission system, should make us conclude at a minimum that this Duke proposal is not about a single plant at all, but rather it is the "trojan horse" which would unleash unfettered construction of new generating capacity in the State of Florida. Would this result be good or bad? Reasonable people might disagree on the answer to that question, but those same people would certainly agree that the impact of this type of power plant "gold rush" would have broad impacts on all current and prospective market participants, including the consumers we are here to serve, and those impacts deserve the appropriate amount of discussion in the right forum before that type of change is instituted. This narrow proceeding, supposedly about a 30 MW need that has given

1	birth to a 540 MW power plant proposal, is certainly not the appropriate proceeding to
2	take this up.

A

- Q Would a resolution of the important issues raised by the Joint Petition in this limited proceeding be consistent with the position that the Commission or its Staff has taken on these matters to date?
 - No, it would not. In late 1997, the Commission Staff conducted workshops that recognized the novelty of the issues presented by merchant plant penetration in this State, and these workshops were attended by representatives from far and wide. Many important and difficult issues were discussed in these workshops. Thereafter, the full Commission denied Duke's request for a declaratory statement.

At that time, the Commission said that granting the relief requested "would carry implications for the electric power industry statewide," and it specifically directed the Staff "to discuss with the Chairman appropriate proceedings to review law and policy as to merchant plants being applicants for certificates of need." In re: Petition for Declaratory Statement by Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Company, L.L.P. Concerning Eligibility to Obtain Determination of Need Pursuant to Section 403.519, F.S., Rules 25-22.080 and .081, F.A.C., and Pertinent Provisions of the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, Dkt. No. 971446-EU, Order No. PSC-98-0078-FOF-EU (Jan. 13, 1998). This need petition filed be Duke Energy falls way short of being the broad policy vehicle that the Commission requested the Staff to return with for further discussion.

Also during the agenda conference, the Commission pointed out that the

Legislature had expressed a need for restraint in even considering opening the door to

merchant plant development in this State. See VMD-1 (letter from James A. Scott to

Hon. Julia Johnson) and VMD-2 (letter from Julia L. Johnson to Hon. Jim Scott).

This admonition is truly relevant, and consistent with the Commission's view, in the
fact that the Legislature recognizes that matters of such significance, such as the
introduction of merchant plants, can be contemplated only in a broad industry review,
which by necessity must result in legislative changes that would have significant
implications for many aspects of the current regulatory structure in Florida.

A

Q Would it be fair or appropriate to view this proceeding as involving a single project?

Not at all. It may be tempting to reason that the Joint Petition in this case involves a single power plant, but the precedent that an affirmative decision in this docket would create could not be so easily contained. No participant in this proceeding can state in complete honesty that this case is about a single power plant. Since Duke has shown no inclination to match plant size with the actual retail need of the Utilities

Commission of New Smyrna Beach, one wonders why they did not propose a 3,000 MW power plant site to serve this 30 MW need. And what of the other developers that spoke at the merchant workshop? How long will they wait before proposing the next 10,000 MW of plant additions to serve perhaps less that 500 MW of true retail need? The Commission has in the past consistently determined need that is utility

specific and tied to retail load in order to avoid such gross mismatches of need and the resources constructed to serve that need. What is at stake is no less than an attempt to duplicate the bulk of the existing generating fleet in Florida and, as a result, to restructure the regulatory framework in this State because of a perception on the part of some that the time is right. Whatever one's views may be on that issue, there is a right way and a wrong way to go about industry restructuring. Now is certainly not the time for Florida to undertake a "piecemeal" approach to such important change as the fundamental restructuring of the electric industry.

A

- Q Is there any compelling reason to consider introducing merchant plants into the regulatory framework in Florida at this time?
 - No. In fact, one must also ask why merchant plants in Florida, and why now? The utilities in this State, under the regulatory guidance of the Commission, have a long-standing history of honoring their statutory obligation to serve, something that they have done successfully for decades without the need for merchant plants. The fact that merchant plants do not exist is, among other things, a reflection of the practical fact that they are not needed. The Commission has no existing legislative or regulatory context to determine how merchants would fit into an environment where they have full regulatory oversight with the existing state-regulated utilities. Duke proposes to play by an entirely different set of rules rules that they propose should apply only to them. And as a further insult to the Commission and the utilities in Florida it regulates, Duke has opposed any attempt to include in these discussions the very

utilities that have consistently honored their obligation to serve the retail customers of
Florida. If the Commission is genuinely desirous of a new set of rules — and recent
events would suggest they are not — perhaps they should look no further than
California and Massachusetts to determine if the benefits of new rules will outweigh
the negative impacts, in particular the uneconomic duplication of facilities that were
put in place by mutual agreement of the utilities and the Commission to serve the
needs of retail customers.

- Q Do the federal laws and rules relating to wholesale competition preempt the State from making the ultimate determination of whether, when, and how merchant plants should be utilized?
- A No. In the vast majority of states that have addressed the issue of merchant plants, resolution of the issue was not dictated by the impetus for wholesale competition.

 Rather, merchants were dealt with in the context of a full review of laws and regulations related to retail and wholesale energy supply in these states. The states have taken the lead in addressing these issues; not the federal government. Federal policy leaves these issues to the states. So it is clear that the Florida Public Service Commission is not required by federal policy to grant Duke's petition.
- Q Does Duke provide sufficient assurances in its petition or testimony that introducing merchant plants at this time will not have negative or unintended consequences for the State?

A Certainly not. Duke offers many empty promises in its petition to help the reliability of Peninsular Florida. Given the fact that the Commission has no regulatory oversight over wholesale merchant plants, what real assurances do the consumers of Florida have that Duke, or any other merchant-plant developer, will consistently and economically provide energy where and when it is needed? Duke will care less about the health, safety, and environment of Florida than its own economic self-interest in selling power to the highest bidder, whether in Florida or outside the State. If Duke were truly interested in serving Florida consumers, why is the vast majority of the proposed capacity remaining uncommitted? If it were truly a good deal for Florida, contracts would already be in place for the plant's full capacity. The fact that the capacity is not under contract should be another indication that the need does not exist.

It is ironic that in a state where Duke's parent company sells retail electric service — South Carolina — Duke urged the state's public service commission to address "fundamental changes to the industry . . . in an orderly and responsible manner," arguing that the commission should take "sufficient time" to evaluate all important data, the experience from other states, and other relevant considerations because "[a] poorly managed transition could have a deleterious effect on South Carolina's electric consumers." Electric Industry Restructuring Plan of Duke Energy Corporation d/b/a Duke Power, at 4 (June 30, 1997). The consumers of this State, and those who have served them for many decades, are no less deserving of deliberation and care in any restructuring effort.

•	Y	Can you identify some of the assues that the Commission would need to address in
2		a deliberative manner before opening the door to merchant plants in this State?
3	A	Yes. There are many, and it is impossible to identify all the issues that may emerge in
4		this difficult area without the benefit of full and open discussion among all interested
5		parties in an appropriate forum. But to name some that come readily to mind:
6		(1) The Commission would have to consider how it could meet its statutory
7		obligation to ensure that adequate generation capacity exists by relying upon providers
8		that have no obligation to serve and cannot be made subject to one.
9		(2) Since merchant plants would have no obligation to serve, how would the
10		Commission deal with a merchant that changes its plans to build capacity after a need
11		determination is made?
12		(3) Should merchants alter their plans to build, who would bear the consequences of
13		the resulting shortfalls in available capacity? The utilities? The consumers? The
14		Commission?
15		(4) What would be the consequence if a merchant plant were to sell its power to
16		others than those with the "supposed" reliability need?
17		(5) If the Commission attempts to address issues of need on a state-wide basis, what
18		methodology would be used to determine the appropriate amount of need, and what
19		process will be established to assure that the option chosen is the best one, weighing
20		all of the possibilities on the supply and demand side?

1		(6) Can the Commission permit the construction of new merchant plants that may
2		render existing plants redundant in view of its statutory mandate to avoid "further
3		uneconomic duplication of generating facilities?" Section 366.04(5), Fla. Stats.
4		(7) What externalities are associated with merchant plants, and what would be their
5		impact on the electric industry in Florida, the consumers, and the environment?
6		(8) Where would the Commission draw the line? At one plant? Two? Ten?
7		Twenty?
8	Q	Even if the Commission were so inclined, could these issues be addressed
9		adequately in this proceeding?
10	A	Absolutely not, for many reasons. For statutory reasons and by virtue of the
11		Commission's own time constraints, this proceeding is on a fast track, and the
12		Commission has precious little time to devote to it. This is the worst possible manner
13		to review and resolve policy issues of this magnitude.
14		In addition, even if the Commission were able to take the time to study these
15		issues, this forum is not conducive to a resolution of the issues. This is an
16		adjudicatory proceeding, not a broad policymaking proceeding.
17	Q	Does the current regulatory approach provide the Commission with sufficient
18		tools to address concerns it may have about generation capacity in Florida?

Yes, it does. The current regulatory approach has served this State well for many years and has resulted in an electric industry in Florida that continues to provide affordable and reliable electric supply, while balancing the standards of health, safety, and the environment. We are in a state that has always taken a measured approach to solving issues that are critical to providing essential electric service to the residents of Florida, and we should continue that approach on the issues that bring us here today.

FPC acknowledges its utility obligation to provide adequate and reliable power to the consumers in its service territory and fully intends to continue to fulfill that obligation. The Florida law and the Commission's regulations sanction the obligation of the State's utilities to serve the State's electric consumers adequately and reliably.

If during the annual review of the utilities' 10-year site plans filed with the Commission, the Commission determines that all or part of the utilities' plans require further discussion, remedies exist to ensure that the Commission is satisfied that the plans adequately address the issues of capacity and reliability. One such remedy is not merchant plants, a "wild card" proposal that would have far reaching implications that require careful consideration in a proceeding much broader than the current one initiated by Duke Energy.

Q Does this conclude your testimony?

A Yes, it does.

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Q (By Mr. Sasso) Mr. Dolan, would you please summarize your testimony?

A Yes, I will.

Madam Chairman and Commissioners, good afternoon. I appreciate the opportunity to come today and speak on these important issues on behalf of Florida Power Corporation.

As I said earlier, I'm the Director of Corporate Regulatory Strategy for Florida Power, and my responsibilities include dealing with strategic planning and policy issues of significance to the company. These issues include existing and emerging policy issues for the electric industry, including industry restructuring trends in other states and at the federal level, and dealing with the full range of policy issues before this Commission.

I have filed testimony in this case in opposition to the Joint Petition for Determination of Need.

I start with the fact that merchant plants, like the one proposed by Duke New Smyrna, are not being sited in this state today. I defer to our legal counsel for a full discussion of the legal issues, but from a policy standpoint, it is clear that Duke has called upon this Commission to change the way we now

operate in Florida. This is significant because even if the current policy permitted the Commission to grant the joint petition, there are no clear guidelines on how merchant plants fit into the existing frame work in this state, and how this decision might impact the existing policies and rules of this Commission.

Duke's witnesses have argued, or implied, that a change in federal policy somehow requires this Commission to allow Duke to have its way. This views the matter backwards. The fact is, a limited number of states, on their own initiative, are addressing the issue of merchant plants and industry restructuring more broadly in different ways at different times. Federal policy does not dictate that this Commission must change its traditional approach to determining the existence of a public need for new generating capacity within the state. Whether and how to site merchant plants within Florida is within the state's prerogative.

In Florida, the traditional regulatory framework has functioned well for many years and we should not lightly abandon it at the invitation of an enterprising developer who has no mandate to protect the public interest of the citizens of this state.

Even if the Commission thought there was merit to introducing merchant plants in Florida, there is a right way and a wrong way to address this issue.

We must begin by making sure that

legislative authority exists. We believe that it does

not, and that any debate of the policy issues must,

therefore, begin in the state legislature. We're not

alone in this view. When Duke last asked this

Commission to say that it had standing to file a need

petition, Senator James Scott, Chairman of the

Regulated Industries Committee of the Florida Senate

wrote to the Honorable Julia Johnson and stated the

following, and I quote: "When the Florida Electrical

Power Plant Siting Act was enacted during the 1970s no

one contemplated the possibility that might some day

apply to electric companies that do not serve retail

customers in Florida.

Without judging the merits of the specific petition before the Commission, I believe that a policy decision of this magnitude should not be made without a full and complete hearing by the legislature."

Even if the Commission had the statutory authority to take the significant --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Excuse me. Forgive

me. You were quoting from whose letter? Senator
Scott's?

