1		BEFORE THE
2	FLORII	DA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3		DOCKET NO. 110009-EI
4	In the Matter of:	
5	NUCLEAR COST RECO	VERY CLAUSE.
6		/
7	PROCEEDINGS:	SPECIAL AGENDA
8	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ
9		
10		COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISE COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
11	DATE:	Monday, October 24, 2011
12		
13	TIME:	Commenced at 9:30 a.m. Concluded at 12:19 p.m.
14	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
15		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Good morning, everyone. the record show it is November 24th -- I'm sorry --October 24th. We have a Special Agenda today. It's Docket Number 110009, the Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause.

I'm glad you're all here, all here safely. think we're going to have a fantastic day today. So we'll get started. If you'd like to join me for the invocation and pledge, please stand.

(Invocation and pledge.)

All right. My understanding, this is going to be quick and simple.

So, Mark, I believe that you have the helm, and you're going to take us through this.

Commissioners, I believe we're going to go through this one issue at a time. We may get to the point where we can skip a couple, but that's probably the easiest way to go, unless somebody else has got any other suggestions.

Mark.

MR. LAUX: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Commissioners.

I'll start again. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Mark Laux with Commission Staff.

Today Staff is presenting its recommendation in Docket Number 110009, the Nuclear Cost Recovery proceeding. This docket consists of the petitions filed by Florida Power & Light and Progress Energy.

FPL's petition included cost recovery requests related to the uprates at existing nuclear plants at the Turkey Point and St. Lucie site, as well as proposed new generation at the Turkey Point site. These requests are addressed in Issues 1 through 19.

Progress Energy's petition included cost recovery related to their -- operate at the Crystal River site, as well as proposed new generation at the Levy site. These requests are addressed in Issues 20 through 37.

Staff notes that concerns on the Crystal River uprate project became the subject of certain motions and a stipulation. The Commission addressed these motions and stipulation at hearing. Given these actions, only issues concerning the Levy site remain to be resolved today.

A number of Staff are here today to aid you in your discussions. Mr. Young will deal with legal concerns found in Issues 2, 15B and C; Mr. Garl and Ellis on feasibility Issues 3, 10, 20, and related Issues 3A, 4, 5, 21, and 22; Mr. Dowds on Issue 15A;

Mr. Breman and myself, we get all the remaining issues.

On Friday, October 21st, each of your offices should have received a memo from Staff that identified certain typographical errors that are found in Staff's recommendation. At your pleasure, Staff can address this errata now or as each one of the issues are presented.

Staff would further note that this is a posthearing decision and is limited to participation -- participation is limited by Commissioners and the Staff. We're prepared to go issue by issue or in any other manner in which you choose.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's go ahead and make those modifications, those changes that you had that I believe -- I don't know if most Commissioners got that e-mail. Let's go ahead and do those and put those on the record, and then go back to the beginning.

MR. LAUX: Yes, sir.

Commissioners, the first change is found on page 17 in Issue 3. If you look at the last paragraph on that page, the third sentence down that starts with \$0.1 billion, you'll find the numbers 12.9 billion and 18.8 billion. Those numbers should be changed to -- the 12.9 should be changed to 12.8; the 18.8 should be changed to 18.7.

If you turn to page 21, the last paragraph, the third sentence that starts with "estimated 2011," in front of the dollar amount 8,112,681, insert the word "negative." Did I go on the wrong page? I'm sorry.

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On page 21 -- I flipped the wrong page on my thing here. In the first full paragraph on that page, the very last sentence, the same 12.9 billion and 8.8 billion should be changed to 12.8 billion and 18.7 billion.

Also on the chart up there, Figure 3.3, to the very far end you will find the numbers 8,678 and 4,910. Those numbers should be changed to 8,679 and 4,907.

On page 28 in the recommendation section, the second line of that, you will see the numbers

8.8 billion -- well, on the first line you will see the number 12.9 billion, and on the second line you will see

8.8 billion. The same changes to those. The 12.9 should be 12.8. The 18.8 should become 18.7.

And as I was trying to hurry us along on page 41 again, last paragraph, third sentence, insert the word "negative" in front of the number 812,681.

On page 76, recommendation section, second paragraph, third sentence, you will see a jurisdictional number of 7,061,419. That number should be changed to 7,176,395. Oh, I'm sorry. I did read the -- I read to

you the system number. The jurisdictional number should 1 be changed from 7,061,419 to 7,067,402. 2 On page 80, under the conclusions section, the 3 second paragraph, the same change should be made. Once 4 again, the jurisdictional number goes from 7,061,419 to 5 7,067,402. 6 And finally, on page 83, first full paragraph, 7 or first paragraph, fourth line, you'll find the number 8 12,701,007. That should be changed to 12,706,916. 9 10 Thank you. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Who's got Number 1? 11 MR. BREMAN: Commissioners, Issue 1 is should 12 FPL be disallowed recovery of any of its rate case type 13 expenses. The Staff recommendation is no. 14 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Actually, Commissioners, 15 Issues 1 through 5, are there any questions of those 16 first five issues? 17 Yes? Which issue? 18 COMMISSIONER BROWN: 2. 19 20 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Issue 2. Let's go with Issue 2. 21 MR. YOUNG: Good morning, Commissioners. 22 23 Keino Young, legal Staff. 24 Issue 2 is do the FPL activities through 2010 25 related to the Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 qualify as the siting, design, licensing, and construction of the nuclear power plant as contemplated by Section 366.93, Florida Statutes?

Staff recommends that the Commission find that FPL's activities related to the Turkey Point 6 and 7 qualify as siting, design, licensing, and construction of the nuclear power plant as contemplated by Section 366.93, Florida Statutes, because these activities satisfy the statutory definition of preconstruction costs.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Young, we discussed this in our briefing regarding whether the statute or the rule or PSC-11 order -- sorry -- Order PSC-11-0095, whether it specifically calls for intent. Can you elaborate on that?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, ma'am. The statute -- the order which interprets the statute and the rule stated that the company -- as long as the utility is, as long as the utility demonstrates the intent to build the nuclear power plant, then they are -- they should -- they satisfied -- they could -- and actually be -- excuse me -- and engaging in, as stated in the statute, the siting, licensing, designing, construction -- or

construction, they meet the intent requirement of the order, which interpret -- the final order, which interprets the statute and the rule. Excuse me.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: So then is it necessary

COMMISSIONER BROWN: So then is it necessary under the statute or rule that a final decision to actually construct a nuclear plant be made prior to allowing recovery?

MR. YOUNG: No.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

MR. YOUNG: But I would, I would note that per the final order, which -- per your final order, which you interpreted -- which interprets the statute and the rule, calls for intent. But, as stated, if the company is engaging in one of the activities, engaging in the siting, licensing, construction, or designing of the nuclear power plant, they meet the requirement, the intent requirement of your order.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Does any other Staff member have additional comments on that?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think part of the two questions that I had were posed. Obviously one of the biggest issues here is the whole question of intent as raised by some of the Intervenors. And I'm going to read the statute and sort

of see if my understanding is accurate of what I think it says.

366.93(6), "If the utility elects not to complete or is precluded from completing construction of the nuclear power plant, including new, expanded, or relocated electrical transmission lines or facilities necessary thereto, or of the integrated gasification combined cycle power plant, the utility shall" -- it doesn't say may; right?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir.

commissioner brise: "Shall be allowed to recover all prudent preconstruction and construction costs incurred following the Commission's issuance of a final order granting a determination of need for that power plant." I want to make sure that we, for the record, issued a determination of need on this one.

MR. YOUNG: Yes, we did issue a determination of need.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. YOUNG: For both utilities.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: For both utilities.

"Determination of need for the nuclear power plant and electrical transmission lines and facilities necessary thereto, or for the integrated gasification combined cycle power plant, the utility shall recover such costs through the capacity cost recovery clause

over a period equal to the period during which the costs

were incurred, or five years, whichever is greater. The

unrecovered balance during that period will accrue

interest at the utility's weighted average cost of

capital as reported in the Commission's earnings

surveillance reporting requirement for that year."

So if I understand that properly, the statute

So if I understand that properly, the statute provides a very broad latitude as to what is defined as -- what needs to be done in order for the construction of the ultimate plant.

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So therefore any activity that is incurred that is forward progress towards the end of building a plant would be considered prudent, providing that the numbers reflect prudency?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. And that's the way
Staff has interpreted it in terms of any activity going
towards ultimate -- going towards construction of the
plant, they meet the intent requirement of the statute
as interpreted by the rule and as you stated in your
order.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. And considering Order 11-00095-FOF-EI, many of the Intervenors looked at the language intent as part of

that order and have based the questions about intent on, on that order. My understanding of that language is that as long as the utility continues to engage in activities that fall under siting, design, licensing, and construction, then the utility is demonstrating the necessary intent to meet the requirements under that statute.

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Is that, for lack of a better term, the intent of Staff when it looked at the statute and then made its own interpretation with the order?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, sir. Absolutely. That was the intent.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Commissioner Brisé and Brown. I agree
with all of your statements.

And I just -- I want to, for the record, kind of state where I'm coming from on this and what my thought process is associated with this, this issue and other issues.

Most of the parties repeated an assertion that FPL and Progress are merely, quote, pursuing an option to construct the nuclear facilities, and I agree with that assertion. In fact, numerous witnesses, including

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Florida Power & Light's CEO and president, Mr. Olivera, indicated that is exactly what they are doing. requirement of Section 366.93 of the Florida Statutes provides again, as Commissioner Brisé indicated, the cost recovery for these utilities engaged in the siting, design, et cetera.

Additionally, the statute required that we develop a rule establishing a recovery mechanism, and that the utility shall report to the Commission actual and budgeted costs for the facilities. And we developed that rule and required that they also file a detailed analysis for the long-term feasibility of completing the project, and that we shall consider that in determining the reasonableness and prudency of these costs and approving the cost recovery factor.

So, using my logic, if at any time the completion of the project is infeasible, the Commission can determine that the costs related to continuing with the project after the finding of infeasibility could be imprudent. So I'm not uncomfortable with the term pursuing an option of constructing the facility. I would expect that the utility and this Commission would continue to monitor whether or not this project is infeasible from a long-term standpoint. And I think that the making of an irrevocable decision at this time

on a project of this magnitude may not be reasonable, considering the regulatory, technical, and other factors that are, that are changing.