WITNESS DOLAN: Senator Scott's letter.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

A (Witness continuing) Even if the Commission had the statutory authority to take the significant step of admitting merchant plants to the siting process in this state, a proceeding like this one is poorly suited to the consideration of the relevant policy issues. Due to the serious time constraints that have been imposed on this proceeding, all interested stakeholders can barely begin to consider whether, how and under what conditions it might make sense to increase wholesale competition in this state.

It's really not possible here today to identify all of the issues that may emerge in this difficult decision, and their subsequent impact on the customers, shareholders and citizens of Florida without the benefit of a full and open discussion among all of the stakeholders in the appropriate form. Let me take a minute to mention some of the policy issues that I think deserve our consideration.

First. The Commission would have to consider how it could meet its statutory obligation to ensure that adequate generation capacity exists by

relying upon providers that have no obligation to serve and cannot be made subject to one.

Second. Since merchant plants would have no obligation to serve, how would the Commission deal with a merchant plant that changes its plans to build capacity after a need determination is made?

Third. Should merchants alter their plans to build, who would bear the consequences of the resulting shortfalls in available capacity, the utilities? The consumers? Or the Commission? And what would be the consequence if a merchant plant were to sell its power to others than those with the supposed reliability need? I think these last three are particularly relevant.

If the Commission attempts to address issues of need on a statewide basis, what methodology would be used to determine the appropriate amount of need?

And what process will be established to assure that the option chosen is the best one, weighing all of the possibilities on both the supply and the demand side.

Can the Commission permit the construction of new merchant plants that may render existing plants redundant in view of its statutory mandate to avoid further uneconomic duplication of generating facilities?

1 The last two: What externalities are 2 associated with merchant plants? And what would be 3 their impact on the electric industry in Florida, the consumers and the environment? And finally, where would the Commission draw the line? One plant? Two? 5 Ten? Twenty? 6 7 Commissioners, these are just some of the 8 issues that need to be addressed in the appropriate 9 forum with full stakeholder participation. Absent this discussion, and in addition for the reasons discussed in all of our submissions, we respectfully 11 submit that the Commission should deny the Joint 12 13 Petition. That concludes my summary remarks. 14 Thank you, Mr. Dolan. We 15 MR. BUTLER: tender Mr. Dolan for cross examination. 16 Thank you, Madam Chairman. 17 MR. WRIGHT: 18 CROSS EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. WRIGHT: Good afternoon, Mr. Dolan. 20 Good afternoon, Mr. Wright. 21 22 Just a couple of follow-ups on your summary 23 remarks. You are testifying in opposition to the 24

joint petition in this case; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Is that Florida Power's position, opposing this power plant?

A Yes.

Q You made a remark that even if the Florida

Public Service Commission thought this proposal had

merit, the proposed New Smyrna Beach Power Project had

merit and would benefit the ratepayers of Florida,

they shouldn't act on it at this time. Is that an

accurate characterization of your testimony?

A

No.

Q I remember you making a statement that began, "Even if the Commission thought that this project had merit," what came after that?

A I think what I said, Mr. Wright, was that if the Commission believed that this project -- let me step back. If they believe that merchant plants had merit, and if we assume that what we're talking about here, your plant is a merchant plant -- which we should probably talk about what a merchant plant is at some point -- but assuming that's what it is, if they believe merchant plants generally had merit, then there's a right way and a wrong way to approach the issue of merchant plants. And my statement was I don't believe this is the appropriate forum for that.

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commissioner GARCIA: Let me ask you -excuse me for a second, Schef. Let me ask you for a
second -- because Mr. Rib alluded to it, and I guess
you're alluding to it too -- should we open a docket
about competition in the wholesale market?

withess dollar: Commissioner Garcia, I certainly wouldn't want you to do that based on my opinion solely, but I think if, in fact -- that is certainly one of the avenues that the Commission could pursue. There are others. And I think my point is I don't think this is the right avenue, but certainly if that's an avenue that you wanted to pursue, I would not be troubled by that.

mentioned something which intrigued me. You said this is not the proper format. And then you said -- you also said about when and where do we limit entry? What if we limited entry to the point of where it hurts you?

withess DOLAN: I'm sorry, could you help me a little bit more with that?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me put it this way. Let's say we allow Duke Power to come to Florida. We find that there is a need. And next week Mr. Wright comes back with his client and says we want

another power plant. So we have another series of hearings and we decide, you know, there's a need for it. And then week after that Mr. Moyle shows up and his clients want to build a thousand megawatts. And they say there's a need. At that point you come to us and say, "Commissioner, if you build these plants, that means that two of our units that have not been written down are going to be shut out and basically we have a stranded investment of \$50 million," as an example? And then we use that as a criteria. We said well, there's no need, because clearly FPC has enough generation to meet the needs that we have out there -and when I say FPC, I refer to all of the utilities, FPC, FPL, Gulf and the municipals in the state -- and we don't allow that unit to come on. Would that be sufficient for you?

witness DOLAN: Well, I have -- first a no, and then I would like to explain why.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Absolutely.

WITNESS DOLAN: First off, I think one --

whoever is monitoring the camera, could you put it on the witness, please? Because I'm looking at Schef, and -- it's really doing nothing for the question.

25 | (Laughter)

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I'll wait until they shift the camera.

ahead and answer.

WITNESS DOLAN: Just so I recall what your question was about, how to contain it.

I think that really is a very relevant question that gets at the heart of a lot of what we talked about both last week and this week.

What troubles me, I think, at the front is we haven't established that. So one of the things that bothers me is that we would make this decision about a plant with really no policy and boundaries as to what would come after that. There are certainly ways to limit that, but I have not heard, in the course of this proceeding, how we would propose to do that. And I guess first and foremost, I must say that troubles me. And you mentioned the issue of stranded cost. I think that's a very relevant one for two reasons. I think that --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Clearly you wouldn't say that it's irrelevant in this issue on this case, right?

witness DOLAN: I think I would say that it is relevant to this case. Yes, I would absolutely. Let me explain.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

I don't believe based on what I've heard over the course of this hearing that this decision could contain -- to be contained to one plant. That, I think -- as an example, we heard from Dr. Nesbitt.

Dr. Nesbitt offered one hypothesis about the amount of economic plant that could be added. I would submit to you that if and when this state entertains retail restructuring discussions, you will hear from multiple Dr. Nesbitts about how much capacity should be added.

So first off, into take one --

there. Let's say we hear from multiple Dr. Nesbitts, and, you know, what, I really -- I come to the conclusion maybe philosophically they are right, so we have multiple projects of plants. We get a billion dollars of investment in Florida for generation.

Let's say the plant after that -- we have five plants come into the state. The next one now starts really getting into the issue of stranded investment. And so I say, you know, I'm for the going to let you build it, or I just say there's no need. We have enough plants in Florida for meet the need, and I stop them there. How does that affect you? When it comes to affecting you -- when it affects someone in a negative

way in Florida, then I just -- the Commission's policy comes into effect of not allowing the plant to be built.

withess dollar: Commissioner Garcia, I mean this with all respect, I really would be concerned that we could contain it. I have to say that first and foremost. And if we can't, and I guess -- you know, this was brought up last week -- and I think it's very relevant for this Commission to consider.

I would submit to you that the New England region did not behave according to an economic model. We heard testimony. There are applications pending for 33,000 megawatts of new capacity in New England. (mike has distortion) -- my "Ps" I think -- excuse me for that.

There are applications pending in New England. The peak demand in New England is 25,000 megawatts. I don't believe that businesses and marketers and developers behave rationally against an economic model.

Now, that's playing out as we speak. That's not a hypothetical example. That similar situation — to the extent that we open the door, I think it would be very difficult — I have a lot of respect for this Commission, that they would try to say the right

thing, but I think you would be putting yourself in a very difficult position to contain this to a limited number of plants given the evidence that I have heard over the last four days of hearings. That would concern me.

this Commission could draw the line in terms of when these plants have a negative impact on those that we have a -- I guess a duty of some sort to deal with, which is in your case your company, or when it strikes at issues that are within this Commission's jurisdiction.

Mr. Rib pointed out an interesting fact. I doubt that any of you are considering building a petroleum plant, an oil plant, in the near future. But if we found we needed that mix, I could understand and see this Commission turning to you, within the powers we have, and saying go for it. We need this plant. We have you build it. You do whatever it is. You build a plant. It's a proceeding we have. Because we're looking for that fuel mix.

But I guess the standard that strikes me is one within what this Commission is responsible for and that's several things. Is there a need? Is this going to hurt the ratepayers? Is this going to hurt

the company? And is it going to hurt the state of Florida? And as long as none of those people are 2 hurt -- because I'm not even interested if Schef's client is hurt. I could care less if Mr. Wright builds ten power plants that do not affect 5 reliability, that do not affect your shareholders, and do not affect the ratepayers in a negative way. I 7 could care less. For all I care, he could go bankrupt ten times over and invest in ten different plants. That would be \$1.6 billion in the state of Florida. 10 Why would I care about that? 11

witness DOLAN: Actually, I think that's an excellent question. I think there are a number of reasons why you should care.

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I think there's probably four areas -- and it's not limited to these, but I think these are four relevant areas that ought to be considered.

First off is the environmental impact of this decision. Second would be uneconomic duplication of facilities that will ultimately have a impact either in the short term or long term on stranded costs. Third is a issue about taxes and the way the Florida tax system works and how it may be altered. And, fourth, I think we've talked a lot about wholesale sales and the impact that that would have on

the ratepayers of Florida. Let me explore those a little it, if that's of interest.

We're talking about major industrial power plants. We're not talking about strip malls or McDonalds, or a Checkers that we're going to prefab, drop on a street corner and hook up a pipe and a wire to serve power and water. These plants require major commitments of resources: Land, water, fuel, transmission, interconnections. All of these resources have practical and physical limitations. It's not just a simple matter to duplicate the system we have in Florida today.

I mentioned the example about New England.

This is a real example. This gives me pause to sit here and think, is that what we want for Florida? I don't think so. It's not what I want. Those people were well intentioned. They opened their markets in New England. This is the result. Some people, reasonable people, would disagree as to whether or not that's a good result. I don't necessarily think it's a good result what's happening up there. Did people go into it with their eyes open? Were they well intentioned? I think they were. That's the result. We have a chance to think about that before we make this decision. And I think we ought to think about

| that.

Let me talk about this stranded cost issue.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Hang on just a second.

And I know you're getting double-teamed here with questions.

WITNESS DOLAN: That's quite all right.

that we need to be cautious and think about it. Even well intended people doesn't necessarily mean that you're going to have a well conceived result. But my question is, isn't there some risk associated with that in the sense that if this is a good thing for Florida, if this is a cost-effective alternative that would provide cost-effective generation for Florida, are we risking avoiding that or not taking advantage of that while we go through this deliberative process?

withess DOLAN: Commissioner Deason, actually I think that's an excellent question. And really my point in all of this -- Florida Power is not here today to say that we think merchant plants are a bad thing for Florida and ought not to be considered. Our point is that I think we're going about it the wrong way.

All of these policy implications that we've talked about here today, I would submit to you, we've

really not spent the appropriate amount of time considering them. I think we owe it to ourselves to spend the proper time. And if, in fact -- and I'm offering one opinion. There are a lot of other people in the state that will offer their opinion as well. I think certainly we would participate in that discussion if, as Commissioner Garcia suggested, we wanted to take up that docket. I think that's certainly a relevant topic that we ought to consider.

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My point is there's a right way and a wrong way to do that. And I don't think we should ignore it necessarily. But by the same token, I think before we start down that path we should ask ourselves what the problem is that we're trying to fix. I'm not necessarily sure based on what I've heard in this hearing what it is, the problem is that we're trying to fix. I've heard about economic opportunity. A lot of the concerns that Staff has raised with us through the Ten Year Site Plan and other forums is more about reliability. It's not about economic opportunity. I think we need to be clear what it is we're trying to fix here on the front end. And if you believe that you'd like to pursue merchant plants, I will tell you that we will certainly show up to have that discussion. I think that's a very relevant topic.

So if I can continue on stranded cost, I think there's something important there, and I think Commissioner Garcia has asked repeatedly how that might harm our company.

I think there's two things that could happen both in the short term and long term. We have investors in our company the same way that a merchant developer would have in their company. Those investors made decisions to invest in our company based on their understanding of the regulatory environment that exists in Florida today. To the extent this wild card comes in, and others like it come in, and market prices go down, the value of the existing assets they have invested in will be changed and they will be of less value than what they currently are.

commissioner GARCIA: Wouldn't that be true if tomorrow I announced -- you know, I announced that I wanted to have a workshop on retail competition in Florida. You don't think your stock prices would be affected?

withess DOLAN: Commissioner Garcia, I would say that possibility exists. But, certainly, if I was an investor in Florida Progress, I would feel differently about entering into a discussion about

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what may happen in the future than dealing with a decision on a retroactive basis.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

on stranded cost, I think there's other risks. There are a number of states that have moved to competition. A lot of reasonable people would argue about whether and when Florida is going to get to that point. I think at some point we will. Whether it's next year or two years or five years is probably for a number of other different people to decide other than myself.