So, again, I'm comfortable with pursuing an option. I think that follows the intent. I think the fact that we require long-term feasibility analysis annually determine that we are monitoring this and that the utilities are monitoring this. However, given that the project continues to be cost-effective and feasible, the utilities should continue to move forward with these projects and obtaining the COL for these projects.

So I just wanted to get that in for the record and -- because that assertion is repeated throughout numerous issues that they're pursuing an option. And I agree with the parties; however, I feel that the long-term feasibility analyses that are done indicate that we are monitoring this, the utilities are monitoring this, and making sure that an irrevocable, irrevocable decision is not made at this time.

So thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

A question for Mr. Young. In your response to Commissioner Brisé a few moments ago, you said that Progress -- the position of Staff is that Progress met

1 the intent requirement of the statute. Where in the statute are you referring to as the intent requirement 2 3 of the statute? MR. YOUNG: If I said that, I misspoke. 4 5 said -- I meant to say that FPL is meeting the intent 6 requirement of the order, which -- your final order, 7 which interprets the statute and the rule, your rule, 8 your rule and the Florida Statutes. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I appreciate that, that clarification. 10 11 MR. YOUNG: Yes. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That's more in keeping 12 13 with my understanding of the statute, the order --14 MR. YOUNG: Yes. I'm sorry. 15 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: -- and the discussions 16 that we've had previously though. So thank you for that. 17 And, Mr. Chairman, when we come to the point, 18 19 I do have a question on Issue 1. I was a little slow on 20 the -- but at whatever point is best. 21 (Laughter.) 22 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure. 23 Commissioner Brown. 24 COMMISSIONER BROWN: To close up this issue, I 25 just would like to add a few comments. I believe -- and

to address that option creation approach, I believe
Florida Power & Light has actively pursued and obtained
the licenses and approvals necessary to construct and
operate Turkey Point 6 and 7. I also believe it's
pursued other preconstruction activities that show an
intent, so to speak, to pursue the development of these
plants. I believe it has shown a risk mitigate -- risk
mitigating approach that allows for progress of the
project, while not necessarily committing additional
sums of money that are not essential at this stage, and
I would support the Staff recommendation on Issue 2.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. Thank you,
Mr. Chairman.

I have one question. Would there actually be a cost difference to ratepayers if the utility had conducted more of these preconstruction activities simultaneously?

MR. BREMAN: I think Issue 2 -- I'm Jim

Breman. I think Issue 2 actually goes to the new build project. FPL is not pursuing simultaneous activities because it is in the permitting phase. So whenever you do things simultaneously, it's possible to incur more costs during that shorter time frame than you otherwise would incur, but the question is unresolved whether on a

total basis you would have incurred a total of more costs. That analysis that you're asking about with respect to Turkey Point 6 and 7 is not in the record.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you. And I'll make my comments with respect to where I am on this issue.

I find that the, that the utility has done what the statute has asked for. And on the whole notion of the option, I think that the statute, the way it's written, contemplates the option. And I think, as Commissioner Balbis expressed, that we wouldn't necessarily want a utility to be locked in and ultimately be in a position where it's not favorable to the consumer to go through with the project if in the long run it just doesn't make sense.

So, with that, I am very comfortable with the Staff recommendation. I actually commend Staff for, for providing such a good recommendation. And I'm also thinking about the impact of going opposite the Staff recommendation on this issue, because then it sort of flips the regulatory compact from my perspective on its head. If, if the statute says that this is allowed and then we then turn around and say that this is not allowed, then from, from those who are thinking about investing here in our state with respect to, to our

utilities, then it damages, from my perspective, the regulatory environment, which ultimately will end up costing the consumer a whole lot more than we are -- than following what, what the statute lays out. And so that's, that's my take on, on this issue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Let's go back to Issue Number 1.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

I realize that in Issue 1 we, from a pure dollar perspective we are dealing with numbers significantly smaller than in many of the other issues. But yet I can't help but recognize that in many, many, many dockets on other issues over the years we spent a great deal of time parsing, as we should, parsing through rate case expense and comparisons and comparable treatments. And so I'm wondering if the Staff could walk me through a little bit the thought process for the recommendation on rate case expense for recovery in this issue and how this treatment compares with the way we have addressed rate case expense in other dockets.

MR. BREMAN: Commissioner, when I looked at this issue, I looked at the statute. The definition in the statute for cost is a nonexclusive listing. They give an example of cost. So the definition of cost is a

little bit wide open. It's kind of undefined.

whether or not this cost was appropriate. And this cost is not, based on my analysis, for personnel appearing before you that are under employment with FPL on a full-time basis. Those, those would be a base rate event. Instead, I found or have the opinion that these costs are for expert witnesses that come before you. And to the extent that those expert witnesses and independents of those expert witnesses can be presented to you, I think that's a benefit to the ratepayers.

So that's the way I look at it, is there's no prohibition from recovering the costs. These are the same type of costs that you would probably consider in a base rate proceeding where there's expert witnesses coming before you, and those rate case type expenses would then be considered and addressed, whether or not they're fully recovered.

Rate cases, my understanding, and it's been a few years since I've played in one, is that those rate case expenses are large, and especially on a smaller utility it can dominate what the outcome is. And, as you said, these dollars aren't significant. And to the extent that these are separate expenses from base rate expenses, I feel fairly comfortable that the right

regulatory policy is being implemented.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Clarification. I did not say that these totals are not significant. I said that they are --

MR. BREMAN: Understood.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: -- small numbers in comparison to the other items that we are dealing with in this case. Clearly anything --

MR. BREMAN: My response was whether or not the amount would change the factor.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Is the treatment that the Staff has used in this recommendation for rate case expense -- witness -- witnesses and witness support costs primarily comparable to the treatment that we have used in the past for other cost recovery clause processing?

MR. BREMAN: I think other clauses are different, Commissioner. I think like, for example, you're going to have the fuel clause in November, and those witnesses are primarily full-time employees of the company. And so that's the difference.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Such that those costs would be in rate base.

MR. BREMAN: Those would be rate base. That's the significant difference in my mind.

1	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Have we had to your		
2	knowledge, have we had expert witnesses testify in other		
3	clause recovery proceedings in the past? I think		
4	probably, but		
5	MR. BREMAN: Probably they have.		
6	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And have those costs been		
7	flowed through as rate case expense?		
8	MR. BREMAN: I do not know.		
9	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Nor do I.		
10	Does anybody know? We don't know.		
11	Have we in past, realizing that this is still		
12	a relatively new statute and rule that we are		
13	implementing here, have we flowed through, approved for		
14	cost recovery the cost of expert witnesses in this		
15	clause in the past?		
16	MR. BREMAN: Yes.		
17	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. Thank you.		
18	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Anyone else on Issue 1?		
19	Okay. How about Issue 3, 4, 5?		
20	Commissioner Brown.		
21	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And this is		
22	for Issue 3. I have a few questions on that.		
23	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Who wants to take us into		
24	Issue 3?		
25	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Issue 3. Staff,		
	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		

regarding sunk costs, have we ever added sunk costs to the cost-effective analysis?

MR. GARL: No, Commissioner. Ever since the need determination and each one of the successive nuclear cost recovery clause proceedings, sunk cost is hindsight, it's what's already been spent, where the feasibility analysis looks at from this point forward is it feasible to continue with the project.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Can you go through the -for purposes of our interest, can you go through the
economic principle behind this?

MR. GARL: Yes. Well, it's just as I said, if -- when you're proceeding from point A to point B, anything that happened prior to point A, it's illogical to consider that when you're looking at where we are today and is it feasible to continue on to completion.

I think one of the FPL witnesses added that in addition to a well -- well-recognized principle in not including sunk costs in a feasibility analysis, it also mentions it in the rule and the Commission order that we're looking forward to completion rather than what happened in the past. Not to say that sunk costs should be totally ignored. The Commission order specifically says that sunk costs should be recognized, and they have indeed done that.

Okay. Regarding the COMMISSIONER BROWN: 1 Westinghouse AP1000 design, is FPL committed to that 2 design? 3 MR. GARL: Yes. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And it was stated 5 in their application, in the application? MR. GARL: Yes, their application to the 7 Nuclear Regulatory Commission. 8 COMMISSIONER BROWN: In the staff 9 recommendation it suggests the design change rulemaking 10 would be -- implement -- finalized in September. Has 11 12 that occurred? MR. GARL: Yes. At -- later on in the hearing 13 one of the Commissioners asked if that has happened, and 14 15 the answer was yes. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. 16 MR. GARL: It's in the process and expected to 17 be finalized early next year. 18 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Just another 19 question, if you don't --20 21 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure. COMMISSIONER BROWN: I know the Intervenors 22 expressed doubts regarding the new nuclear units as a 23 24 result of the events that occurred at Fukushima nuclear 25 plant. However, I believe it was FPL Witness Diaz that

provided some convincing testimony at the hearing surrounding these concerns.

I wanted to take this opportunity, Staff, to ask you all to address how the Commission monitors nuclear project controls within the confines of the record.

MR. GARL: You're referring to his testimony?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Uh-huh.

MR. GARL: Yes. On page 23 we've quoted that, Witness Diaz saying, "The current generation of nuclear power plant designs that are the subject of COLAs, such as the Westinghouse AP1000 design that is referenced in the Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 COLA, are more robust than the existing plants in the areas shown to be compromised by the earthquake/tsunami combination in Japan."

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I guess my question,
Mr. Garl, is how does the Commission monitor nuclear
project controls, cost activities as it relates to
Turkey Point 6 and 7?

MR. GARL: By this, this very process here, the annual nuclear cost recovery proceeding, where the utilities are required to provide information on updated costs, cost-effectiveness, an overall feasibility analysis, which presents to the Commission on an annual

basis what the project looks like.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And I just wanted --

MR. BREMAN: Excuse me, Commissioner. You might be actually asking a question with respect to Issue 6 or subsequent issues having to do with project management, oversight controls.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Uh-huh.

MR. BREMAN: To the extent that the utility is engaged in monitoring things at the NRC and is responsive to the NRC, how much time they take to look at the NRC, we have a management audit team that goes in and monitors the utility's activities and then reports to you and provides testimony on their findings, and that's how we do that.

answered -- really, that was exactly what I was trying to get at. I think the role that the Commission plays is important as it monitors cost activities at the new nuclear sites and existing sites, and I would like to reemphasize this point for purposes of this issue, so.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to focus on two small points concerning this issue. One is the updated fuel forecast for Florida Power & Light, and that none of the parties

really contested their forecast, but just pointed out the fact that there's been a reduction in the benefits of this project. And I just want Staff to confirm that with the updated fuel forecast and the lower, especially natural gas fuel prices, that the Florida Power & Light projects are still cost-effective.