But I will tell you I'm aware of a number of states, most recently the state of Pennsylvania, that did not allow 100% stranded cost recovery. So to the extent merchants come in and there's a resulting higher stranded cost associated with existing assets, and to the extent that utilities don't recover 100% of that stranded cost, then I would submit to you that our shareholders are at risk for that. And that's not the understanding that they have today. Unless -- and my understanding that the way the process works in these other jurisdictions, both the legislature and the Commission will have something to say about stranded cost recovery. And unless we're saying here today that Florida Power or Florida Progress's

shareholders are assured 100% stranded cost recovery for every increase above the current level based on this decision, then I think our shareholders are at risk. So I would submit to you that's a very important issue we ought to consider.

Another issue I mentioned --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But I'm sure Florida

Progress is very pleased, as well as all of the

companies, that we're allowing you to amortize things,

write them off, because we think we're headed to this

competitive future. Better to get it in the books

now -- get off the books now than have to do it later,

correct?

WITNESS DCLAN: I'm sorry,

Commissioner Garcia, I was having trouble hearing your question.

commissioner GARCIA: You think -- you obviously realize, I think, we're being relatively generous when we, as a Commission, in terms of writing off things, allowing you to book them and trying to get things written down, we've got a relatively progressive policy in that area, wouldn't you think?

frankly, I'm not that familiar with that particular area. But I would submit to you that yes, I mean, I

think certainly we try to work together with the Commission to deal with those types of issues.

commissioner GARCIA: And a standard like the one I expressed, we would allow if we saw a need generation to occur as long as none of the parties in our state would be affected in a negative way?

witness DOLAN: I'm sorry. The volume went down. I'm really having trouble hearing your question.

commissioner GARCIA: I think we're having some kind of problem with the audio because I'm getting a feedback here.

witness DOLAN: That's better. Could I get you to repeat that?

Commission stated a standard and the standard was that as long as we found that there was a need, that the person was an applicant, and that that applicant — that power, by being sold or produced in this state, did not impact our regulated utilities or our ratepayers in a negative way, we allowed it to come in.

withess DOLAN: The way I would answer that question is I think based on your premise I would tend to agree with that. What I think I said earlier is I

would -- I really struggle with our -- the ability to contain it in a way that you just described.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

commissioner clark: Mr. Dolan, while you have been interrupted, you said that the situation in New England is an example of what not to do. And I'm not sure I understood the explanation. There's more capacity available than they need.

withess dollar: Commissioner Clark, my understanding of New England, and I think Dr. Nesbitt mentioned this as well, the peak demand in New England is approximately 25,000 megawatts normal peak. There are applications pending to build 33,000 megawatts of new generation in the New England region.

My point was that -- I think my main point there was that is obviously going to have an impact on the environment in New England. And I think if knowing that that's happening up there, I think that's something that we ought to consider. You know, to the extent that we open the door and not have a way to contain new generation capacity being built in Florida, I don't necessarily agree with that. Just -- Dr. Nesbitt suggested his model would predict 5400 megawatts. My suggestion is I don't believe that businesses behave against an economic model. So the

fact is people could build twice that or three times that or four times that in the state of Florida and 2 that would be something I think we should give some 3 consideration to before we make this decision. 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You were saying that 5 it's 25,000 megawatts of peak power in the aggregate. 6 7 WITNESS DOLAN: Yes, ma'am. COMMISSIONER CLARK: And how much existing 8 9 power is there? WITNESS DOLAN: Installed capacity? 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. 11 WITNESS DOLAN: I think they are somewhat 12 higher than that. I'm not certain of this but I think 13 it's over 30,000. Probably around 35,000. And I 14 don't know that as a fact. I think that's 16 approximate. COMMISSIONER CLARK: So assuming all those 17 plants were built, there would be 63,000 megawatts 18 available to serve 25,000 megawatts of demand? 19 WITNESS DOLAN: There would be the existing 20 capacity -- now, that assumes that the existing 21 capacity is not shut down or retired or something 22 else. But assuming it all stayed available, that's how much the installed capacity would be.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And your point is being

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while Mr. -- Dr. Nesbitt's model would predict it's not rational for anyone to come in and build beyond that 5400 in Florida, what has happened in New England would lead you to believe that you can't contain -- it will not self-contain. That it will be -- it will act irrationally and there will be far in excess -- power far in in excess of that which is needed built.

WITNESS DOLAN: That would be one of my concerns, Commissioner Clark.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And your concern with this particular plant is not that the plant -- this sole plant considered by itself would have that impact? But we need to consider now where we draw that line?

witness DOLAN: If I could say that a little bit differently what I would say is we should consider, as a result of this decision, what other possibilities exist beyond the single plant. I think that would be the prudent thing to do, yes.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let met follow up on that. You said there were applications pending but they've not been approved?

withess DOLAN: Commissioner Johnson, I'm not certain about all of the capacity up there. There have been a series of reports that have gone from

15,000 to 20,000 to 25, to 30 to now 33. So there's obviously a tremendous amount of interest up in that area. How much of that is approved, pending, planned, I don't know. I don't know that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And are you aware of the process that's being used to determine whether or not the applications will be approved?

with the new rules up there -- as far as siting and need prescribed, they may be different from state to state.

to ask you is somewhat -- calls for some speculation, but I'm assuming that there's some process that they have to go through, through the Utility Commission or Commissions?

WITNESS DOLAN: I don't know that I would assume that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Really.

withess dollar: It would seem to me that if it's an open market in New England -- and most of the New England states have gone through retail restructuring -- there may be some environmental aspects to the permitting. But in terms of the need, it wouldn't be unreasonable to think that the need certification is no longer an issue in New England

given the fact that it's a free market-type of environment.

chairman johnson: You're not sure or are you sure -- is there a need kind -- any kind of a regulatory process that takes place there or is it just the environmental?

WITNESS DOLAN: I honestly don't know at this point. I'd be happy to research that.

commissioner clark: I think that would be beneficial. But I think, Commissioner Johnson, there are a number of states that don't have the kind of process we do.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Doesn't that give you some feeling of safety that we do have this process?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are you talking to me?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, no. I'm talking to Mr. Dolan. We have issues and I feel very safe with Florida.

withess dollar: Actually, I think that's a great question. I think that the system that exists today in Florida I think works very well. And I think that before we look for ways to change it, we ought to ask ourselves what is the problem we're trying to fix.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But even with respect to the process we have in place, to the extent that we

determine we have the statutory authority to go
forward, we are still within this process saying that
it's not just an open market but there is a need
determination-type process that will be in place. So
unlike those New England states, which we're not sure
if they have this -- a step or any step, at least here
in Florida there's at least some regulatory oversight
unlike New England.

WITNESS DOLAN: I'd say yes, but I'd like to offer a thought on that.

And, again, this is what I think is something that we ought to consider in light of what we've heard.

If we say we have regulatory oversight, we're contemplating a decision on the backs of a 30-megawatt need, and the balance on the economics. I don't think we very well established what that economic need even means in this hearing, number one. And number two, you know, it's not clear to me, based on what I've heard, what the rational -- what would be the -- on a going-forward basis, what would be the process that we would use to determine as to whether or not this plant is needed.

As I said in my testimony, and as was actually talked about at the hearing last week, would

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we be making the same decision if this was a 2,000-megawatt plant? We are -- since we're calling five peaking plants an 875-megawatt plant, suppose we had four of these and we called that a 2,000-megawatt plant or a 3,000? That's -- I think we ought to be a little bit concerned about how it is that we're arriving at the decision and how we go forward from here; if we're looking at the need and the way we're proposing to look at it.

chairman Johnson: I think that's a fair statement. Let me make sure I understand. I know that your company and Florida Power and Light would argue that as we look at need in the context when we're evaluating an application from your company, we would look at it in terms of a utility-specific basis, and here we're talking need generally or need in Peninsular Florida.

So are you suggesting that if we -- and your fear is that that's pretty ambiguous and that we open the floodgate because we haven't defined it. To the extent that we did have a delineation of what that need meant -- maybe it means more than what it has traditionally meant for you, but we defined what it meant for Peninsular Florida. Would that provide you with more comfort? I don't know how we do it yet.

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what you just said. I struggle as to how we're going to do that given what I've heard. Certainly that would be better than the path we're currently heading down. (Phone rings from video.) I think it would be important to make sure that (Phone rings from video.) everybody is playing by the same set of rules, and that we understand what the rules are.

And I think what's troubling about this particular proceeding, and the narrowness of it, is we're talking about one situation and there are probably a lot of other examples out there. So yes, I think it would be important if we could find a way to better define how you would make that determination, that would certainly be better than the current option that's in front of us today.

And, again, I worry as to how we would do that. It's certainly possible -- and as I said earlier, if the Commission saw fit that that was something we needed to take up, I think that's worthy of consideration. But I don't think we've done that in the course of this hearing.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I see. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Dolan, do you

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Mr. Dolan, do you think that there is a nexus -- well, let me step back

for a moment.

It's my understanding that the prospect of restructuring in the northeast has led to there being a premium value being placed on the generating assets that are in the ground there now. Is that your understanding or do you differ in that view?

WITNESS DOLAN: Commissioner Jacobs, I think there's a lot to that question. Let me try to address it, if I could.

There are a number of different utilities for different reasons, not just economics, that have divested their generation in New England. You would really have to look at each individual situation to say with any certainty what their motivation was.

Looking at it on its face, some of their existing assets were sold at a premium. In some situations I think utilities were -- I don't want to use the word "forced" but they were certainly encouraged to divest generation in the context of dealing with stranded cost. There were a number of different situations up there that you'd have to examine carefully before you really drew any absolute conclusions about any one particular situation.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I agree. And my focus is not so much on the stranded cost side of it. But

it would occur to me that if we followed the logic of that, allowing too much new capacity into the market is going to -- is going to be a detriment to existing companies and their assets because there may be some economic disincentives. It would appear to me that would have been demonstrated in that market. I mean, it would have appeared for me that those assets wouldn't have been so valuable, have been going at a premium if they did it all. How do you see that?

witness dollar: Well, actually I think that's a good question. And, quite frankly, time will be the judge of that. There are a number of folks that would argue both sides of that. And I will tell you that I think it comes back to somewhat to what I said earlier. Some folks moved in their early, paid substantial premiums. The market is going to determine -- well, let's take one example.

There was a company that moved in early and bought some access at a substantial premium. When that company modeled that market, I would wonder as to whether or not they thought they would be in a overbuild situation up there, and whether or not that's the way they modeled how they were going to attract value in the New England market.

So how people -- this is the whole point.

mean, different business people make different 1 decisions for different reasons, and I don't know that 2 I would want to sit here and speculate what their 3 overall intentions are. 4 5 **COMMISSIONER JACOBS:** I understand. 6 understand. The other question is probably even more 7 speculative. I'm wondering to what extent you might 8 be aware of where the incumbent companies up there 9 have, through their subsidiaries, participating in 10 this -- these -- in the request to build the new 11 12 plants. WITNESS DOLAN: That is possible. I really 13 am not intimate with those details, quite honestly. 14 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Thank you. 15 WITNESS DOLAN: I don't think -- we started 16 on a question I don't think I finished. If I could --17 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead. What was the 18 19 question? WITNESS DOLAN: I think the question was 20 from Commissioner Garcia about some of the areas where 21 I would have some concerns. I had two other areas 22 that I wanted to try to address. 23 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You hadn't finished 24 stranded cost, which was your second point, and taxes; 25

taxes and the wholesale market was number four.

WITNESS DOLAN: Thank you, Commissioner.

Yes, those were the other two that -- it's been a while since we were on that one, so --.

I think the tax issue is one that we ought to give some time to. The taxes -- this has been one of the most controversial issues -- and, quite frankly, to this day I'm not aware of a state that's really dealt with it effectively. But when folks have moved to restructuring -- we don't even need to talk about it in terms of restructuring. Let's talk about it in terms of context of this plant and others like it.

I think we've heard arguments that plants will ultimately be displaced and/or retired. Let's take as an example that we have a number of these plants enter in one community, and let's take Florida Power's fleet as an example. Let's say in Citrus County some of our units at Crystal River are shut down. Those plants have a substantial impact on the tax base in Citrus County, in the local community there.

Now, I'm not here to say that we're here to protect the interest of Citrus County. But what I will say is there are a number of those folks that are

totally unaware of the potential impact that this

decision might have ultimately on their tax base. And

I think it would be important for them to understand
that as a potential impact of this decision. Because
if they find out after the fact, and ultimately they
lose existing revenue, I think they are going to have
something to say about that.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Dolan, you're sort of giving me cause for great worry. Are you telling me that some of the plants we're running in Citrus County are insufficient?

witness DOLAN: Commissioner Garcia, I didn't mean to imply by that those would be the particular plants that would be shut down.

commissioner GARCIA: Let's talk about a particular plant. Are you saying that Florida Power Corp has inefficient plants running?

If we assume -- part of what occurs here is that efficient plants will displace inefficient plants; that some of those plants would not run. And so these inefficient plants that all of the ratepayers are paying for would not run, and, therefore, they would displace a certain amount of tax revenues that enters Citrus County. Can you hear me? Because I'm getting a feedback here.

WITNESS DOLAN: Yes, I can hear you. 1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So are you intimating 2 that FPC has inefficient plants running? 3 WITNESS DOLAN: I'm not sure that's a simple 4 5 question to answer. 6 I think we've heard -- let me try to answer 7 it this way if I can. We've heard arguments about the relative economics of new plants. As a matter of 8 fact -- I mean, I don't dispute the arguments that with new technology that there are plants that could 10 11 displace some of the existing plants at different times during the year. I think that's a fair argument. As a matter of fact, I think to the extent that the Commission sees fit to allow us to build Hines 2, I think there are times when that will 15 dispatch ahead of some of our existing fleet. But that doesn't mistake how we get there. I mean, you know, we have these plants. We have this system that 18 exists today. 19 There are --COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I understand. 20 21 don't think --22 WITNESS DOLAN: If -- may I continue? 23 you. 24 If we look at our system and we look at it

from a piecemeal basis and ask ourselves can we fix

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this piece or that piece, I think we could have a different discussion than if we looked at it as a whole. And that's the system that exists today.

I think -- I would be troubled by the fact that we go in and we take one example of one piece of our system, our regulated system here in Florida. I think we could make that argument about a number of parts of our business. But there are a lot of things that are interrelated, and that's why I think it would be important that we understand those interrelationships, and we make a decision with some of those thoughts in mind, not just solely on the basis of would we get some gratification at some point in time from one plant -- you know, being there at a particular moment in time.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Dolan, but that tax argument is frightening for a lot of reasons. It's frightening because I could see us not approving FPL's cost cutting because it would affect the City of Juno in a negative way since a lot of workers are in Juno or it would affect Miami since FPL has a lot of workers in Miami. And to think that because some of your systems are not going to be paying in, there are going to be others in another part of the state -- we're still going to need more megawatts. The state

is going to keep growing. Immediately you say the
Hines unit, yeah, that's going to do well for people
in that area. But, you know, I don't see the tax
issue as that centered.

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witness DCLAN: Let me try it a different way, if I might.

And I think I said earlier -- and maybe it's appropriate to say it again -- if there are tax consequences to the local municipalities because new plants are built that are needed, legitimately needed, the chips will fall where they may. If we make a decision here today -- let's assume for the moment that the folks in these local municipalities are operating under the same set of assumptions that I think I'm operating under as how plants are sited and needed in Florida today. And now we've changed the rules. I would think that we would owe it to those folks to make them aware of that change but it's openly going to have an impact. And at the very least, they can prepare for that impact. And that's, in fact, the way states are dealing with it during restructuring.

Some of the better ideas about dealing with taxes, the one plan that I've seen that makes some sense is in New Jersey, where they've given the local

municipalities a grace period of five years. But after that they have to understand that they have to deal with a different set of rules. These people have no understanding that we're sitting here in Tallahassee today contemplating a change in the rules that may impact them.

commissioner GARCIA: Mr. Dolan, are you telling me that the municipals and cooperatives of this state are not aware that competition is coming?

that wasn't what I meant to imply by my last statement. What I meant to imply by that was that I don't believe they are aware that this particular decision could lead to a number of plants that could ultimately have a impact on their local tax base. And I would think that if I was in their shoes, I would at least like to know that. And I would rather deal with that on the front end than to find out about it after the fact. Because I think those are the types of people that are likely to show up here in Tallahassee, either at this Commission or over at the state legislature, and voice their concerns. So I think that's a stakeholder group that is going to be impacted by this decision potentially.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Dolan, how is that

any different from the situation we have now, or the way the situation is supposed to work? That is, the regulated utility has the responsibility to monitor their current fleet of plants, monitor current fuel prices, monitor changes in technology, and if they can build a plant which lowers their overall cost of providing service, even considering stranded investment or whatever, they have a responsibility to pursue those alternatives. And it could be that that requires a plant in County X to be retired and a plant in County Y to be built. That happens now. Why is it that all of a sudden this change is going to bring such drastic change that it's going to upset the way taxes are collected at a local level?

witness dollan: Commissioner Deason, I think to the extent that we can contain it, as you suggested, I think there's more of a steady pace on how that might occur. I think what my concern is, as I said earlier — if we make a decision that's not able to be contained, as we've seen played out in the New England region, that would have a substantial impact. That would change the dynamics rather quickly. To say that that could not occur today, that's not what I'm trying to say. I think it could occur today. I think there's less of a likelihood.

1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Explain to me why
2 there's less of a likelihood? If you have a
3 responsibility to put on line the best, the most
4 efficient system, why is there less of a likelihood?
5 We're seeing that we're running on very tight margins.
6 We're not even sure that 15% is what we should be
7 looking at. We have possibilities of having shortfall
8 in the near future, and I contend to you, Mr. Dolan,
9 the reason we find ourselves in this position is

in the near future, and I contend to you, Mr. Dolan,
the reason we find ourselves in this position is
because people are preparing for that future. People
are worried about the future because they haven't
built plants; the municipals haven't, you haven't and
we're running tight. And now that we're getting a
little bit of clarity on the future, you're saying

wait a minute, the future belongs to the IOUs of

Florida. Because that might upset some system out

I mean, I want you to turn off the plants and don't work. I feel bad for the people of Citrus County if they are affected, but that should have been happening all along.

WITNESS DOLAN: And perhaps that will. But I don't think that -- I think that we're mixing a little bit of apples and oranges, if I might.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You threw in the

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there.

apples and the oranges. If tomorrow you put up the Hines plant -- don't look surprised. You're the one that brought in the tax issue. It hadn't even occurred to me and now I realize why it didn't.

If tomorrow you put up -- you decide to build the Hines plant and we shut down, we stop dispatching a plant in Citrus County -- if the people of Citrus County were aware of that and came to the Commission, it should have no bearing on it. Your responsibility is to put the least cost, most efficient plant on line when you can to the benefit of the general body of ratepayers in the state of Florida, is it not?

withess DOLAN: Yes, it is. Let me try to answer your question this way if I can.

The distinction I'm trying to draw here is I would submit to you that if you have boundaries and a rational process on how to do this, maybe the ultimate outcome might be more in the range of the number of megawatts that was suggested earlier in the hearing. But to me the possibility exists that won't be that. And if we make a different decision and allow an unlimited number of plants in, I would say that the harm would be more —— certainly the harm would be more at 30,000 megawatts than it would be at 5,000

megawatts. And to the --

to you -- and I don't know what's going on in New
England; only from your expressions. But I contend to
you that they are not going to build 35,000 new
megawatts in a market that only receives 25,000. Wall
Street is crazy but it isn't that crazy. And the
truth is, people may be wanting to build plants but
I'll tell you what, only the least cost, most
efficient will be able to make a run of it in a
competitive market. The rest will either not be
built, or they will be built and shut down. But we're
not talking about doubling the system that currently
exists anyway.

WITNESS DOLAN: I guess -- all I can say is time will be the judge of that particular issue.

The last issue that I wanted to address on -- we don't need to go into this in detail since it was addressed by Mr. Rib -- is just the example of how the wholesale sales are exchanged in Florida today.

I think it's important to point out this is not the reason to decide whether or not we want more wholesale competition because we're trying to keep merchants out or whatever. This is a result of -- we have a particular system that first identifies need

that's utility-specific and based on retail customers. And I think as a secondary issue, the Commission looked at the current system and said "How can we better optimize this system?" So they created the broker system and they said essentially let's make the best utilization of the existing assets that are needed, and those benefits accrue to ratepayers. So that's a by-product of the system we have today. If that's something that is not — if that's something that is a casualty of this new decision, I just think we ought to understand that going in. Whether or not that's a good decision or not, I mean that's something that remains to be seen.

commissioner GARCIA: Mr. Dolan, let me ask you a question. Let's say the good people of the state of Georgia decided to allow merchant plants to be built. Let's further state that for this scenario that we have very little transmission constraint; that we've got a bunch of transmission lines that come down from Georgia into Florida and there's relatively free flow. So the progressive Commission of the state of Georgia lets ten brand spanking new merchant plants go up and be built in their state, would FPC have a way of preventing that from being dispatched on the wholesale market in our state? Would this Commission?

witness DOLAN: No, I don't believe it would.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let's further say, if that power is being sold on the wholesale market was less than the imbedded cost of your plants, wouldn't be you buying it instead of running some of your plants? (Pause)

witness DOLAN: Certainly that's a possibility.

commissioner GARCIA: Tell me how it wouldn't be a possibility? Tell me why this Commission shouldn't be bothered that there is cheap power available on the wholesale market and you're running expensive plants?

withess dollar: Well, I think where I would start is to -- I struggle a little bit with your example. Your example assumes that number one, that a number of these merchant plants would be built at the border to sell into Florida. And number two, additional transmission will be built into the state of Florida, if I understood your example.

commissioner GARCIA: Correct. I understand that neither one of those may not be a possibility in the real world, but we have been far astray of the real world, and if you listen to some of Mr. Rib's

answers, you know, we have been in the merchant world philosophically all day today and all day last Friday. 2 So that's not where I want to take you. I want to 3 take you to today's world with these two issues. 4 Georgia votes new merchant plants and 5 there's no transmission constraints. I know that's 6 not the reality. We don't have to face them. But the 7 truth is if -- they can sell on our wholesale market 8 and we couldn't stop them, correct? WITNESS DOLAN: I believe that's correct, 10 11 yes. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: My hope would be is if 12 that power was cheaper than it was costing you to 13 produce power through your more expensive plants, you would be buying that cheap power rather than running 15 some of your expensive plants, correct? WITNESS DOLAN: On an as-available basis, I 17 think that's probably correct, yes. 18 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. You don't worry 19 that -- I think Commissioner Deason stated it well. 20 You don't worry that we're missing an opportunity? WITNESS DOLAN: Actually, I do worry about 22 that to some degree. 23 **COMMISSIONER GARCIA:** Okay. 24 follow-up then, since I got you there. Let me ask you

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about the Hines plant, and I think you're coming in for that in the near future or something to that effect, if I'm not mistaken, correct.

WITNESS DOLAN: Yes, we are.

that we can't require you to buy from this plant, and all that Duke would be able to do is come into that RFP process and bid for some of the power you say you're going to need on the Hines plant, but I don't think their plant is going to come on line in terms of when yours is — they probably wouldn't be able to bid for that. Don't you think it would be good for us to have the Duke plant, a private merchant plant running — trying to make itself efficient in a state where you may be building a similar type plant when you build the Hines plant?

withess DOLAN: Commissioner Garcia, if we get to where you just suggested on the path that we're currently on, then my answer would be no.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Tell me why.

withess DOLAN: Well, I think that goes back to what I had said earlier, that if we get there based on a positive decision in this case -- which I think would be the wrong decision -- then I think -- my answer is no. I think that would not be a good thing

overall for a lot of the reasons that I just went through.

commissioner GARCIA: Let me ask you, when you build this Hines plant -- and I don't know -- I guess you do and if don't want to say, that's fine, because that's something that's yet to be filed with this Commission -- but in today's world we shouldn't be burdening the ratepayers with these plants, should we?

WITNESS DOLAN: Well, actually I think that's a good question. Let me try to answer that this way, if I can.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

assumptions that we -- that I'm not sure I'm comfortable with -- is we keep saying that we're not burdening the ratepayers with these plants. And I guess I would submit to you that if Duke and other merchants like them are suggesting that -- at the time that they sell whether, it's as available or on a contract basis, the ratepayers at that point in time assume the burden of these plants. And if we're suggesting that the capital cost of these plants are not going to be a component of the prices that our ratepayers pay at the time they make that purchase, I

have a hard time accepting that as a fact. So, in fact, I think the ratepayers, whether they do it contractually with us as a utility, whether they do it contractually with a third-party developer or whether they do it on an as-available basis, the ratepayers in my opinion are going to pay the capital cost for that plant as well the variable cost.