MR. GARL: Yes, Commissioner. The analysis, the cost-effectiveness analysis that Florida Power & Light did shows the results of those lower gas prices as compared to last year. The -- not only the cost-effectiveness has dropped slightly, but also the amount of the savings over the life of the project has been reduced. So they did consider that cost reduction of natural gas in their analysis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And even with those reductions in benefits and natural gas prices, again, the projects are still cost-effective.

MR. GARL: Yes, sir.

commissioner BALBIS: And my personal knowledge and information contained within the record indicates there are several ongoing issues with natural gas that could provide upward price pressure to make the project even more cost-effective.

The other point I wanted to make is associated with the sunk costs. There was a lot of discussion

during the hearing on sunk costs, and I believe it was FPL Witness Sims that -- or Sim -- that after providing several caveats that he may be violating traditional economic analysis, that even including sunk costs in this project, that it was still cost-effective. Is that correct?

MR. GARL: That is correct. Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. I have no further comments.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to go back to regulatory feasibility. What impact or -- yeah, what impact will the Vogtle plant in Georgia have as an indicator with respect to the AP1000 moving forward?

MR. GARL: The decision the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will issue in the case of Plant Vogtle is the dam letting go. And once they approve the latest design of the AP1000, followed by approval of the Plant Vogtle project, that's what Florida Power & Light states that they are looking for as the, the litmus test of what the NRC is doing. So that'll be a big, a big move once they approve the Plant Vogtle project.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. And from, from what you -- or from -- I'm sure you all as Staff are

also monitoring that. Are things relatively on track there?

MR. GARL: Yes. They -- as we say, sometime next year, from all we've seen, that project should receive approval as well.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. All right. I thought they wanted maybe to add something.

MR. BREMAN: Commissioner, I just want to point out something. We monitor things that aren't necessarily entered into the record because it's common knowledge.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Understood.

MR. BREMAN: The information that we're referring to is basically reading information we get directly from the NRC through e-mail subscription and the press. So there might be some discussion on the Vogtle site about what we know is going on there that is not squarely within the four corners of the record.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any other questions of Issue 3, or Issue 4 or 5? 3A? Seeing none, I guess someone makes -- Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I did have a brief comment on 3A. I was waiting. If any of the Commissioners had a question, I'll defer to you all.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: No.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. I'll just go ahead with my comment.

I believe that there's value in obtaining the COL for Turkey Point 6 and 7. It's projected to save customers billions of dollars in fuel and environmental costs under a wide range of compliance cost scenarios that were addressed in the Staff recommendation, in addition to reducing our reliance on fossil fuels, providing fuel diversity, and reducing emissions. And I think Florida Power & Light's decision to continue pursuing the COL is, in my opinion, well reasoned, and I would support Staff recommendation.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. We need a motion to approve Staff recommendation on Issues 1 through 5.

Commissioner Edgar.

commissioner edgar: Mr. Chairman, I move approval of the Staff recommendation on Issues 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4, and 5, 3 as amended by the oral modification, and in recognition that Issues 4 and 5 are basically subsumed within the discussion that we've had on 3.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's been moved and seconded, all that stuff that she just said. Any further discussion?

Seeing none, all in favor, say aye. 1 (Affirmative response.) 2 Any opposed? 3 (No response.) By your action you've approved 1 through 5. 5 Okay. 6 through 10. Start with the small 6 ones and go up. Questions on 6 or 7? 7 We talked a little bit about 6. Did you have 8 9 anything else to add to that? Because it overlapped with the questions that Commissioner Brown had on 3. 10 MR. BREMAN: No, sir. That was all I wanted 11 to do was clarify the one question. 12 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Can I get a 13 14 motion to approve Staff's recommendations on Issues 15 6 through 10? Commissioner Edgar. 16 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Move Staff recommendation on Items 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, including the oral modification 18 on Issue 8. 19 20 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Second. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's been moved and 21 22 seconded, Staff recommendation on Issues 6 through 10, including the oral modification on Issue 8. 23 24 Any further discussion? 25 Seeing -- Commissioner Brisé. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: No. I failed to ask a question on Issue 10.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That's all right. Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So if we can sort of take a step backwards. If we can have a discussion on the breakeven analysis versus the CPVRR approach and what the benefits would be of a breakeven analysis and how it may or may not be the best tool in this instance.

MR. ELLIS: A CPVRR approach uses two competing resource plans -- in this instance, one with the EPU project and one without -- and then compares the total cost. So it provides a total savings number that you can therefore say with those assumptions of fuel and environmental costs, it will have this amount of savings.

A breakeven analysis eliminates from the equation the capital or construction costs associated with the EPU project, and then takes that total sum and divides it by the capacity it provides to provide a number that represents the total cost at which the projects for construction can go, above which it would become not cost-effective. So Staff is recommending in this case the use of a CPVRR. It's traditionally been what we have used in most projects.

And the breakeven analysis in this instance,

given that we are close to implementation, a partial uprate has already been conducted on one unit, St. Lucie 2. It's more, it's typically more useful to do a CPVRR on those variety of costs.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I'm going to -- sort of forgive my ignorance, all right, for, for a quick minute.

The average person who runs a business, they look at a breakeven analysis to determine whether something is viable or not. Can you describe to me or explain to me why the breakeven analysis doesn't make sense in a way that, you know, if I'm the guy who has the, you know, I'm just trying to sell sodas or something, understands that concept as to what are the moving parts that prohibits the traditional breakeven analysis not to work in this particular situation?

MR. BREMAN: Sure. I looked at Phillip
Ellis's analysis, and I'd like to turn you to page 49,
Figure 10-1. Sometimes when you get caught up in system
planning you focus on a methodology, and you have an
inherent understanding and it's kind of hard to explain
things.

What you're asking is a simple question.

Breakeven in Figure 10-1 would be zero all the way

across. The CPVRR tells you how much customer savings

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occur, which is our charge here. That's the difference.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I just want to add another point and have a small discussion on the, the need for separate economic analysis on, on the two FPL sites. And that's one of the requests that the several Intervenors have made is to look at the different plants and do an economic analysis on each one.

My question for Staff, has any new information come to light that would warrant the separation and warrant a separate economic analysis on the two plant sites since the need determination process?

MR. ELLIS: No. In this instance one of the main items cited is the number of unit years that the St. Lucie plant will run more so than the Turkey plant That was information that was known at the need site. determination in each NCRC hearing.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So during the need determination process the two or the four separate licensure expiration dates were known. Those have not changed. So nothing has changed that would warrant the separation; is that correct?

MR. ELLIS: That would be correct.

1 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. 2 have no further questions. 3 5 6 7 8 say aye. 9 (Affirmative response.) 10 Any opposed? 11 (No response.) 12 13 14 Commissioner Brown. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 discussed? 23 24

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. We have a motion on the floor. It has been moved and seconded, the Staff recommended -- to approve Staff recommendations on Issues 6 through 10, including the oral modification on If there's no other discussion, all in favor, By your action, you've approved those issues. Let's look at Issues 11 through 14. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And there was a lot of discussion during the hearing regarding the fast tracking, the expedited. I know that we -- in the recommendation it talks about those terms can be used interchangeably. The question for Staff, was the concept of fast tracking presented to the Commission during the need determination, or MR. BREMAN: The definition of fast track was not presented to the Commission in the need

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determination, based on my reading of the order.

transcript of the proceeding and the discovery of the need proceeding was not made part of this record. So the only thing I had to rely on was the characterizations that the various witnesses had and the order itself.

What I found was there was a need in 2012/2013 time frame, and that was clearly expressed in the order. And FPL has adhered to putting or achieving that target in-service date with their approach to the EPU project.

FPL uses a different term rather than fast track. They use the word expedited. It's a difference without a distinction in this case, because whatever management policy FPL implemented has consistently tried to achieve the 2013 -- 2012/2013 in-service dates.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: So without Florida Power & Light's efforts to expedite, would they be able to achieve that 2012/2013 in-service date?

MR. BREMAN: No, ma'am. There's no dispute that had a sequential approach been implemented, the in-service date would not have made the 2012/2013 date. It would have lasted at least four years longer, and customer savings would have declined somewhere in the neighborhood of \$800 million.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: That's the second question. Thank you.

I have one more small question regarding FPL's efforts for recovering work stoppage costs. We discussed this. I just wanted to make sure that the Commission Staff is monitoring and will continue to monitor recovery of work stoppage costs, including the Seimens claim from third parties.

MR. BREMAN: We will.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I just have a quick comment and a question for Staff. One of the risks associated with fast tracking a project is sometimes equipment procurement. Long lead time items are purchased prior to design being completed to a phase where you're more certain. The fast tracking or expediting of this project, did it result in Florida Power & Light procuring equipment or other, or other -- or incurring other costs that have been stranded or will not be recovered?

MR. BREMAN: No.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. I have no other questions.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On page 63, and this is from Witness Jacobs,

he asserted that FPL failed to perform a breakeven analysis and did not have a good handle on the ultimate costs and was slow to recognize and take into account early indications that its initial estimates were inadequate. He believed that these deficiencies constitutes imprudence. He generally ascribed the imprudence to FPL employing a fast track approach. Can you explain or describe why that position is not correct? From your perspective obviously.

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MR. BREMAN: Yes. Some of the discussion about fast track has already occurred, is you could not have achieved the in-service date, so that it was prudent or reasonable for the utility to try to do something out of the ordinary. So the question of fast track is sort of taken off the table.

I think the question you're going to is whether or not FPL understood the full scope of the cost estimate that it presented in the need case. There is no record evidence -- to answer that question, there was no record evidence presented that FPL could have or should have known the information that became self-evident after they did their analysis in 2009 and 2010. There was no demonstration or no, no representation that FPL should have known that information at the time of the original need

determination. Essentially the best information they had at the time was presented to you. There's always hindsight, Commissioners, and we always know more today than we knew yesterday.

question with respect to regulating in hindsight. And what is your thought process on that? After we receive information, after things have occurred based upon going through the normal course and then to, and then take a look back and want to address things that have already been determined and agreed upon, what impact does that have from your perspective on the regulation process?

MR. BREMAN: I think the regulation of this clause is substantially a variance event, because we're looking at the variance between the original forecast and the one we have today. So we're monitoring why the prices changed, the prices of the project changed, and we have better information. And with that new information, is continuing the project feasible? And as addressed in Issue 10, it was found feasible.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. One last question.

As part of the last line of the recommendation, it says,

"Additionally, Staff recommends the Commission not adopt

OPC Witnesses Smith and Jacobs' breakeven analysis for

purposes of rate base." And we haven't had much

discussion on that in terms of what would the mechanism look like or what would the methodology look like in using the breakeven analysis as part of setting rate base.

MR. BREMAN: It's kind of hard to know something when it's -- when the analysis is yet to be presented to you. OPC's testimony is that it should be done when the project is completed. So it's kind of sight unseen you're being asked to agree to implement a process, a formula, without knowing what it says.

If I could, and I, and I know I did this already, but the chart on page 49, or the Figure of 10.1 on page 49, and I might sound like I'm testifying because you asked me a policy question, and I'll try to, I'll try to address it from a policy basis.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure.

MR. BREMAN: And I'm not a sworn witness, so.

One of the things that I didn't put in the

recommendation analysis, because I tried to stay within

the four corners of the transcript, is if you did

implement that as a regulatory theory, the utility would

incur -- would actually be encouraged to incur capital

expenditures that use up all of the fuel savings that

you see in this chart. And that is another regulatory

concern. If you're going to do something like this,

like set up a regulatory backstop, you need to do it at inception, and that testimony is in the record. And I agree with the concept that whatever performance conditions you put on a utility, you need to put it on early in the project, not two years before it's completed.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So, therefore, from your perspective, if we followed that path, it would have a negative impact on the consumer ultimately?

MR. BREMAN: It's possible. Because, like I said, it might eat up the fuel savings.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wanted to follow up on a good point and question that Commissioner Brisé asked, and that's associated with the initial cost estimates. And this is something that I discussed with Staff during our briefing, but in essence, the, the lower estimates at the time of the need determination process, did they skew the feasibility of the project in the need determination process?

MR. BREMAN: No.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So, in other words, the updated information that we now know is more accurate,

the project is still feasible and cost-effective; 1 2 correct? 3 MR. BREMAN: Yes. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Anything else between 5 11 and 14? 6 7 Commissioner Brown. 8 COMMISSIONER BROWN: A quick question on Issue 9 12. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: 10 Sure. 11 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Can Staff please explain 12 the increase incurred in licensing costs in the amount 13 of 7.9 million for the year-end 2009, and the reason behind it? 14 15 MR. BREMAN: The increase in licensing costs 16 as I saw it was an increase -- was responsive to a 17 projected increase in activity level. So they'd be 18 responding to NRC data requests and such in trying to 19 achieve their license renewal approvals by the target 20 dates that they need in order to turn Turkey Point Units 21 3 and 4 back online and also complete the uprate for St. Lucie 1 and 2. 22 23 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Which Staff deems is 24 reasonable given the time frame of the project?

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MR. BREMAN: Yes, ma'am. For projection

purposes that is very reasonable. 1 2 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Can I get a motion? 3 Commissioner Edgar. 4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, pursuant to 5 our discussion, I move the Staff recommendation on Items 6 11 and 14 and 12 and 13 as modified. 7 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and 9 seconded Staff recommendations on Items 11, 12, 13, 14, 10 with the modifications on 12 and 13. 11 12 Any further discussion? Seeing none, all in favor, say aye. 13 14 (Affirmative response.) 15 Any opposed? (No response.) 16 By your action, you've approved Staff 17 recommendation on those items. 18 Item 15. Staff, let's just get started with 19 20 that one. MR. DOWDS: Commissioners, Dave Dowds with 21 staff. 22 Issue 15A pertains to whether or not FPL 23 willfully withheld information from the Commission 24 regarding the EPU project's estimated total project 25

completed costs and the EPU project's feasibility study that the Commission required to make an informed decision at the September 2009 NCRC hearings. Staff recommends that the Commission find that FPL did not willfully withhold EPU total project cost information that was necessary for the Commission to make an informed decision at the September 2009 hearings.

Staff also recommends that FPL continue to provide to the Commission validated, reliable updates of total project cost estimates as they are available.

And we're ready to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: 15B.

MR. YOUNG: Commissioners, Keino Young. By your decision on 15A, 15 -- by your decision on 15A will dictate how 15B and 15C is to go.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's just go ahead and, let's just talk us through 15B.

MR. YOUNG: Pardon me, sir?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: What are the options on 15B?

MR. YOUNG: If your decision on 15A is to find

FPL willfully withheld information, Staff recommends

that it be given an opportunity to bring forth a

recommendation at the November Agenda Conference as to

the next steps, including, but not limited to, should a

show cause be -- show cause proceeding be initiated or whether a separate proceeding should be opened to consider whether the utility was prudent and what costs should be associated with that decision.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioners, I just, I paused at this one because I know there was a lot of allegations that came out last year about this, and we spent a lot of time talking about it this year. So I just wanted to make sure that we are specifically talking about this one on the record so we had something to go back to.

Any comments, concerns on -- wow.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

There was a lot of discussion about this at hearing, before hearing, in the press and so forth and so on about this notion about willfully withholding information. And let's talk about what willfully withholding information means, what information is actually needed, and how Staff arrived at its recommendation to say that, you know, no, Staff recommends that the Commission find that FPL did not willfully withhold information concerning the estimated capital and so forth. So if you can walk us through how you got to that point and willful and all of that.

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MR. DOWDS: Yes, Commissioner.

In the Staff analysis being on page 94, I opted to parse the issue as phrased into three components, because it's rather difficult addressing a compound issue.

The first one is whether willfully failed to provide EPU updated estimates by the time of the hearings. And the first component I looked at was willful withholding. What does that mean? And the record is not a model of clarity on that aspect, but there is no argument from FPL that they were -- they consciously made the decision not to update the witness's testimony, and they had good reasons, which are addressed in my second portion, which is whether or not the witness was required to update its feasibility study and its EPU cost estimate.

argue that FPL was so obligated. However, there were good reasons offered by FPL as to why it chose not to do so; namely, that they were still fighting back with the EPC, Bechtel, throughout most of 2009 and into early 2010 trying to determine the increased scope of the project, the cost estimates, the reasonableness of Bechtel's proposed man-hour estimates, which increased significantly in the first quarter of 2009.

And they -- and senior management of FPL was not ready to sign off on any of these estimates. And to the extent that the Executive Steering Committee must sign off on such proposals before they are released publicly, they, it was -- they were not ready for prime time, in the vernacular.

Third was whether there was any information that the Commission didn't have in the September 2009 hearings that it needed to make informed decisions. The key -- there were two sets of decisions that were made at the hearing. First was the reasonableness of the 2008 costs that have already been incurred and the '09 and '10 projections. They had all the information they needed in the record, and the fact that the total project cost estimates was not updated had no bearing whatsoever on that, and OPC Witness Jacobs basically agreed with that.

Second is whether or not the project remained feasible. Internally FPL did a, quote, sensitivity analysis, unquote, around the July-ish, the July 2009 time frame wherein they essentially did some additional calculations where they substituted the tentative increased capital costs into the feasibility calculations, and they didn't even include the increased capacity, which was then known. The results of that

analysis indicated that the project remained feasible,
and the OPC witness agreed this is the case.

Consequently, there was nothing really of necessity that

the witness needed to update his testimony.

As such, we can't find anything that, that constitutes willful withholding, because what was withheld was not reliable and was probably appropriate that it not be provided so that the Commissioners did not have to address potentially down the road erroneous information.

make sure I got this right in my head. All right? So you have information that, that was available, but it hadn't gone through the normal vetting process that the company would normally use before it provided that information. And that information, the updated information would not have had an impact on the outcome of, of what was needed for our processes.

So, so with that in mind, yes, they withheld the information because it was not ready, but it wasn't to the level where that information would sort of skew significantly the information that was presently available at the Commission. Is that about accurate?

MR. DOWDS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And to follow up again with Commissioner Brisé and his comments, and thank you, Staff, for the additional clarification on the recommendation that you provided us.

And I agree with Staff. I believe Florida

Power & Light did withhold information, but they

withheld it because it wasn't validated, it hadn't gone

through the process for approval. And when I

specifically asked the FPL witness Olivera as to whether

the information that was provided to the Commission went

through a similar vetting process, he testified that it,

that it was. And this Commission needs accurate,

validated information in order to make decisions. These

are large projects that are, that are constantly

changing information as fluid, and we have to be in a

process to receive validated information so that we can

make a decision.

So then I focused on what does the rule require, the statute require? And it requires that a detailed analysis, you know, may not put quotes around detailed, but a detailed analysis be provided. And what I feel is a detailed analysis, it includes validated, accurate information. So I believe FPL did withhold

1 information, but they were right to do so because it was 2 not vetted and they were not in violation of Rule 3 25-6.0423. Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown. 5 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Can we just take a step back and go through 6 7 the formal vetting process and can you explain, elaborate, again within the confines of the record? 8 MR. DOWDS: Certainly. If I can point you to 9 page 93 of the Staff recommendation. There's a very 10 11 telling quote from the hearing that was during 12 cross-examination of FPL Witness Stall, where he 13 basically described in detail what vetting amounts to. And to kind of short-circuit for the moment, the process 14 15 he describes, he indicated was the same process that 16 they would use prior to being allowed to release to 17 external entities, such as the SEC or the NRC, let alone this Commission, any potentially sensitive business 18 information. 19 20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And then you 21 had --22 MR. DOWDS: Which I -- I'm sorry. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Go ahead. 23 24 MR. DOWDS: Which I found telling, because CEOs have a tendency to be a little antsy about signing 25

off on filings with the SEC. And if they're using the 1 same processes here for filings with the Commission, it 2 tends to increase my comfort level. 3 COMMISSIONER BROWN: That's good. Thank you. And didn't OPC Witness Jacobs testify at the hearing 5 that the info -- that even with the information -- even 6 with -- if they had proposed an errata with the updated 7 information, the project would be still deemed 8 economically feasible? 9 MR. DOWDS: That's correct. 10 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. I'm comfortable 11 with Staff recommendation as well. 12 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Do I get a motion 13 for -- Commissioner Balbis. 14 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Chairman, I move 15 Staff's recommendation on Issue 15A. 16 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's been moved and seconded 17 Staff recommendation on Issue 15A. No further 18 discussion? 19 All in favor, say aye. 20 (Affirmative response.) 21 22 Any opposed? 23 (No response.) By your action, you've approved Staff on 15A. 24 MR. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, by your decision to 25

approve Staff recommendation on 15A, Staff would note that Issues 15B and 15C are now moot and don't need a vote.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: As per Mr. Young, we are scratching 15B and C.