So I struggle with this concept that it's a free plant and there's no risk to the ratepayers for those reasons.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I struggle with the problem that we're presented -- if you came in here with a Hines plant -- and I don't know what you're going to come in with -- but if you came in with the Hines plant, and you said, "Commissioners, here is a brand spanking new plant. You know what? It looks just like the Duke you heard about, so we'll be able to move quickly along in this proceeding because you've heard all about that, and this one is similar. The only difference is I need 30 years to pay this one off." You don't think that there's a problem there, if the market will bear -- I agree with your concept that the ratepayers are going to pay for it anyway. I agree. But one of them is financing for some time and having the stranded costs that we'll have to address

later on. The other one is simply letting the market provide for it now and in the future, and if it goes up, it goes up; if it goes down, it goes down.

with that for the following reasons. Number one, if we come before this Commission for Hines 2, we come before you because we feel that we have a need for our retail customers. That's the first difference between our proposal and Duke's proposal.

Secondly, this is not a single unit when we look at it in the context of the regulation that we live under day-to-day with this Commission.

I don't think -- I think to look at this
from a capital cost standpoint looks at it very
narrowly. Florida Power has a diverse fleet. We can
argue about whether or not it's appropriate to
allocate those costs to our ratepayers, both capital
and variable, on a 30-year basis. I would submit to
you that there are pros and cons to that. But I think
when we go into that, both us, and ultimately this
Commission, will decide whether or not that's the best
option for our ratepayers.

We have contracts with third parties today as you well know, that are fixed. And I don't think I have to tell you that that's not necessarily something

that we are having -- are helping us to keep our current rates down.

So I think there are a lot of different ways to approach need, but I think what we always try to do is to approach it within the rules and the policies of this Commission as we understand them. And we will continue to bring forward what we think is need to serve our retail customers because that's the way we understand the rules of the game. And to the extent that it's the Hines 2 plant, or to the extent that this Commission sees fit for us to go out and bid that and allow other parties to submit bids, we're certainly prepared to live with whatever decision this Commission makes. I think I was done with that question finally. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Wright, I wish you would speed up your cross examination. (Laughter)

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you for the counsel, Commissioner Deason.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I can't possibly have any more cross examination after that. (Laughter)

MR. WRIGHT: I think I had asked two questions before the last colloquy began.

Q (By Mr. Wright) I have a number of

follow-ups on the questions and the colloquy you just had with the Commissioners, Mr. Dolan.

Are you aware of any divestiture sale by any utility in New England that was made at less than book value?

A Of the ones that I'm aware of, Mr. Wright, I'm not aware that any were made at less than book values for those assets.

Q Without asking you a legal opinion, based on your understanding of the process as it works in Florida today, and leaving aside the question whether my clients are proper applicants here, is it your understanding that all power plants that fall within the definition of "power plant" in the Siting Act have to go through the need determination process and the site certification process, and ultimately be approved by the Governor and Cabinet before any construction may begin?

A I want to make sure I understand. I'm sorry. And that was a long question and I'm not -- I want to make sure I understood. Just the part about -- the front end of it, all the power plants. Go ahead.

Q Is it your understanding -- again, without asking you for a legal conclusion, but as someone knowledgeable with respect to this subject matter -is it your understanding that all power plants that
fit within the specific definition of power plant as
used in the Siting Act --

A Okay.

- Q Steam or solar greater than 75 megawatts --
- A Right. I understand that.
- Q Is it your understanding that all of those have to be permitted pursuant to both this need determination process and the site certification process, ultimately leading to a decision by the Governor and Cabinet whether to grant the permit before they can be built?

A I hope I understand your question. I don't believe all power plants have to go through the need certification. I believe they all have to go through environmental. And ultimately -- no, I'm sorry. Let me correct that. I think the answer to your question is no, I don't believe they all do. Am I not understanding your question?

Q I may have used a negative, and if so, I apologize.

Is it your understanding that all power plants that fit within the definition of the power plant in the Siting Act have to go through this need

determination proceeding and the site certification proceeding before they can be constructed?

- A All plants that fit within the Act, yes.
- Q Okay. So aren't there two points, two decision points at which a state agency can say no or draw the line, the PSC here and the Governor and Cabinet at the site certification point?
 - A Yes.
- Q You're not trying to tell the Commission that they don't have the wherewithal to do their job and draw the line, are you?

You made an argument I would characterize as floodgates argument. And that is, if you let Duke in, you're not going to be able to stop the next 35.

Don't you think the Commission and the Siting Board, the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the siting board, could draw the line where they felt that the balancing analysis contemplated under the Siting Act required the line to be drawn?

A First, I think it would be important that, you know, you don't mischaracterize what I said, Mr. Wright.

What I said was there's a right way and wrong way to do it. I didn't suggest that this Commission doesn't understand the right way and the

wrong way to do it. So I don't want to be misrepresented as to what I said.

What I said was this is not necessarily the type of proceeding that would lend itself to give the Commission due time to make that decision. That's what I said.

Q Well, please tell me if I'm incorrect. I thought you said that you had very serious concerns that the PSC might not be able to draw the line. If that's not what you said, then just tell me and I'll move on.

A What I said, if I may --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Before you answer,

Mr. Dolan. Schef, you need to speak into the mike. I

didn't hear the question.

MR. WRIGHT: The question was, I thought that Mr. Dolan testified that he had very serious concerns as to whether the PSC would be able to draw the line on additional merchant plant need determinations if they let Duke go through this one. Right now I just want to know if that was his testimony.

withess dollar: I believe my testimony was based on what I've heard -- and this is in my opinion, if we were to make this decision to move ahead based

on the facts that I've heard last week and this week, it would be difficult for me to determine where that line would be drawn, and, therefore, it would be hard for me to imagine what the rules were as to how that line would be drawn. That's what I said.

- Q Do you think the Commission and the siting board could draw that line?
- A Based on this particular -- are we talking about based on this particular petition?
- Q No. I think we're talking generically or generally about additional petitions that might come forward in the succeeding months or years.
- A I definitely think there are ways that could be put in place to draw that line, yes, I would agree there would be.

of a legal one. You're sort of saying there's no standard here? I'm agreeing with you, Mr. Dolan. You're saying there's no standard here. We don't know where this will end. Everyone could show up, line up, and basically, yeah, there's this amorphous Peninsular Florida needs. They don't need a contract for the entire amount they are building and so everyone can get through. Is that what you're saying?

WITNESS DOLAN: That would certainly be one

of my concerns, yes. 1 (By Mr. Wright) You talked for a while 2 about the proposals to build a fair amount of capacity 3 in New England. Is it your general impression that 4 the environmental movement is very strong and alive 5 and well in New England? 6 I'm not sure I could say one way or the 7 I'm not an expert on the environmental 8 9 movement in New England. Do you know anything about the siting Q 10 process in Maine, Mr. Dolan? 11 Not specifically. 12 A New Hampshire? 13 Q A No. 14 Vermont? 15 A No. 16 Massachusetts? 17 I don't necessarily know about 18 A Massachusetts. Given that they just changed a number 19 of rules up there, I'm not up to speed on that. 20 Rhode Island? 21 22 A No. Connecticut? Q 23 A Not specifically. 24 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Wright, I need to 25

1	take an assessment. We aren't going past 4.30 today
2	so we're trying to figure out if we're going to have
3	to come back next week. How much more do you have?
4	MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, in terms of what
5	I have for Mr. Dolan, and Mr. Steinmeier, I think I
6	have more than 45 minutes of cross examination
7	remaining just in my own right.
8	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Give me both.
9	MR. WRIGHT: I mean total for both.
.0	Naturally, it's somewhat difficult for me to predict.
.1	I would think I've cut out some questions and I
.2	would think I probably have another 25 to 35 minutes
١3	for Mr. Dolan, depending on the length of the answers
.4	and tangents that come off of those.
.5	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: For the next witness?
ا 6	MR. WRIGHT: For the next witness, I'm
۲٦	thinking between 20 and 40 minutes.
18	MR. MOYLE: I'd say for Mr. Dolan ten to 15
19	minutes max, and for the next witness
20	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You said how much? I'm
21	sorry, John.
22	MR. MOYLE: Ten to 15 minutes.
23	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And for the next the same
24	you said?
25	MR. MOYLE: Maybe a little longer for

1	Mr. Steinmeier.
2	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Staff?
3	MS. PAUGH: Staff has no cross examination
4	of Mr. Dolan, and we had cross examination of
5	Mr. Steinmeier but if we can get the deposition that
6	we took of him into the record, we can waive that
7	cross examination as well.
8	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Joe? Just kidding. Just
9	kidding. We'll keep going for a while a little bit.
LO	(Laughter)
.1	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman.
L2	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We'll keep going
L3	for a little while, a little bit.
4	MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman.
L5	Q (By Mr. Wright) Mr. Dolan, is most of the
۱6	new capacity proposed for New England new gas-fired
.7	combined cycle capacity?
18	A I'm not sure. I would suspect that a lot of
L9	it probably is.
20	Q Are you aware of any analysis that's been
21	done on the net environmental impacts of the proposed
22	capacity for New England?
23	A Could you be more specific about net
24	environmental impacts?

Are you aware of any analysis that addresses

the question whether total pollution from power generation in New England will increase, stay the same, or decrease if the proposed merchant power plants that you were discussing earlier are built and become operational?

A I'm not aware of any specific data that would address the impact on the air emissions of the New England region, no, I'm not.

Q Are you aware of any analysis of the affect that building and operating the proposed merchant power plants in New England would have on New England -- on electric rates and electricity costs in New England?

A I'm not specifically aware of any studies, but I would certainly imagine a lot of them have been done in light of the restructuring work that has been done up there.

Q You've testified that there's a right way and a wrong way. And as I understand your testimony you would suggest that this proceeding is not the right way or the right path. Is that accurate?

- A Yes.
- Q What is?

A I think there are probably a number of different avenues. I don't know that I would suggest

one is better than the other, but I think we've heard at least two today. I've suggested -- and others have suggested, as I said earlier, that the legislature certainly has a interest in this issue and feels that before anything is decided, there ought to be a full and open hearing there. So that would be certainly one other avenue. Commissioner Garcia has offered another thought about a docket related to merchant plants initiated by the Commission. That would be another vehicle. There are probably others. But certainly those would be at least a couple of potential ways to consider this other than the current way.

Q I believe you testified that Florida Power does not take the position that merchant plants are a bad thing. Is that an accurate characterization of your previous testimony?

A In fairness, I would say that we're -- I don't think we're saying that they are good or bad. I think certainly from my ownself, I've learned a lot in the last week or so on merchant plant. And I think I would certainly take that forward on any additional suggestion on merchant plants before I made a final decision as to whether or not in total that was a good or bad thing for the state of Florida.

So they may be good or they may be not so Q 1 2 qood? They can be either or both. 3 A Have you done any analysis or evaluation 4 Q that might identify how they might be good? 5 I have not done any specifically, no. 6 7 Has your company, to your knowledge? I don't know that our company has done an 8 analysis that specifically addresses merchant plants, 10 no. Is it your understanding that the issue in 11 Q this case is access -- or one of the issues in this 12 case is access of a part merchant plant, the New Smyrna Beach Power Project, to the permitting process to participate in the wholesale market as 15 opposed to retail competition. You don't think this 17 is a case about retail competition, do you? A Not necessarily. If I can explain. 18 19 I don't -- I believe this is mostly a case about a merchant power plant. But to say it has no 20 21 impact on retail, given all of the issues we have discussed that would not be correct to say that. 22 obviously has an impact on retail. We're sitting here 23 talking about need. Need is certainly related to 24

retail. So I think the two are very interrelated.

	y but you don't see recall restructuring or
2	full competition as an issue in this case, do you?
3	A Quite frankly, Mr. Wright, I think if you
4	make a decision of this magnitude, I can see
5	possibilities where it might have a continuing impact
6	that may ultimately lead to broader discussions than
7	just a single power plant. And one of those it's
8	not outside the realm of possibility that retail
9	restructuring could be a part of that discussion.
10	Q Will you agree with me that there are a
11	number of states
12	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Wright, if I could
13	ask, since it looks like we're going to go long
14	anyway, let me ask you a question. I was trying to
15	hold my tongue. The Chairman warned me, but hopefully
16	she'll let me ask this question. How does this lead
17	to retail competition?
18	Let's say we approve this project and we
19	approve a few more like it, how does this lead to
20	retail competition?
21	WITNESS DOLAN: Let me try to restate what I
22	tried to say.
23	I think there are a lot of issues here. I
24	guess I I don't want to mischaracterize that it
25	would necessarily lead to retail competition. I think

what we've established in this hearing is that there are a number of these issues that are going to impact certainly the way we do retail electric service in Florida today. I think that's really more my concern as to how this decision might impact the retail business in Florida.