All right. I think it's about a good time to take a five-minute break, and we'll be back here at 10 'til. Thank you.

(Recess taken.)

All right. We have one last issue dealing with Florida Power & Light, which is Issue 19. Any questions or concerns on Issue 19? Do I hear a motion? Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I will move forward with a motion and kind of frame it with during the hearing I asked, I believe it was OPC's witness, if in their review of all the information provided by Florida Power & Light, were there any costs that they considered to be imprudent, and I want Staff to confirm that the witness testified that, no, there were no costs incurred that were imprudent. Is that correct?

MR. BREMAN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So, therefore, based on the discussion we've had on the issues, especially

associated with the intent to construct a project and to pursue the option and all the discussion we have had, I move forward with Staff's recommendation on Issue 19 for this docket.

It's been moved and seconded CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Staff recommendation on Issue 19. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Affirmative response.)

Any opposed?

(No response.)

By your action, you have approved Issue 19.

Staff, I want to thank you for the Florida Power & Light portion of this. I know Commissioner Brisé and I were new on the scene when this came up last year, and it was pretty hectic and there was a lot of unanswered questions and there was a lot of craziness, in my opinion, going on, and you guys were able to get the answers that we needed and put it before us in a nice, concise manner that was very understandable. I do appreciate everything you guys did and the way you were able, the way you were able to put it together.

And, Florida Power & Light, we appreciate your patience and your time and going through this vetting process so we all have a clear path moving forward.

That being said, we're moving on to Progress.

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Let's start with Issues 20 through 24.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thanks. I'll start with the joint ownership discussion. There was a lot of discussion during the hearing regarding joint ownership. What effect, if any, does the joint ownership have, would a joint ownership scenario have on the cost-effectiveness of the Levy project under the scenarios outlined in the Staff recommendation?

MR. GARL: This is Steve Garl again,
Commissioner.

The biggest difference -- two big differences. The immediate rate impact would decline for the PEF customers. However, at the same time, the benefits that would accrue would also decline, and that would run for the longterm. And on the, on the chart on page 106 probably demonstrates that differently, because Progress Energy has looked at 100% ownership, 80% ownership, and 50% ownership. And as you can see by the numbers there, that as Progress Energy's percentage of ownership declines, it would indeed turn towards less cost-effectiveness and at the same time much less savings to the customers.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I'm happy you did point that out, and I appreciate that.

Does Staff believe that pursuing a joint ownership though would be beneficial for -- to mitigate the rate impact to the customers?

MR. GARL: Absolutely. It would have that effect. But, again, it's -- one has to keep in mind the balance of cost versus benefits.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Breman?

MR. BREMAN: Sorry to chime in here. When you say costs, it's the timing of costs and the timing of rate impacts. So if a utility went to a technology that didn't have the type of cost recovery mechanism that is available through the NCRC, the cost impact would be there. It would just be later in time and it would be larger.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But right now in the process of obtaining the COL, I believe it was on the record and in the Staff recommendation that the company is not in the best position in seeking or obtaining a joint owner because of the lack of issuance of the COL.

MR. BREMAN: It's a buyer's market today.

Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes. That being said, we require Progress to submit annual report -- annual reports, correct, regarding this issue and the progress of the joint ownership?

MR. GARL: That is correct, Commissioner.

Each year we look at the joint ownership situation; has there been some activity going towards that? Yes, we do.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Would it be beneficial for the Commission to have a more engaged dialogue, say, more frequent reports, maybe quarterly reports, with the caveat that if there's a significant rate impact, that it would not be beneficial obviously to the ratepayers?

MR. GARL: That's certainly something the Commission could entertain as a requirement. It's probably arguable whether an annual report of that nature or more frequent would provide additional information that would be of value, since we have the cost recovery proceeding only once a year.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Uh-huh. Is it, would it, would it have a rate impact to require the company to produce additional reports, and what would that be, off the top of your head?

MR. GARL: I couldn't even hazard a guess what a report of that nature might cost, but there would be always some cost involved in putting out a report.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I bet someone on Staff has an idea.

MR. LAUX: I'm not sure if I have an idea or

not. It would increase cost. The question becomes is the activities that, that Progress Energy would do, would they change significant -- would there be enough changes in those activities that would require updated reporting activity? And I don't believe that that -- you would be receiving information that would, you know, have any impact. Partially the Commission doesn't necessarily have a direct role in requiring somebody to sign up, to become a joint owner.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Of course.

MR. LAUX: And at this point in time Progress
Energy has not shown that they are not taking activity,
so that they may need a little push or incentive to move
forward. They are continuing to engage in those
activities. Joint owners will probably show up at the
time that is right for a joint -- when that joint owner
makes a decision that they want to become a joint owner,
and until then it'll be the joint owner's decision.

So an annual review of what those activities are is probably a good balance between cost to the utility and its ratepayers and information to the Commission.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And how -can you refresh my memory, how this issue was addressed
in the need determination?

MR. YOUNG: Commissioner, Keino Young.

During the need determination there was discussion in terms of should the order require Progress Energy to seek a joint owner before the need is granted. The Commission, at Agenda Conference, discussed it at length, and it was not memorialized, the Commission did not vote to require Progress Energy to have a joint owner in order to, to determine a need determination. So at this point they are not required to have joint ownership.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And nor does the Commission have the authority to require.

MR. YOUNG: Nor does the Commission have the authority to require it.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: That's all.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Question. When a joint owner comes around, what is our role? Do we approve the joint owner? Do we just determine if the deal was prudent? What is, what is our role as a Commission?

MR. LAUX: As to the actual contract that the company would sign with any particular type of organization to become a joint owner, I don't believe the Commission would have overall authority to approve or deny that contract. The Commission would be able to make a decision as to whether or not entering into that

contract is in the ratepayers' best interest, and
therefore the costs that flow from that contract, you'd
be able to make a decision as to whether or not those
actions, the costs that flow from those actions were
prudently incurred or not.

It would have a fairly large impact on the utility. And my guess is, given the size of how that would change the dynamics, the company would probably come, in all likelihood, like we see in a lot of wholesale contracts that have large dollar amounts, even though the Commission doesn't necessarily again have approval as to whether or not to approve or deny the contract, when it's a large contract like that, the utility usually will bring it by the utility for its -- or, I mean, bring it by the Commission for its review.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm going to go back to the regulatory

feasibility. The Intervenors mentioned many or several

regulatory uncertainties. Can we walk through some of

those potential uncertainties and, and why we, why Staff

feels that Progress has, as the recommendation notes,

the necessary things in place to, to move forward with

this project, with this project?

MR. GARL: Yes, Commissioner. The folks at Progress Energy did indeed consider some of these uncertainties, as shown by their cost-effectiveness analysis. They've provided the updated cost of fuel, the updated cost of emissions, CO2 in particular, and used those figures in its cost-effectiveness analysis.

One other item that was mentioned by

Intervenors was the impact of the incident -- incident is minimizing and I apologize for that -- but in Japan at Fukushima, and that is still under consideration by the NRC. We don't know yet, they're still working on that, but what impacts that may have. And all the testimony at the hearing suggested that we don't know, but we don't think it will be significant.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. So with all of that, what put Staff in a posture to feel that Progress should move forward with this project?

MR. GARL: That's correct. There was nothing shown by the Intervenors that suggested from a regulatory standpoint that the project was not feasible.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I have a question for Staff on the economic feasibility portion of Issue 20, which starts

on page 103. There's a statement in the recommendation on Page 107 concerning the low fuel scenario. And the question I had for Staff during the briefing was what, what fuel scenario are we in? And the statement here that the low fuel scenario in the 2011 analysis has prices below \$5 per million Btu over 30 years, which seems like -- I won't make that statement. But can you confirm that that is the case, that that low fuel price forecast is below \$5 for 30 years; is that correct?

MR. GARL: Yes, Commissioner. That is indeed accurate. It's actually in the fuel forecast for the low scenario, it's under \$4 for the next 30 years.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So then, just to confirm that Staff and Progress's position is that we should be more in the mid-fuel reference; is that correct?

MR. GARL: That's about the best guess. The whole purpose of providing a range of fuel costs in their forecast is the hopes that somewhere between the high and low of that range is where it will actually fall. Obviously nobody knows for sure what the future price will be. And so all I can do is hope that the actual price is in that range that they've used, mid -- the midrange is probably as good a guess as any.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And going back to Table 20-1, one concern I do have is that the only case,

regardless of percentage of ownership, where the LNP project is not more cost-effective than the nonnuclear alternative is the no carbon dioxide legislation; is that correct?

MR. GARL: That's correct.

is, is does that take into account there's no legislation that exists today, and then obviously throughout the life of the project there's no CO2 legislation, but has there been a sensitivity analysis that looks at, well, there might not be today, but there may be one in three years and five years and ten years, et cetera? Has that analysis been performed and entered into the record?

MR. GARL: Well, the sources that they use for obtaining the cost of these emissions shows that if they do occur, in some cases it won't occur until 2014 or later. It varies by the estimates that they've provided about when a cost of CO2 might be implemented, and, of course, to be sure they have used a cost of no CO2 as one of their sensitivities.

commissioner BALBIS: I'm not sure I understood that answer. If you could clarify. You indicated that the source of information that they use indicates a staggering of the implementation. And if

so, is that indicated in that table, as in the EPA or not? Or is that just there is or there isn't in that different rate?

MR. GARL: Well, I refer you back to page 104, and Figure 20-2 probably explains it a little more clearly than I may have stated it.

The EPA and the CRA estimates of the CO2 costs don't begin until 2021. So depending on those forecasts, it may or may not start within the next couple years, or until 2021, or never. They've tried to cover all those bases.

MR. LAUX: Commissioner, I think that's what, the reason why the parties will come in or the utilities come in with multiple -- or forecasts from multiple sources that may have different views on what the future will look like. And the key there is if they -- that reality is probably -- or what may happen is going to sort of be surrounded by those different types of forecasts. Whether it goes right down the middle of the forecast, it's towards one side of the forecast, or the other side of the forecast, it's probably anyone's guess and not, and really not any type of information available to be able to guess at.

But as long -- if, if the project continues to be cost-effective at both extremes, then as long as

you're in the middle, the project will remain cost-effective.

commissioner balbis: I agree. I just wanted to point out for the record that, that the, the different carbon dioxide legislation options do not, do not anticipate legislation existing now, because it doesn't take a rocket scientist to tell you there's no carbon dioxide legislation in place, but that we do have a range of alternatives on the different implementation of carbon dioxide legislation, which is, I think prepares us for any option a little better than just either there is or there isn't.

And obviously on an annual basis we will reassess the likelihood of that legislation and the effect on the cost-effectiveness of the project. Is that correct?

MR. LAUX: That's correct. Each year these -and some of the companies which produce these
forecasts -- and they're in the business of making
forecasts, so they want to try and be as accurate as
they can be as compared to the majority of what people
out there may think what the future will look like and
things like that. But each year they will have a
different -- they will make a different forecast, the
same way as forecasts of what fuel may look like

20 years from now and things like that. So each year those are being updated, and it will be reflected in this chart, similar to what is on 20, Table 20-1 on page 106.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

And, Mr. Chairman, my questions, my previous questions were on Issue 20. You had mentioned Issue 20 through 24.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: 25.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Through 25. I do have a question on Issue, or a comment on Issue 23, if it's appropriate at this time, or do you want to go through --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's appropriate right now.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I would, I would just like to reiterate the same comments on Issue 23 as I had for Florida Power & Light. I agree that Progress Energy is moving forward with an intent to pursue an option, and, again, I think that is a good decision to make, considering the annual feasibility analysis that we go through. So I believe that my comments for Florida Power & Light are also appropriate for Progress Energy, and that's all the comments I have on that issue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

Commissioner Brisé.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On Issue 23, I want for the record to note that, you know, my position is similar with respect to the Staff recommendation on the siting, licensing, and construction, and that whole question about intent.

I do want to also put on the record that I've read a lot of comments that have come into the docket, and I am sensitive to, to the notion that there is some angst, at least in the public, with respect to moving forward with these projects.

But as laid out by statute and by a policy decision that was made several years ago, which sought to -- from my understanding, because I was around at that time -- was to bring nuclear investment into the state, and with that in mind the statute was formulated in this fashion to, to spur that. So with that in mind, the companies are following what the intent of that statute was, and with that we are, as a Commission, implementing the statute as is prescribed by the Legislature.

So with that, I am comfortable with Staff's recommendation, because the company is doing what is required by statute for it to move forward, and there is nothing that they are doing that is outside of the bounds or that shows that they are not moving in the

direction of completing a project or moving towards the completion of a project.

So I wanted to make sure that I put that onto -- on the record as part of my thought process as to how I arrive at this decision.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, sir.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I appreciate Commissioner Brisé's comments. Although I do have a question, I do appreciate you making those comments.

On Issue 22, OPC alleges in the Staff recommendation and in their brief, in its brief that the EPC contract faces potential cancellation. Can you elaborate on that?

MR. GARL: Just about cancellation?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Uh-huh. And whether

there's supporting evidence to support that.

MR. GARL: Yes. The activities that Progress Energy has going on right now, much like Florida Power & Light, primarily focuses on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and their pursuit of the combined operating license. That activity has not ceased and they continue looking for that and hope to receive their license as well. That in itself shows the direction they are

going, and as of right now there's no reason to believe 1 that they plan to cancel that effort. 2 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Or the contract itself, 3 the EPC contract. 4 MR. GARL: Correct. 5 MR. LAUX: Commissioner, the contract is still 6 7 in full force. The activities that were -- the 8 activities required under that contract have been rescheduled because of the pushback in when they are 9 going to get their COLA license. 10 I'm a little unclear as to what your, the 11 12 testimony, exactly what you're talking about, but I think I can make -- I don't know if this is exactly what 13 14 it was getting at. If Progress Energy does not get 15 their COLA, they will cancel their contract to build the plant because they cannot build the plant without the 16 COLA. 17 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Right. That's an obvious 18 19 answer, and I appreciate you putting that on the record. 20 MR. LAUX: Sometimes it's the best way. 21 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 22 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any other questions on 20 through 25? 23 24 Commissioner Balbis. 25 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And if there are no questions on those issues, I move we accept Staff's recommendations on Issues 20 through 25.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's been moved and seconded Staff recommendations on Issues 20 through 25. Any further discussion? None? All in favor, say aye.

(Affirmative response.)

Any opposed?

(No response.)

By your action, you have approved Staff recommendation on Issues 20 through 25.

Staff, take us through 27 and -- 27A and B.

MR. LAUX: If I may, Commissioner, can I address the As together and the Bs together, because they're basically the same?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That sounds good to me.

MR. LAUX: Okay. 27A and 28A was a request by some of the Intervenors that the Commission should either not allow or find unreasonable certain costs that Progress Energy suggests that they're going to incur that were not related to the COLA. And the Intervenors were saying that until they receive the COLA, they should not incur those costs. Staff is recommending that the continuation of those activities is reasonable because those costs -- or those activities were on the critical path.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. So that's 27A and 28A. Commissioners, do we have any questions of those two Staff recommendations? Commissioner Brown. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Staff, OPC is arguing to disallow non-COL costs. Yet if we limited the recommendation to that, wouldn't that push the commercial operation date past the 2021, 2022 --

MR. LAUX: That's the evidence that I found compelling in the, that was presented by Progress Energy in the hearing, was that certain of those activities that Witness Jacobs said that the company could defer until, activity on until after they got the COL and then somehow expedite those activities are on the actual critical path for that project for a commercial operation date of 2021, 2022. And there was no real information that was presented at the hearing to say that you could actually veer off of that critical path and continue to have the project come in on 2021, 2022.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And it would increase the rates as well if it goes past that 2021, 2022 date?

MR. LAUX: In all likelihood, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Commissioner Brown. I was going down that exact same track, but I could not resist the opportunity to discuss the infamous late-filed exhibit that showed the critical path for the project. And, again, looking at that, that exhibit and the testimony that was provided, I agree. I could not find and the record didn't indicate where the nonperformance of any activities that were listed in that schedule would not push out the project and the ratepayers would not start receiving the benefits of these new units.

So, with that, although there are activities that they are performing that are not part of the receipt of the COL, they are critical in order to bring these projects online by the anticipated in-service dates.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. 27B and 28B.

MR. LAUX: Those are the -- the B portions of those are the costs that are being requested for 2011 and 2012 estimated and forecasted costs. If the Commission does not make adjustments in the A sections of those, Staff is recommending that the numbers that Progress Energy has provided are reasonable.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commission, any questions on

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the numbers provided in 27B or 28B? If not, I'll entertain a motion to move Staff recommendations on 27A and B and 28A and B.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Mr. Chairman, I move
Staff on -- Staff recommendation on 27A and B and 28A
and B.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's been moved and seconded Staff recommendations on Issues 27A and B and 28A and B. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Affirmative response.)

Any opposed?

(No response.)

By your action, you have approved Staff recommendations on 27A and B and 28A and B.

All right. 36.

MR. LAUX: Commission, Issue 36 is how much should the Commission approve as the withdrawal from the rate management plan for recognizing recovery in 2012. You had two proposals that were present to you -- was presented to you during hearing. One was to limit that amount to \$60 million, and one was made by Progress Energy, which was approximately -- removal of approximately 115 million, plus associated carrying

costs.

Staff is recommending that the Progress proposal should be approved because it believes it's more effective at managing both short- and long-term rates. But either proposal can be approved. They're consistent with the overall objective that the Commission stated in approving the rate management plan in 2009.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If you can address the long-term rate impact for both proposals on consumers.

MR. LAUX: From the information that was presented at hearing, if the Commission chose to limit the withdrawal from the rate management plan to \$60 million, in the short-term it would have an immediate effect of -- compared to the proposal that Progress Energy had made -- and in the 2012 factor the residential rate would go down by \$1.75 a month. That's on a 1,000 kilowatt basis for a residential customer.

It would have -- it would add to -- since the balance is not being brought down as much as under the Progress proposal, there would be continuing carrying costs on it for the next year or two or until the balance goes away. I believe Witness Foster made the

presentation that it would put an additional pressure on rates for the next two years, and that would mean that you would basically take the balance, the remaining balance and spread recovery over two years of \$1.93 per month. Again, based on a 1,000-kilowatt-hour residential customer.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So you primarily described the impact for the reduction by 60 million.

And if there are other projects that would come online, how would that impact those as well, in terms of the rates?

MR. LAUX: I don't believe it would have this -- the full impact of which we're talking about would be the impact within the clause. So there would, it would not necessarily be an impact on the base, on base rate.

The only potential impact on base rates at this point in time would be the recognition of the Phase 2 completion of Crystal River 3, and I don't believe that that will be completed within the next two years.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And this is more for a discussion with the

Commission, because this is an issue that I had quite a few discussions with Staff and a lot of internal, as in in-my-mind discussions on what to do with this issue.

And --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: How does that work?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: It's very busy in there,

I will tell you.

(Laughter.)

But one of the things that I thought about is as opposed to our previous discussion on allowing recovery for activities that aren't for the COL, you know, obviously Progress Energy not increasing the recovery this year is not going to advance, nor the lack of recovery just limited to \$60 million is not going to push the project out. So we have, you know, a little bit of leeway and more assurances as we have some flexibility here.

So then I focused on, okay, what -- would there be a harm to either the ratepayers or to Progress Energy if we maintained the \$60 million per year recovery of that amount? And I want to point out that the reason we have this flexibility is because of Progress Energy's concern over rate impact, because by statute they could have requested recovery of the full amount in the first year and had a significant rate

impact on its customers. So I want to, you know, applaud Progress Energy for being concerned about the rate impact, but -- and allowing us this flexibility. So really, for the Commission, kind of going either way on this, and really the only harm would be the carrying cost of the \$60 million and the additional carrying costs throughout the amortization period.