I don't -- there is some possibility,

Commissioner Garcia, that it could push us all the way

there. I would view that as probably a low

probability.

certain that the laws of this state and the federal law does not require us to do either and I go farther, I'm pretty certain that this Commission as a whole is not in favor of retail competition. So, I mean, if you want us to take that leap, I think it's quite a leap, though.

withess dollar: I think my concern would be more the interrelationships of this particular issue on our current retail system, not necessarily that it would lead to open retail competition. I think that's fair.

Q (By Mr. Wright) And you will agree, will you not, Mr. Dolan, that there are a number of states where merchant plants are allowed that do not have

retail competition? Yes. 2 You mentioned the need for us, perhaps, to 3 define what we mean by merchant plant. Will you give 4 us a working definition of merchant plant, please, for 5 the purposes of our continued discussion? 6 7 I'd be happy to. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: While you're thinking 8 about that, we're going to take a short recess, about 9 five minutes. And during that time, Mr. Wright, if 10 you could -- we're trying to determine if it makes 11 more sense to take Steinmeier up because he's flying 12 back and forth, it may disrupt this witness, but it 13 may be a useful exercise. So, if you could also talk to the other attorneys as to order and how we can go 15 about at least wrapping up one of the witnesses today, 16 and preferably the one flying back and forth. 17 MR. WRIGHT: Certainly. 18 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Madam Chairman, it's 19 probably clear that we will not take up the Motion to 20 Dismiss, so maybe that will let some people go also. 21 22 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. (Brief recess.) 23

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:

COMMISSIONER GARCIA:

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Back on the record.

Madam Chairman, I just

1	wanted to say that my arruning to the Motion to
2	Dismiss in no way meant to ask Judge Sundberg to leave
3	our auspicious gathering here today.
4	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Noted for the
5	record.
6	Now, we need to talk about the scheduling
7	and how we're going to work through this.
8	I know, Mr. Wright, you were in a middle of
9	a question, and that's a definition of the merchant
10	plant. For the witness who has excused himself I
11	understand you're just trying to help the process
12	along is this a convenient breaking point?
13	MR. WRIGHT: Yes, ma'am. No problem at all
14	for me.
15	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And there's no
16	objection to breaking at this time and taking that
17	witness up. It will not be today. The next time that
18	we have scheduled will be next Friday at about 1:30.
19	Then you are excused until Friday at 1:30.
20	(Witness Dolan temporarily excused until
21	1:30 p.m. Friday, 12-18-98.)
22	We will now take up Mr. Steinmeier.
23	MR. BUTLER: He has been previously sworn.
24	
25	WILLIAM D. STRINGERD

was called as a witness on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company and, having been duly sworn, testified 2 3 as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. BUTLER: 5 Mr. Steinmeier, would you please state your 6 Q name and address for the record? 7 My name is William D. Steinmeier, P. O. Box 8 104595, Jefferson City, Missouri. 9 Are you the same William D. Steinmeier who 10 Q has caused prefiled testimony to be prefiled in this 11 docket? 12 Yes, I am. A 13 Do you have before you a document entitled Q 14 "Direct Testimony of William D. Steinmeier, corrected 15 16 12-4-98"? 17 I do. If I asked you the questions in that 18 prefiled testimony, would your answers be the same 20 today? Yes, they would. A 21 Do you adopt this as your testimony in this 22 Q proceeding? 23 I do. 24 A MR. BUTLER: I request that the testimony 25

1	inserted into the record as though read.
2	MR. MOYLE: Madam Chairman, I have an
3	objection.
4	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.
5	MR. MOYLE: I'd like to conduct voir dire or
6	this witness, please.
7	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead. Voir dire voir
8	dire.
9	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. MOYLE:
11	Q Mr. Steinmeier, is it your understanding
12	that you're being offered as an expert on Florida
13	regulatory policy?
14	A As an expert on state regulatory policy
15	including Florida.
16	Q Do you consider yourself an expert on
17	Florida regulatory policy?
18	A I consider myself an expert on matters
19	related to the regulation of utility companies,
20	including transitional competitive issues.
21	Q That would include Florida regulatory
22	policy?
23	A Yes, sir.
24	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And part of the purpose of your testimony,
25	as I read it, it's to address what you read to be

1	Florida's regulatory policy, correct?
2	A Yes, sir.
3	Q And your reasons why you think the joint
4	petition is inconsistent with Florida's policy?
5	A That's correct.
6	Q Before today how many times have you
7	appeared before the Florida Public Service Commission?
8	A I have filed testimony in one previous
9	docket before the Commission.
10	Q And have you ever appeared before any
11	Florida Circuit Courts or other jurisdictions in which
12	you were representing someone on Florida regulatory
13	policy?
14	A No. I've testified previously before a
15	House Committee of the state legislature.
16	Q And that was on one previous occasion?
17	A Yes, sir.
18	Q Have you ever been qualified as an expert on
19	Florida regulatory law? Has a court, or another body,
20	ever qualified you as an expert on Florida regulatory
21	law?
22	A (Simultaneous conversation.) I'm not a
23	member of the Florida Bar.
24	Q Excuse me?
25	A I'm not a member of the Florida Bar.
ļ	

1	Q Okay. And my understanding is you do not
2	have to be necessarily but I'm asking you if you
3	know have you ever been qualified as an expert?
4	That's your lawyer, I'm sure you know, in terms of the
5	Court designates someone an expert. Have you ever
6	been designated by any Florida body as an expert on
7	Florida regulatory law?
8	A No, sir.
9	Q And you said you're not a member of the
LO	Florida Bar?
.1	A That's correct.
L2	Q Have you ever been admitted to practice in
L3	Florida on a pro hac vici basis?
L4	A No, sir.
.5	Q Do you know what section of the Florida
۱6	Statutes contain the Power Plant Siting Act?
ا 7	A 403.519.
18	Q When was the first time you read that?
L9	A I don't recall.
20	Q Was it within the last six months?
21	A In all likelihood.
22	Q And at your depo you testified you weren't
23	familiar with the Commission's bidding rule; isn't
24	that correct?

I've indicated I was not intimately familiar

1	with it. I was generally familiar with it.
2	Q But at your depo, you couldn't mention its
3	fundamental elements, could you? I can refer you to
4	your depo if you need to.
5	A I could not recite them, no, sir.
6	Q A couple of questions about Florida
7	regulatory policy. Do you know what steps the
8	Commission must go through, what the process it must
9	go through to adopt policy?
10	A Not specifically, no.
11	Q Have you ever been asked to formally provide
12	an opinion on Florida regulatory policy before this
13	case?
14	A To render an opinion on Florida regulatory
15	policy
16	Q Prior to this case?
17	A to whom?
18	Q I'm sorry, I didn't get your answer.
19	A To whom?
20	Q To the Florida Public Service Commission or
21	a court in Florida?
22	A As I say, I have previously filed testimony
23	in one other docket in Florida.
24	Q Okay.
25	MR. MOYLE: Madam Chairman, in terms of

conducting a voir dire on the witness and reviewing the Florida Evidence Code, I think he's -- in his prefiled testimony he's admitted he's here to provide testimony on Florida's regulatory scheme. He has never represented anyone with respect to Florida's regulatory scheme. His testimony is he believes he just read the Florida Power Plant Siting Act within the last six months. I would submit to you that the issue he is here to talk about with respect to Florida's regulatory scheme is something within your province to decide. I mean, that's kind of why we're here. And that, you know, this gentlemen's testimony, while I do recognize that he has experience in Missouri, and has served probably that state well, I don't think it's appropriate for him to be admitted as an expert in this proceeding; to come down to Florida and testify as an expert on Florida's regulatory policy. Analogous would be for you in ten years when you leave the Commission to go to Missouri and pick up the statute, read it in preparation for a case and then hold yourself out as an expert on Missouri's regulatory policy, having never practiced before the Missouri Commission, Missouri courts. I think it's inappropriate to admit the

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I think it's inappropriate to admit the testimony. This body is surely competent to make its

own decision and judgment on these issues. You have excellent counsel at the Staff level and what not.

And that is a test that's cited in Jersey Insurance Company which is at 209 So.2d 475, that the body, if it's competent to make it own decision, it does not need the expert testimony.

I would submit surely that this body has expertise in the area of Florida regulatory policy. I don't believe he's demonstrated any special experience or knowledge which would indicate that this type of testimony is warranted, and for those reasons I would move that his testimony not be allowed.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: Madam Chairman, last week discussing it, I drew a distinction between what can be and should be Florida law and policy, and we agreed that Mr. Steinmeier properly should testify what it should be. I think his experience outside of the state of Florida is exactly why we have him here testifying today. As his prefiled testimony indicates, he's a past president of NARUC and has served on the executive electricity committees of it. As his deposition reflects, he has testified in several other jurisdictions throughout the country. Because of his experience in Missouri, he has a great

deal of background on how these types of issues that are before you today interact with the issues of utilities -- regulated utilities, their duty to serve, et cetera. And I think that his expertise from that perspective is exactly the sort of specialized knowledge that a witness can properly bring before you to assist you in understanding evidence or determining a fact in issue, the test in Section 90.702 of the Florida Evidence Code for when testimony by an expert is proper.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Anything final?

MR. MOYLE: Just a couple of points.

Mr. Butler talked of a factual issue. I'm not so sure

I understand the factual issue that he's providing

testimony for. It sounds like it's more policy

issues. I don't think that's the appropriate test.

The other thing is, in his testimony that he has filed he specifically states, and I quote, "I will address the Joint Petition from the perspective of state regulatory policy, and particularly what I read to be Florida's regulatory policy." And it's that statement with respect to him coming in and providing expert testimony in Florida's regulatory policy which I object to. I don't think it's warranted or needed.

And in light of how the proceedings are

going with respect to time, I don't know that it will help the Commission in any way make the legal judgment, in effect, that it has to make in interpreting Florida's regulatory policy.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Madam Chairman.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a question,

Mr. Moyle.

Mr. Moyle, I'm trying to understand the basis of your argument. If I understand it, would your argument pertain to Ms. Hesse's testimony as well, and her testimony should not have been allowed?

MR. MOYLE: Ms. Hesse, as I recall, testified about the number of policy issues with respect to merchant plants and how they were being absorbed into the market. I think she talked about the issue on a national basis.

Mr. Dolan got up here. He said he's a policy person. He talked about it from Florida Power's perspective. You know, again, I read this testimony to be offered largely -- he's a lawyer. He served on the -- as a lawyer and as the Commissioner in Missouri, but the plain words in his filed testimony indicate that he's here to provide you what he reads to be Florida's regulatory policy. Now he

picked up the statute six months ago and read it. Now he's here being clothed possibly with expert status to tell you about Florida's regulatory policy. I don't think it's appropriate.

I think you all are the ones that set, interpret and develop Florida's regulatory policy, and, you know, he doesn't -- when he was deposed, didn't have information about the bidding rule. You know, all of us who practice in this area know about the bidding rule. I think that's prima facia evidence that he is not an expert in Florida regulatory policy and his testimony shouldn't be admitted.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Wasn't Ms. Hesse asked the same question? She had no knowledge --

MR. WRIGHT: Commissioner Deason, my belief is that Ms. Hesse's testimony was offered as general regulatory policy and federal regulatory policy and fundamental purposes of state and federal regulatory policy. I don't think she said "I'm here to tell you about how I read Florida regulatory policy."

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm going to allow the witness to testify. I don't think it's been proffered, but at the appropriate time I'll allow it to be inserted into the record as though stated. I do believe that given his background and experience he

does have an expertise as to state regulatory policy.

And the way that his testimony is couched in terms of policy, I think it's appropriate for him to testify on the topics to which he has submitted testimony.

MR. MOYLE: Just so the record is clear in this respect, is that related to general regulatory policy? Are you also ruling that he can specifically testify as an expert on Florida regulatory policy?

testify as an expert on everything that he testified to with this particular document. To the extent he talks about -- as he talks about regulatory policy, to the extent that he makes analogies and provides policy perspectives on Florida and Florida law, I will allow that also.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I had requested it be inserted in the record as though read before the objection.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The objection is noted, but I'm going to allow it to be inserted into the record as though read.

1.3

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM D. STEINMEIER

DOCKET NO. 981042-EM

corrected 12/4/98

- 1 Q. Please state your name and address.
- 2 I am William D. Steinmeier. My business address is P.O. Box Α.
- 3 104595, Jefferson City, Missouri 65110-4595.

4

- 5 Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
- I am an attorney and a consultant on issues related to public utility 6 Α.
- 7 regulation. My practice is incorporated in the State of Missouri as
- 8 William D. Steinmeier, Professional Corporation (P.C.)