So I'm anxious to hear my fellow

Commissioners' thoughts on this. I think we have

flexibility -- I'm on the fence either way -- but to

hear what your thoughts are on this issue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I can tell you my thoughts. I think anything we can do to minimize the impact today is a good thing. I know, I know that the mission of our, the mission of our Governor is to do whatever we can to minimize the, the rates, the electric rates so we're encouraging more and more businesses to come here. And, you know, anything you can put off, you know, put off 'til tomorrow is a good thing with the economy that we have today.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Balbis.

And I'm happy to hear this dialogue, because I also struggled a little bit over this issue and weighed

both scenarios. But I felt, I felt more in line with OPC's Witness Jacobs when he offered testimony that provided that we need to -- encouraged us to keep the rates as low as possible, absolutely necessary, and I was leaning towards that position, keeping it capped at 60 million.

But that being said, can Mr. Laux, can you go over real quick one more time with me, with us on what the carrying costs would be if we -- and I hate to use the word accelerated recovery -- but if we allowed the full recovery of the deferred balance within a year?

MR. LAUX: I was with you until the last moment when you said the full amount. And is the question wiping out the complete deferred amount or the Progress proposal as compared to the OPC's proposal?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: The latter. Sure.

MR. LAUX: Okay. If the Commission approved a reduction of the approximately 150 -- \$115 million, the associated carrying charge on that is 14.1 million. Now I got -- because I can't see -- that's OPC -- or the Progress scenario. I believe it's \$14.1 million.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: So that additional

14.1 million will be assessed against the deferred -will be added to the deferred balance?

MR. LAUX: Oh, I'm sorry. If you, if you

chose to approve the project, the Progress proposal of withdrawing approximately \$115 million, then the associated carrying costs for 2012, given that change in the balance and everything, would be \$15.1 million. If you limit the amount to \$60 million, there will be carrying charges that will not be covered by that amount, and it will be flowed back into the balance. So next year that balance will be a little bit higher by whatever the noncoverage of those carrying charges are.

That's one way of saying it. Or saying that of the 60 -- the carrying charges of \$15.1 million would be about the same, so the actual amount that the total balance would go down by 60 million minus 15.1, so you're at 45, \$49.9 million. You won't see the full effect of \$60 million coming out of the balance.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But overall, if we go with the OPC position, the ratepayers will be cumulatively paying more.

MR. LAUX: Yeah. It's -- the analogy is whether or not you pay your credit card bill off completely in one month or only a portion of it. It's the exact same approach.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I'd be curious to hear from the rest of the Commission on this.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And that's where I'm conflicted, in that, you know, considering the economy and what people are going through today, the reduction sounds very tempting.

However, you know, none of us know what the economy is going to be like two, three, four years down the line.

And the question is whether the impact today would be equivalent to the impact three or four years down the line in a similar economy.

So, therefore, if the impact is greater three or four years down the line, have we then caused more harm to the consumer by this decision today, or if we all hope for the best, that the economy gets better, so therefore the -- everything remaining the same with an economy getting better, then the impact then would be potentially minimal to the consumer if we were able to provide the reduction and then, you know, handle the carrying costs later and so forth.

So that's my thought. That's where, that's where my sense of, of trepidation is at this moment.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And just to clarify, I know Staff and the parties understand and we understand, but we're not

talking about delaying any of these costs. These -Progress Energy anticipated a \$60 million amortization
of these costs over a number of years. So the decision
before us is do we maintain that 60 million or do we
take advantage of an overestimation on another issue to
advance the payoff of these costs? So I just want to be
clear for the record that's what we're, we are deciding.

And to follow up on Commissioner Brown's question, I think you were close to answering the question, but not, at least not -- I wanted a certain question asked. Even if you did a net present value of the total amount, including the carrying costs, whether or not we advance it for that one year or not, what is the total dollar amount are we dealing with, as in the reduction of carrying costs by advancing the payment?

MR. LAUX: Well, I wish I had another schedule (phonetic) to see if I could get close, but I believe the answer to your question is I don't have that type of information here today to be able to answer the question with any type of accuracy. It's a, it's almost like a little do loop type thing. Depending on how much you bring down -- we know what the balance was before. I can calculate the carrying charges on that.

Depending on how much you bring down, you may be covering the minimum -- let's take the credit card

analogy again. If the \$60 million is the minimum balance of the interest rate, you're not changing the principal at all. You're not, you're not reducing the principal at all. Therefore, the carrying charges will be exactly the same next year, because all you're doing is paying for the carrying charges.

So I know this isn't a very good answer for what you're looking for, but I don't believe I can give you an answer very accurately.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Well, maybe another way of going about it. To simplify it, a hypothetical situation, what are the carrying costs of \$60 million for a period of one year?

MR. LAUX: It's going to be somewhere in the neighborhood of about -- I'm doing this in my head fairly quickly -- approximately \$7 million, \$7 to \$8 million.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And just as Chairman

Graham is not an attorney, I'm not an accountant, but I think that could be one way we could kind of put our hands around what, what's the additional cost to the ratepayers by --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's take a five-minute break so they can get an accountant.

MR. BREMAN: Considering I'll probably being

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the one calculating the number, can I have more than five minutes? Can I have about 15?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: We're getting real close to If we're going to break, we could just break for I'm hearing a whole lot of "huh-uh" up here.

MR. BREMAN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So you've got five minutes and ten minutes, if you need it.

(Recess taken.)

I think it's time to get some answers for -was it Mr. Balbis? For Mr. Balbis.

Mr. Balbis, you have the floor.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I guess, as I recall, I was trying to get a handle on what the cost differences were if we, we did not advance the recovery.

MR. LAUX: And, Commissioner, if you can believe it, with all this information that I have right here, I really can't get exactly to the number that you're asking for, but I'm making some simplified assumptions and how I believe things may happen in 2013

I believe, if I understand your, your question, is if you did 60 million from here on out until the balance goes away, what would be the delta or the difference in the amount of actual carrying costs throughout that period?

I believe it's going to be somewhere in the neighborhood of about \$15 million. But that's the difference between doing the 115 this year and guessing as to what they would do the next couple of years as compared to 60, 60, and then zeroing it out in 2015.

And that \$15 million, I can't really do a differential as to compounding because I don't have -- there's some holes there of numbers that I don't have because those decisions haven't been made yet.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And, again, the rate plan that was approved by the Commission was a \$60 million amortization over a certain period; is that correct?

MR. LAUX: That, that is not 100% correct.

The proposal, the initial proposal that Progress Energy brought to the Commission in 2009 was a straight amortization of the balance of \$60 million throughout time. The Commission accepted the concept of a rate management plan but not, but did not approve any type of an amortization schedule to go with that, so that there would be the ability to have some flexibility so that the company could flex, could maybe recover more than 60 million in a year when, when maybe expenses were

lower, or recover less than 60 million a year when expenses were higher.

That -- then in 2010 -- and there was like, I think, a little bit of confusion in the order that went out, but the Commission then made it very clear in 2010 that not only did they not approve any type of a schedule, but that the company had to come back in and reaffirm what their plan was every year. So in a sense it becomes a zero budget game each year.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

MR. LAUX: If the Commission did approve the \$60 million, it would be exactly what you were saying.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And, again, I just want to point out, we're not delaying the recovery more than what was initially expected or initially proposed by Progress Energy. And I believe it was Commissioner Brisé that made the analogy on, or maybe it was Staff, on repayment of a credit card debt. Staff did that. And I think that's a good analogy.

And I look at it as when times are good and you have, you know, a couple extra dollars in your pocket, you look at maybe paying off a little bit more of your mortgage ahead of time or credit card payments, you know, to get ahead. I'm not sure that Progress's customers are there at this time. I agree with Chairman

Graham; anything we can do now to help control rates is important. I think Progress recognized that in 2009 when we approved their plan, and I'm glad we have that flexibility. I'm leaning towards sticking with the \$60 million amortization per year at this time. That's all the comments I have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: As I, as I kind of mumbled up here before we took the break, this is considered the wimpy financing. I will gladly pay you on Tuesday for a hamburger today.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And, you know, I could live with the \$60 million aspect of the rate management plan. And as I said before, I just want to make sure that it's clear, the, the impact on ratepayers two years down the line or a year down the line. I think that that needs to be made clear, so that when we are at this juncture a couple of years down the line and we not only have to consider the 60 million, but then also consider the carrying costs that we've delayed, that that is clear today so that when we make that decision, I mean, as we make the decision and have to implement it two years down the line, that that is also clear that that is coming. And that's where I want Staff to help out in

clearly defining that for me.

MR. LAUX: We do have information that was put in the record that the difference between a collection of a hundred and, approximately \$115 million with the associated carrying costs, as compared to limiting it to \$60 million in 2012, will have -- if you're going to limit the amount of time that the balance will be collected to zero, it will have an impact of a dollar -- an additional impact of \$1.93 per month for those two years.

Now the Commission is not restrained by that two years. They could say, okay, we're going to stretch it out to three years or four years or five years. That will affect the impact of that amount. But that's the information that we did have in the record through discovery.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

So you're saying that there will be an additional, additional \$1.93 if we kept it to the time as, as prescribed by, by Staff. I mean, of course, we could lengthen that and therefore the amount would be reduced.

MR. LAUX: All things being equal, and as comparing the Progress proposal as compared to basically

the limiting of total recovery from the rate management plan to \$60 million.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. BREMAN: That will be 60 every year until it's totally gone.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I have one last question for Staff. Has Progress Energy, in its application or in the evidence that's in the record, have they indicated there would be any harm to them in maintaining a \$60 million per year amortization?

MR. LAUX: I believe the answer to that was no. Witness Foster was asked a number of times about the question of whether or not there would be harm. He tried to, I believe -- his answer, I believe, was yes. But I think it was much more higher on a theoretical kind of answer, in that if somebody owes you some money and you're not collecting it in the time frame that you're collecting it, then you would have to replace that money in a very, very general way by going out, and given the same types of cash flows and everything, you would have to -- and you weren't collecting that money from one person, you would have to go out and get it from the marketplace. That's the theory.

I don't believe this would have a major impact on cost rates of collecting money or the ability to collect funds for ongoing operations for Progress Energy. I can't disagree with the theory, but it's a very, it's a very high level theory.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I just want to be clear, Staff. Are we talking about the -- if we cap -- if we adopt OPC's position here at the 60 million cap, that's just for the 115 million in the deferred balance, not the total remaining deferred balance, which is 200?