- 10 Please outline your educational qualifications and experience. Q.
- 11 Α. I hold a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from Wheaton
- 12 College, Wheaton, Illinois (1972), and a Juris Doctor from the School
- 13 of Law of the University of Missouri-Columbia (1975). I served as a
- 14 Hearing Examiner for the Public Service Commission of Missouri from
- 15 1980 to 1984, and as Chairman of the Missouri PSC from 1984 to
- 16 1992. While a member of the Commission, I was active in the
- 17 National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC).

I am a past president of NARUC and also served on the Executive and Electricity Committees. NARUC is the national organization of regulators of utility services. In 1992, I entered the private practice of law and consulting on issues related to the regulation of investorowned utilities.

Α.

Q. What is the purpose of your direct testimony?

I am appearing on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company (FPL). FPL opposes the Joint Petition of the Utilities Commission, City of New Smyrna Beach, Florida (UCNSB) and Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Company Ltd., L.L.P. (Duke). The purpose of my testimony is to provide my perspective, based upon my experience as a state regulator and my knowledge of the utility industry, on the Joint Petition in this case. I will address the Joint Petition from the perspective of state regulatory policy, and particularly, what I read to be Florida's regulatory policy. I will discuss how the Joint Petition is inconsistent with Florida policy in that it does not provide sufficient information for this Commission to make the findings required of it by the Power Plant Siting Act. I will also address how granting a determination of need for this project raises serious concerns for FPL in carrying out its obligations to serve its customers.

Q. Please summarize your direct testimony.

A. My testimony reviews what I believe the Florida Electrical Power Plant

Siting Act (PPSA), enacted by the Florida Legislature, requires of the

Commission. For ease of reference, when I speak of the PPSA, I am including Section 403.519, Florida Statutes as part of the Act. I believe that the Commission should not grant an affirmative decision on need for the Duke/NSB project.

Beyond the obvious failure of Duke New Smyrna to meet the standards set by the PPSA, I believe that the proposed Duke/NSB plant creates very real concerns for FPL in meeting its obligation to plan, finance and construct resources to meet its obligation to serve. I also raise several other public policy issues which I believe should be of concern to this Commission, including the potential for uneconomic duplication of facilities, and possible negative rate impacts on utility customers.

A.

Q. What is your understanding of what the Joint Petition seeks in this case?

The Joint Petition of Duke and UCNSB in this case asks the Commission for an affirmative "need determination" under Section 403.519 for Duke's New Smyrna Beach Project, a proposed new power plant which would have approximately 500 MW of capacity. The Joint Petition does not allege that the plant is required to meet the needs of any Florida utility for

maintaining system reliability and integrity, or for assuring adequate electricity at a reasonable cost. The Joint Petition does not allege that the facility is the least cost alternative available for the utility with need for capacity. Instead the Joint Petition alleges that "the Project is consistent with Peninsular Florida's needs for generating capacity to maintain system reliability and integrity," that "the Project is consistent with Peninsular Florida's need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost." and that "the Project will be a cost-effective power supply resource for Peninsular Florida." "Peninsular Florida" is a planning convention, not a utility. Duke New Smyrna stops short of saying its plant is needed; instead, it says its project is "consistent with" some general need. Duke New Smyrna has no final purchased power contracts with any Florida utility (including, apparently, UCNSB) for the output of the proposed plant. None of the approximately 500 MW of proposed capacity is associated with any utility's obligation to provide service, except Duke's proposal to sell 30 MW of the output to UCNSB. The Joint Petition provides no information as to the extent, if any, Duke New Smyrna has sought contracts for this power beyond UCNSB.

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Do you believe that, independent of prior Commission and Supreme

Court decisions, the PPSA need determination criteria should be

utility-specific?

A. Even if the prior decisions did not exist, I believe the need determination criteria should be read as utility-specific criteria. While planning and even construction and operation of plants can be done on a combined basis. the obligation to serve customers rests with individual utilities and not with Duke New Smyrna. It is at the individual utility level that the ultimate decision to build or buy is made. Unless the Commission knows the utility or utilities which will receive a power plant's output, the price of the output or the cost of the plant, and the terms and conditions under which the output of a plant will be provided, the Commission cannot meaningfully apply the PPSA need criteria.

A.

Q. Please discuss how, as a matter of policy, the need being determined in a need determination arises from an obligation to provide service.

A wholesale provider of power, whether a qualifying facility, an independent power producer or a merchant plant, has no statutory obligation to serve. Consequently, it is my opinion that wholesale power providers cannot demonstrate need on their own. As a matter of policy, it is the obligation to serve which gives rise to a demonstrable need for a power plant.

Q. Please explain why it is important that an entity seeking a need

determination for a plant which will make wholesale sales first have a contract with a purchasing utility.

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A.

Regardless of whether the Commission or the Supreme Court previously had found that an entity seeking to build a power plant to make wholesale sales to a utility must have an executed purchased power contract to initiate a need determination, I think the need determination criteria necessitate such a contract. Without a contract, a wholesale provider of power cannot identify the utility or utilities to which it will sell. Without a contract which addresses the amount and availability of capacity and other terms and conditions affecting performance, the impact of a wholesale provider's plant on "electric system reliability and integrity" cannot be demonstrated. Without a contract identifying the utility to which a wholesale provider will provide power and the price at which the power will be sold, a wholesale provider cannot demonstrate that its plant is needed for "adequate electricity at a reasonable cost;" or that its "proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available;" or that there are no "conservation measures taken or reasonably available" to mitigate the need for its plant. Therefore, without a contract that identifies the purchasing utility, the price of the power to the purchasing utility, and the other terms and conditions which affect cost-effectiveness and reliability, a wholesale provider cannot provide sufficient information for the Commission to make an affirmative determination of need.

Q.	It has been suggested that the Commission and Supreme Court
	decisions concerning utility-specific need determinations all
	involved cogeneration and entities that desired to sell to specific
	utilities and perhaps are not applicable to a merchant plant that has
	not identified the utilities to which it intends to sell. What is your
	reaction?

A. I have two reactions.

First, it is not just cases that suggest the Commission's need determination should be utility-specific. As I pointed out earlier, I believe that these interpretations of the PPSA would be correct even if those decisions had not been entered. The need determination criteria should be utility-specific. Utilities are the only entities with an obligation to serve, and the need examined in a need determination should be the need of a utility with such an obligation to serve. The only practical means of implementing this statutory scheme for entities that do not have an obligation to serve but desire to build a power plant to be able to sell to entities with an obligation to sell and a corresponding need is to require such entities to first have a contract or contracts for its output.

Second, I fail to see how the PPSA could properly be applied differently to different entities. More particularly in this case, I fail to see how the

Commission could reasonably find that the PPSA's need criteria are utility- specific when applied to utilities, cogenerators and non-utility generators but are not necessarily utility-specific when applied to a merchant plant.

In this case, Duke New Smyrna neither identifies the purchasing utility nor communicates the terms and conditions necessary to apply the need determination criteria.

A.

Q. Does the Duke/NSB project meet the utility-specific standard of the PPSA?

No. While 30 MW of a roughly 500 MW unit have been identified to meet the needs of the City of New Smyrna Beach, more than 90% of the unit's output may be available but is not committed to address "Peninsular Florida's projected power supply needs." (Duke/UCNSB Joint Petition for Determination of Need, page 2). I think it would be difficult for anyone to argue that the primary need for the unit is the City of New Smyrna Beach. In fact, Commission approval under the PPSA would not be required if Duke was proposing to build only a 30 MW power plant. I do not believe that this Joint Petition meets the intent of the PPSA in balancing the need for the facility with the environmental impact resulting from the construction and operation of the facility. Beyond this obvious imbalance,

it appears to me that the Commission would be hard-pressed to make any findings regarding the specific requirements of the PPSA.

I have already discussed how the PPSA's need for power determination should be utility-specific. How, then, is the Commission to assess the need for this project? Only 30 MW address a specific utility need. The remainder is to be sent out to peninsular Florida, and possibly beyond, without contract or firm commitment from any Florida utility. No utility could rely on the power to meet its need without a contract. Therefore, it would be inconsistent to find that there is a "need" for 470 MW or more of this plant by somehow "assigning" that capacity to any specific utility's need without a contract.

The second issue for the Commission under the PPSA is the "need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost." I have already addressed the "need" portion of this standard and shown that it cannot be addressed by this project. The "reasonable cost" cannot be addressed, either. We don't know to whom the project will sell its power, for how long, or at what price. We just have an assertion by the Applicants that utilities will only buy when it is reasonable to do so. I would suggest to the Commission that this vague assertion is not sufficient to justify the utilization of scarce land, air and water resources for a power plant. This assertion would, in

1		fact, be true of any power plant, making all proposals indistinguishable
2		from the Commission's perspective.
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4		The next issue the Commission must address is whether the proposed
5		plant is the most cost-effective alternative available. The immediate
6		question is, "alternative to meet what need?" The most cost-effective
7		technology does not necessarily equate to the most cost-effective
8		alternative to meet a specific utility's need. Duke plans to build a
9		combined cycle plant. FPL and other utilities already have combined
10		cycle plants in their ten year plans. Duke/NSB has not presented a total
11		cost or proposed price which can even be used to compare to various
12		utility projects. I fail to see how the Commission can find the Duke/NSE
13		project to be "the most cost-effective alternative available" under the
14		PPSA.
15		
16		The conservation issue obviously has the same problem as the others
17		Without identifying the purchasing utility or utilities, no assessment car
18		be made of whether there are "conservation measures taken o
19		reasonably available" which mitigate the need for the plant.
20		
21	Q.	Are there other matters within the Commission's jurisdiction about
22		which the Commission should be concerned regarding this need

Yes. Under the PPSA the Commission is authorized to consider in need determinations not only the criteria Duke New Smyrna has failed to meet, but also other matters within its jurisdiction which it deems relevant. There are a number of matters within the Commission's jurisdiction that could be impacted by this determination of need. A positive determination could adversely affect FPL's and other Peninsular Florida utilities' ability to meet their service obligations. It could affect those utilities' subsequent determination of need proceedings. It could affect their ability to plan for and meet system needs. It could affect the recoverability of their past and future investments. It could lead to the uneconomic duplication of facilities to meet need. It could adversely affect the customers of Florida utilities. All of these matters are properly within the Commission's jurisdiction and should be considered in this proceeding.

A.

A.

Q. How would a grant of the Joint Petition affect subsequent determinations of need by the Commission for utilities petitioning to meet their own needs?

It would put the utilities in a very difficult situation. On the one hand, the utility cannot evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the project versus their own plan. Without a contract with terms and conditions, how can the

utility evaluate this option? On the other hand, it would seem almost certain that the petitioners would appear before the Commission making the case that the utility should buy from them. This clearly puts the utility in a "Catch-22," where it does not have the information it needs about the Duke plant to plan for it, but it must do so anyway in order to fulfill its obligation to serve.

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Another problem utilities will face in subsequent need determination proceedings will be how to address the findings of fact the Commission is being asked to make in this case. If the Commission finds that the Duke New Smyrna plant is needed for electric system reliability and for adequate electricity at reasonable cost for Peninsular Florida, that the plant is the most cost-effective alternative to meet Peninsular Florida's need, and that there are no conservation measures taken or reasonably available to mitigate the need for the plant, any Peninsular Florida utility seeking a subsequent determination of need will be faced with findings that the Duke plant meets their needs and is the most cost-effective alternative available to them. This may particularly be true of utilities which participated in this proceeding, even though the relative costeffectiveness of the utilities' projects would not have been vigorously tested in this case. It seems likely that Duke will argue that the Commission has already addressed the issue and made findings which make Duke the preferred alternative, even though it is apparent that no

utility-specific determination of need is being sought or being made in this case.

Either the findings in this case will be binding and controlling on Peninsular Florida utilities or this case will be a purely academic exercise as to a fictional entity called Peninsular Florida. If the findings are to be binding on Peninsular Florida utilities, then the affected utilities should be given notice and their specific needs should be tried, not a more general collective need for a larger geographic area. If the findings are not to be binding and may be disregarded, then what purpose will this case have served? I believe that if Duke is successful in this proceeding, Duke is likely to use the Commission's findings in this case in subsequent need determination proceedings filed by utilities. This could frustrate the ability of Florida utilities to proceed under the PPSA to meet their individual needs.

- Q. How would granting a determination of need as requested by Duke/New Smyrna affect the obligation of electric utilities to plan for and meet the need for reasonably sufficient, adequate and efficient service?
- 21 A. Utilities would still have that obligation. That is part of the "Catch-22" 22 discussed above. Utilities will still be required to plan to meet their

obligation to serve. They will be required to factor the merchant plant into their plans without knowing if this power will be available, or when it will be available, or at what price, or what the impact of this power will be on the utility's transmission system. The utility must plan and build to meet its obligation to serve. The result is destined to be duplication of facilities.