MR. LAUX: The complete deferred balance is higher than \$115 million. All you would be approving at this point in time is the withdrawal of \$60 million from the rate management plan. It's a little bit of a reason why I'm having a little bit of trouble answering the question, because you may be taking \$60 million out of the fund, i.e., I'm pulling \$60 million of principal out, but I'm not covering my carrying charges, which will then get capitalized back into the fund the next year. It's kind of a circular argument.

If it's 60 million and first it goes towards paying carrying charges, and then the remainder is how much I pull out of the deferred balance, it's going to

be less than \$60 million because you pay the interest first. Just like on your credit card, I'm making a payment of \$100, and they say, well, first you're paying off the interest, and then I'll put it towards how much you owe. It's the same thing.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: To me, this is the way I look at it. If we're at 10.5% unemployment and a guy that doesn't have a job now would much rather not have to pay that extra money now. He may have a job tomorrow, and that of course doesn't mean he's going to have a job tomorrow. And it's going to be a little bit more money tomorrow because you didn't pay a little today and a little tomorrow. But what it comes down to is how much -- how great is the pain today?

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

So then, going back to the question that Commissioner Brown asked, in order to cover the carrying costs for this \$60 million that would be pulled out of principal, we would have to add the 15 million to it to make it 75 million to sort of just make it clean.

MR. LAUX: That's sort of the difficulty. The \$15.1 million is based on a pulling out of approximately \$115 million. If you change that amount, obviously you're changing the carrying costs.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Then you have to go back.
Understood.

MR. LAUX: Commissioner Graham, I agree with you totally in the sense -- that's why I said that either one of the plans is consistent with past Commission's orders on this. So I can tell you what the economic -- I actually didn't do that good a job, but I can almost tell you what the economic effects are on different levels and all that. As to the policy effects and the equity effects, that's y'all's job.

MR. BREMAN: Staff -- excuse me for interrupting on Mark's issue -- but Staff recommends that you don't get involved in that complicated compounding of interest adjustment.

What we did in our recommendation is simply take the total amount and just net out the tension between the 114 and 60, and the net resulting number is on page 154.

MR. LAUX: That would get into the total amount that you would approve in Issue 37.

MR. BREMAN: \$85,951,036. If you want to do the 60 million a year this year and then take another look at, at the state of the world next year and decide on a different amount possibly next year, and just do it step by step, which is basically what Staff is

recommending.

It's just that we said you have two options; you can approve either one. And those are the two numbers, the \$114 million in the last -- the \$140 million in the last paragraph, if you think ratepayers can take the wallop today. If they can't take the wallop today, then set the factor lower.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis for a motion.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Based upon, again, the fact that the maintenance of the \$60 million amortization throughout the period as originally offered by Progress in 2009 would not delay the commercial in-service date of the Levy nuclear projects, and the fact that Progress did not identify any material harm throughout the hearing, I'm comfortable with moving forward with OPC's position on the, as associated with the \$60 million recovery.

But I do want to point out, I want to thank
Progress Energy, because obviously they know their
ratepayers as we do and they're concerned with any
potential rate impacts. And so, again, they offered
this as an option to the Commission in 2009. They
certainly could have requested and we would have had to
allow the full recovery at one time, which would have a

1 much higher rate impact. So I want to thank Progress 2 Energy for bringing this option to us for consideration. 3 And I want to continue to encourage Progress and Florida Power & Light and the other utilities on 5 giving us that type of flexibility, considering the 6 economic conditions of the state. So I want to thank 7 Progress for that, and I certainly don't want to 8 discourage that type of behavior. 9 But with that, I want, I move that on Issue 37 10 we adopt OPC's position as associated with the \$60 million. 11 12 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: 36. MR. LAUX: Issue 36. 13 14 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I'm sorry. 36. 15 the \$60 million for the rate management plan. Second. 16 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's been moved and seconded 17 to go with the OPC recommendation on Issue 36. 18 further discussion or further clarification? 19 20 Staff, is that clear? No discussion. 21 All in favor, say aye. 22 (Affirmative response.) 23 Any opposed? 24 (No response.) 25 By your action, you have approved OPC's FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

recommendation on Item 36.

Item 37.

MR. LAUX: Commission, with your vote on Issue 36, I would recommend that the total amount that should be available for recovery for the nuclear cost recovery in 2012 be changed from the 140,919,397 to 85,951,036. That would reflect limiting the recovery to \$60 million in the rate management plan.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I would go ahead and move approval on Issue 37, with the further direction that the Staff make the necessary adjustments in light our decision on Issue 36.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded for Staff to make necessary corrections on Issue 37, but basically Staff recommendation. Further discussion?

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I don't know if this is an appropriate time to make some final comments on -- no. Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any other discussion on the motion? Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.

(Affirmative response.)

Any opposed?

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(No response.)

By your action, you have approved Issue 37 as stated.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I just wanted to make some final comments from today's posthearing discussion.

Given the economy and the hardships that the ratepayers do face today, I want to be clear that we give these matters highest consideration and with great diligence, and we don't merely rubber-stamp our Staff's recommendations by any means.

Commission Staff, our auditors, and this Commission board has carefully scrutinized all of the data and numbers that were presented to us, and there's no evidence in the record that suggested that any of the requested costs were imprudent, and the statute requires the recovery of all prudently incurred costs. That being said, until the law changes, we must allow recovery of these prudently incurred costs.

And with that, I thank the Commission board, the Commission Staff for their great time and investment. It's a year-long process. And the utilities, of course. That's it.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And just a follow-up on Commissioner Brown and some
brief comments.

Again, this is a culmination -- I believe the utility's first filings were due on March 1st, and there was a six-month period of interrogatories and discoveries back and forth, leading up to the hearing, I believe, in August, and there's a culmination of a lot of work by Staff, a lot of work by the Intervenors, and a lot of work by the utilities. So I want to thank Staff, Intervenors, and the utility on this matter. I know I am comfortable and hopefully the ratepayers and the public is comfortable that this issue has been thoroughly scrutinized by all parties. I want to thank everyone's involvement and Staff for their hard work.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I recall a few years back when the statute that we are implementing with our decisions today was first discussed by the Legislature, ultimately voted, voted for approval by the House and Senate, and then signed by the Governor into law. And as part of that statute as passed at that time, it directed the Commission, I believe, to adopt an implementing rule within six months, which was at the time a pretty tight

time frame for us to meet those deadlines coming out of the session and going into the due process requirements of rulemaking.

I said numerous times at the time, and I have since, and I'd like to take the opportunity to say again, that the rule that we are implementing this statute through I believe at the time was an excellent, comprehensive, and consensus work product. Our Staff did a great deal of work under a short time frame at that time, with the input of many, many, many stakeholders, all of which was greatly appreciated and also played a key role in formulating the rule that we have.

Also, with that, I'd point out that at the time we were promulgating the rule it was for a brand-new statute and a new process, and as Commissioners and as our Staff and those who would be participating in the process all tried to look forward and think through what issues would come up and what was the best way under the statute to adopt them. And, again, I think we did an excellent job of that. But I do know now that we have gone through as a Commission the process of utilizing that rule for the past couple of years. Probably some things have been learned through that process. I know some of the time frames

directed by the statute and then more prescriptively put into the rule can be somewhat problematic, and we've had some instances where we've needed and have been able to address that.

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With all of that said, I still believe that the rule that we are implementing is a good -- it's young, but it's a very, very solid and professional mechanism to implement the statute as it was intended to be. But I do recognize that, now that we've had a few years of using it, there may be a time in the future that as a Commission we might want to take a look at it and have the opportunity for some stakeholder input and see if there are ways to improve those processes.

Now that we are closing out our annual cycle on this, that certainly doesn't need to be right now. There are a lot of issues going on with rulemaking going into another session, but I certainly encourage our Staff to give that some thought and, as I know they have, be thinking about if there are some ways that we can make this work even better as a Commission from our regulatory processes. And I appreciate the professionalism and thoroughness that has been applied to this process this year by all involved.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I had the, I guess I would call it honor, privilege, or --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Duty.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: -- duty to be the

Prehearing Officer on, on this particular docket. And I

want to commend Staff for their hard work from the

beginning to the end in working with all the parties. I

want to thank all the parties for their input throughout

the process so that we can get to or arrive at this

particular point.

My vantage point is a little bit different from, from the rest of the Commissioners in that I had a little bit to do with some of the statute, at least had a chance to vote on parts of it, and to say that the statute was designed for a particular purpose. And I think by implementing it, we are forwarding that particular purpose, and that was to make it, make our state a state that's favorable towards nuclear development. And the statute contemplated that, and therefore by rule that was established by the Commission created a venue and a process for that to occur.

I think, as Commissioner Brown stated, if there are issues that individuals may want to take, that there are venues for that to occur. And this may not necessarily be the best venue to address some of those issues, other than to look at what can be made better through the rulemaking process so that this process continues to provide the best opportunity for ratepayer -- ratepayers to be in the best possible position with respect to what is due to them with respect to service and, and rates.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statements with respect to this particular docket.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, sir.

I want to thank Commissioner Brisé for being the Prehearing Officer on this. Thank you very much for that. I want to thank Progress for helping us through this process and getting us the information in as timely a fashion as possible for Staff. And, Progress, we have another big one coming up with CR3, which I believe is going to be in February or March.

MR. YOUNG: February.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: February. It's going to be in February. So we're halfway done with the nuclear for Progress. But I do want to thank you for what we've done so far.

And, OPC, I want to thank you as well. You guys do a great job of pointing out a lot of things that we need to look at and we need to discuss, and we want to thank you for that.

And I want to thank the Intervenors as well for that, and for allowing us to pull off, to pull out Crystal River 3 so we can deal with the things that are more straightforward and then we can deal with that on its own separate docket. I think that makes everything a lot cleaner for everybody.

And, Staff, I want to thank you guys all. I think you guys have done a fantastic job this year for going through the nuclear clause, and you made the process look pretty easy, pretty straightforward. We want to thank you for all your time you've done.

That all being said, the Staff has bought lunch for people out front. So if you're interested in a hot dog, you're welcome to come around and come join us.

That all being said, we are adjourned.

(Proceeding adjourned at 12:19 p.m.)

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2	STATE OF FLORIDA) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
6	proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	
8	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
9	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
11	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
12	attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 27th day of October,
14	2011.
15	ed i d a
16	ZINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR
17	FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734
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