Q.

A.

How would granting the Joint Petition affect the recoverability of past and future utility investments?

Granting the Joint Petition in this case would create a risk that past and future utility investments made to provide service may not be recovered. This could increase the overall cost of providing electric service and impair future service reliability. In fact, the argument that the "merchant" plant is being built at Duke's total risk and that so-called "captive customers" would be held harmless is faulty. Who is responsible for the costs of utility facilities that become underutilized because of "merchant" plants? If the answer is utility customers, then they are not "held harmless." If utility stockholders are responsible for bearing these costs, then the utility's cost of capital will reflect that risk, which, in the long-run, would impact their customers.

Another misconception that exists on this issue is that, because utility plants are "rate based," utility customers bear all of the risks. This simply

is not true. Utilities are not guaranteed cost recovery. Rather, the Commission sets rates which are designed to provide the utility a reasonable opportunity to recover its prudently incurred costs, as determined by the Commission. Many factors, including regulatory decisions, the economy in the service area and the weather, affect a utility's ability to actually recover its costs and earn a return. A key point to remember here is that utilities cannot change their rates without the approval of the Commission. A wholesale merchant plant that has market-based rates can charge whatever the market will bear and is accountable only to its stockholders.

Duke's suggestion that they will bear all the risk, even if it were true, misses the point. Operating and market risk associated with a power plant is not a criteria under the need statute. Under the PPSA, the proper point of focus is whether there is a utility that needs the power to be provided by the power plant. If there is a need for the power and Duke New Smyrna contracts to meet it, then the concept of risk has little meaning. Recovery will be from the same utility ratepayers who would pay for the same plant built by the utility, and they would face similar performance and operation risks. The real concern under the PPSA is whether there is a need for the power which justifies the environmental impact a plant will certainly have. If there is a risk properly considered in

this proceeding, it is the risk that Florida may devote environmental resources for a power plant which has not been shown to be needed to meet a Florida utility-specific need. Duke's discussion of "risk" distracts from the proper focus of this proceeding.

Q. If the Commission did not interpret the statutory need criteria as "utility and unit specific," how would the Commission maintain grid reliability and avoid uneconomic duplication of facilities in need determination proceedings?

It simply could not. Anyone who feels that they can build, and sell power from, a "merchant" plant will do so. The result will be duplication of facilities, the consumption of limited natural resources and the added costs of excess utility generating capacity. The lack of information about whether or when this power will be available, and where it will be delivered, could also make it more difficult to maintain the reliability of the grid. That is the reason it is so important that Section 403.502 of the PPSA be interpreted by this Commission to require the "need" to be "utility and unit specific." That interpretation would avoid the scenario discussed here and its negative ramifications.

Q. When FPL makes an off-system sale, do its shareholders receive the benefit of the revenue from that transaction?

A. No. When FPL makes an off-system sale of power (to a municipal utility, for example), most or all of the gain on that sale is returned to FPL's customers through the Fuel Adjustment Clause or the Capacity Clause ("Clauses"). However, it should be noted that when Duke/NSB makes a sale from its proposed power plant, the gain from that sale would go to Duke shareholders. Thus, not all Florida ratepayers would necessarily "benefit" from Duke's power sales, and some would lose the benefit of gains that would otherwise flow through to them through the Clauses.

Α.

Q. How would granting the Joint Petition affect utility customers?

As just indicated, utility customers could experience direct rate impacts, in addition to long-term concerns about the ability of utilities to plan accurately to meet future needs, increased risk of utility investments and the potential for uneconomic duplication of facilities. Customers of utilities which lose off-system sales would be harmed, because they will no longer receive the benefits of those sales through the Clauses. Reductions in wholesale sales by utilities may also result in changes in wholesale-retail allocations of costs and rate base, resulting in higher rates for the utility's customers.

Q.

If Duke New Smyrna were allowed to proceed in a need determination proceeding by basing its case on Peninsular Florida needs, how would this compare to the showings currently required of Florida utilities,

qualifying facilities and non-utility generators?

It would establish a less demanding standard for Duke New Smyrna than for any other entity seeking a determination of need. If Duke New Smyrna were allowed to proceed based not on a utility-specific showing but on Peninsular Florida showings, then Duke New Smyrna would be held to a less demanding standard for no apparently sound reason. Such an inequitable application of the PPSA would raise fundamental questions of fairness. It seems clear to me that the PPSA should be applied to all applicants in the same fashion. Duke New Smyrna should not be held to a less demanding standard. If it is, then the Commission should rethink the standard applied to all other applicants as well. However, I believe the better approach is to hold Duke New Smyrna to the same utility- specific standards required of other applicants.

A.

Α.

Q. Why do you find different applications of the PPSA to different types of applicants objectionable?

Inconsistency in application of the resource planning requirements may raise legal objections, but it is also objectionable from a policy perspective. Florida real estate, air and water resources are finite. It seems clear that the policy of the State of Florida is that, before Florida resources are committed to construction and operation of a new power plant, the developer should have to show that the generation from that plant is committed to meeting Florida's

specific and growing needs for generation, that its proposed capacity addition is the most cost-effective alternative available, and that it considered conservation measures that might mitigate the need for the proposed plant. FPL and other utilities which have an obligation to serve will be required to address all of those issues before they will be authorized to build new generation. As a matter of policy, it is not clear to me why those issues are any less important in relation to a "merchant" plant than a "utility" plant.

Q.

Α.

Do you agree with Ms. Hesse that the basic purpose of utility regulation is "to promote competitive and efficient resource allocations?"

No. In my opinion, the overall purpose of utility regulation in Florida is to assure the provision of adequate, reliable and efficient utility service at just and reasonable rates, and to provide utility shareholders a reasonable opportunity to earn a fair return on their investment in the facilities necessary to meet the utility's obligation to serve. The FPSC is also charged with assuring the avoidance of uneconomic duplication of generation, transmission and distribution facilities. The specific purpose of the PPSA is to achieve the right balance between the need for new power plants and the use of the limited natural resources of the State. To that end, the PPSA requires the FPSC to make a utility-specific determination of need before siting any new power plant, and requires the FPSC to consider several statutory factors (discussed earlier in my testimony) in making that need

determination.

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Q. Do you agree with Ms. Hesse that utility regulation is intended to serveas a "surrogate for competition"?

Yes. I have often said so myself. However, it does not logically follow that the regulatory system must authorize "numerous sellers" in order to be that "surrogate for competition." (Hesse Direct Testimony at p. 21.) By definition. a "surrogate for competition" is a "substitute for" competition, which is different from "being" a system of competition. A more accurate statement is Ms. Hesse's suggestion that a goal of utility regulation is "to attempt to come as close as possible, in a constrained or structurally imperfect market. to the outcome that would be achieved in a competitive market." The achievement of an outcome that conserves resources, avoids uneconomic duplication of facilities and assures adequate and reliable electricity at just and reasonable rates accomplishes that goal. That is the goal of the Florida regulatory process, including the FPSC's need determination under the PPSA. It should also be observed that neither regulation nor competition is a perfect system. Ms. Hesse herself admits that it cannot be concluded "that an 'optimal' outcome would be attained" from siting "merchant" plants in Florida. (Hesse Direct Testimony, p. 19.)

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Finally, it must be recognized that public policy is seldom a matter of "pure"

economic theory. Economics is not physical science. It is not an immutable law of nature, nor the source of all human values. Regulatory policy must, and does, look beyond the theoretical merits of competitive markets to broader human and practical issues. These issues include the public need for adequate and reliable power to support everyday life and commerce in Florida in 1998 and beyond, and the need to protect finite and valuable resources, including land use.

Q.

A.

Do you agree with Ms. Hesse that, "for the past 20 years, federal energy policy has favored and encouraged competition in the wholesale generation and supply of electricity in the United States"?

No. In my opinion, the purpose of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) was not to promote competition in the supply of bulk electricity, but rather to squeeze every possible drop of energy out of domestic resources in order to achieve what President Carter called, "Energy Independence." We were trying to decrease our reliance on foreign oil in the wake of national energy crises precipitated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) oil embargo in 1973 and the political revolution in Iran in 1978-1979, which had sent energy prices soaring. While Ms. Hesse, as chair of the FERC in the late 1980's, began actively promoting competition in the wholesale bulk power electric market, national policy has only done so since the National Energy Policy Act of 1992.

A.

Q. Does the potential interest of the FMPA in capacity from Duke/NSBdemonstrate utility-specific need?

No. At least 90% of the capacity from Duke/NSB is not under contract and cannot be tied to any specific utility need for power. Even the Florida Municipal Power Agency, which supports the Joint Petition, will only commit to being willing to "entertain discussions" with Duke about serving a portion of its needs. Mr. L'Engle says in his testimony that, "[s]ubject, of course, to meeting FMPA's pricing and operational criteria, . . . the New Smyrna Beach Power Project may be a facility that FMPA would be interested in purchasing capacity and energy from." (Emphasis added). There are still at least 450 to 484 MW of this plant that are totally divorced from any utility-specific need in Florida. In my opinion, the Commission must ask whether it is wise to build 500 or more MW of capacity for every 30 MW of alleged, utility-specific need.

Α.

Q. Would you please summarize your testimony?

The Commission's determination of need for siting a new power plant under the PPSA should be utility-specific. Since an entity such as Duke has no obligation to serve and no need of its own, in my opinion Duke could demonstrate a utility-specific need only if it had a contract with a specific utility with a need for power. Since more than 90% of the capacity of the

proposed Duke/NSB plant is not under contract to any Florida utility, this Joint Petition should not be granted. In addition, the other requirements of the PPSA cannot be met by the Joint Application. It would be impossible in this case to meaningfully fulfill the requirements of the PPSA to consider how this proposed plant would relate to system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, whether the plant is the most cost-effective, or conservation measures. These issues are no less important regarding a "merchant" power plant than for a utility plant in terms of the PPSA's intent of balancing the need for the facility with the broad interests of the public. Duke is essentially asking the FPSC to waive what I understand to be the requirements of the PPSA for purposes of approving its proposed project. In my opinion, a grant of this Joint Petition would be a grave mistake as a matter of policy, as it would essentially circumvent the PPSA.

Beyond the obvious failure to meet the standards set by the PPSA, I believe that the proposed Duke/NSB plant creates very real concerns for FPL in meeting its obligation to plan, finance and construct resources to meet its obligation to serve, including the "Catch-22" that utilities would be left having to include the "merchant" plant in their planning process without knowing if this power will be available, or when it will be available, or at what price, or what the impact of this power will be on the utility's transmission system. There are several additional public policy issues which I believe should be

- of concern to this Commission. These include the potential for underutilized utility investments and uneconomic duplication of facilities, and possible negative rate impacts on utility customers.
- 4 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 5 A. Yes, it does.

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BY MR. BUTLER:

Q Mr. Steinmeier, will you please summarize your testimony?

A Yes, I will.

Madam Chairman, Commissioners, I believe that granting the Joint Petition in this case would be a mistake. I say so for several reasons.

First, under the Florida Power Plant Siting policies, before any new generating plant can be constructed in Florida, 75 megawatts or larger, this Commission must determine that there is, in fact, a need for that plant for reliability purposes. Having been shown a need for reliability purposes, this Commission must also determine that the proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available for meeting that reliability need. In my opinion, for that need determination to be meaningful, it needs to be made on a utility-specific basis.

In other words, I believe the Commission should not --

commissioner GARCIA: Mr. Steinmeier, before you -- what was your second point? You said first, there is a need for reliability purposes. And then the second one?

WITNESS STEINMEIER: It is the most

cost-effective alternative.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you. I'm sorry for interrupting you. Go ahead.

WITNESS STEINMEIER: It's quite all right.

In other words, I believe the Commission should not make a determination that a plant is needed unless and until there is utility-specific need for the plant to provide system reliability and integrity. Until it has been shown that the plant will provide reliable electricity to a specific utility at a reasonable cost, and until it has been determined that the plant represents the most cost-effective alternative to a specific utility. Otherwise, I don't see how the Commission can evaluate or quantify the need for a new generating plant.

Now, in this case only about 6% of the output of the plant is even under contract to any Florida utility. And Duke apparently has made no contractual commitments as to the rest. There seems to be no way for the Commission to make utility-specific findings for a plant where 94% of the output is uncommitted, or not under contract to any Florida utility.

I would also observe that there is no assurance that anything more than 30 megawatts of the

output of this plant will even be sold in Florida or at what price. The information Duke has provide I think falls well short of what the Commission must have to make a determination of need for this plant by any Florida utility.

(Transcript continues in Volume 12.)

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