

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause.

DOCKET NO. 140009-EI
ORDER NO. PSC-14-0617-FOF-EI
ISSUED: October 27, 2014

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of this matter:

RONALD A. BRISÉ
EDUARDO E. BALBIS
JULIE I. BROWN

FINAL ORDER APPROVING NUCLEAR COST RECOVERY AMOUNTS FOR
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND
DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.

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BACKGROUND

On March 3, 2014, Duke Energy Florida, Inc. (DEF) and Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) filed petitions seeking prudence review and final true-up of actual costs for certain nuclear power plant projects pursuant to Rule 25-6.0423, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and Section 366.93, Florida Statutes (F.S.). On May 1, 2014, DEF and FPL filed additional petitions seeking approval of estimated future activities and costs. Both companies made requests to recover certain costs in 2015 through the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause (CCRC).

DEF's petitions addressed two nuclear construction projects: the uprate of its existing nuclear generating plant, Crystal River Unit 3 (CR3 Uprate Project), and the construction of new nuclear generating units, Levy Units 1 and 2 (Levy Project). DEF obtained an affirmative need determination for the CR3 Uprate Project in 2007 by Order No. PSC-07-0119-FOF-EI.¹ DEF obtained an affirmative need determination for the Levy Project in 2008 by Order No. PSC-08-0518-FOF-EI.² In 2013, DEF determined it will no longer pursue construction of these projects.

FPL's petitions addressed continued development of two nuclear construction projects. The first project includes uprate activities at its four existing nuclear generating units, Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 and St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 (Uprate Project). FPL obtained an affirmative

¹ Order No. PSC-07-0119-FOF-EI, issued February 8, 2007, in Docket No. 060642-EI, In re: Petition for determination of need for expansion of Crystal River 3 nuclear power plant, for exemption from Bid Rule 25-22.082, F.A.C., and for cost recovery through fuel clause, by Progress Energy Florida, Inc.

² Order No. PSC-08-0518-FOF-EI, issued August 12, 2008, in Docket No. 080148-EI, In re: Petition for determination of need for Levy Units 1 and 2 nuclear power plants, by Progress Energy Florida, Inc.

need determination for its Uprate Project in 2008 by Order No. PSC-08-0021-FOF-EI.³ The second project is the construction of two new nuclear generating units, Turkey Point Units 6 and 7 (TP Project). FPL obtained an affirmative need determination for the TP Project in 2008 by Order No. PSC-08-0237-FOF-EI.⁴

Traditionally, all power plant construction costs were generally afforded the same regulatory accounting and ratemaking treatment. That is, once the need for a power plant was determined, the utility would record expenditures associated with the project into Account 107, Construction Work in Progress (CWIP), for that particular project. A monthly allowance-for-funds-used-during-construction (AFUDC) rate would be applied to the average balance in the account and the resulting dollar amount would then be added to the account balance. This process continued until completion of the project.

Once a power plant is placed in commercial service, the CWIP account balance would be transferred to the appropriate plant-in-service accounts and become part of the utility's rate base. The impact of including the total project costs in a utility's rate base, as well as the impact of additional plant operating expenses, would be addressed during a subsequent proceeding to determine whether customer base rates should be changed in order to provide the utility the opportunity to recover such costs.

Also under the traditional regulatory scheme, if a construction project is terminated prior to being placed in commercial service, the utility may petition to recover the related CWIP account balance as a regulatory asset that is amortized over a period of years.

In 2006, the Florida Legislature enacted Section 366.93, F.S., to encourage utility investment in nuclear electric generation in Florida by authorizing an alternative cost recovery mechanism for these projects. Section 366.93, F.S., directed the Florida Public Service Commission (Commission) to allow investor-owned electric utilities to recover certain costs during the licensing and construction process. In 2007, Section 366.93, F.S., was amended to include integrated gasification combined cycle plants, and in 2008, the statute was amended to include new, expanded, or relocated transmission lines and facilities necessary for the new power plant. In 2013, the Florida Legislature further amended the statute to change the applicable carrying costs, restrict cost recovery during the license application process, and require Commission approval prior to commencing certain activities and purchases. The 2013 amendments also established timeframes within which utility activities must commence after obtaining a combined operating license, in order to recover prudently incurred costs pursuant to Section 366.93, F.S.

³ Order No. PSC-08-0021-FOF-EI, issued January 7, 2008, in Docket No. 070602-EI, In re: Petition for determination of need for expansion of Turkey Point and St. Lucie nuclear power plants, for exemption from Bid Rule 25-22.082, F.A.C., and for cost recovery through the Commission's Nuclear Power Plant Cost Recovery Rule, Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C.

⁴ Order No. PSC-08-0237-FOF-EI, issued April 11, 2008, in Docket No. 070650-EI, In re: Petition to determine need for Turkey Point Nuclear Units 6 and 7 electrical power plant, by Florida Power & Light Company.

We adopted Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C., to implement Section 366.93, F.S.⁵ Pursuant to Rule 25-6.0423(5) and (6), F.A.C., once a utility obtains an affirmative need determination for a power plant covered by Section 366.93, F.S., the utility may petition for cost recovery using the alternative mechanism. Pursuant to Section 366.93(2), F.S., and Rule 25-6.0423(6), F.A.C., all prudently incurred preconstruction costs, as well as the carrying charges on prudently incurred construction costs, are to be recovered directly through the CCRC. Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c)(5), F.A.C., requires a utility to submit, for Commission review and approval, an annual detailed analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the power plant.

When a power plant is placed in commercial service a utility is allowed, pursuant to statute and rule, to increase its base rates. Section 366.93(4), F.S., describes the method for calculating the increase and Rule 25-6.0423(8), F.A.C., provides further details on the calculations and the process. In the event a utility elects not to complete or is precluded from completing the power plant project, Section 366.93(6), F.S., and Rule 25-6.0423(7), F.A.C., allow a utility to recover its prudently incurred costs over at least a 5 year period.

Rule 25-6.0423(6), F.A.C., sets forth the process by which this Commission conducts an annual hearing to determine the recoverable amount that will be included in the CCRC pursuant to Section 366.93, F.S. This is the seventh year this Commission has convened an evidentiary hearing to examine cost recovery for nuclear construction projects.

The following parties intervened in this docket: the Office of Public Counsel (OPC), Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (SACE), Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG), White Springs Agricultural Chemicals Inc. d/b/a PCS Phosphate – White Springs (PCS Phosphate), and Florida Retail Federation (FRF).

In 2013, DEF filed a Petition for Limited Proceeding to Approve a Revised and Restated Stipulation and Settlement Agreement (2013 Settlement Agreement) that was signed by OPC, FRF, FIPUG, FEA, and PCS Phosphate. DEF also filed a motion to defer its issues in the 2013 proceeding pending approval of the 2013 Settlement Agreement, which was approved as part of preliminary matters during the 2013 Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause (NCRC) hearing.⁶ We approved the 2013 Settlement Agreement by Order No. PSC-13-0598-FOF-EI.⁷ This 2013 Settlement Agreement was a comprehensive settlement addressing issues from multiple dockets. Requirements from the 2013 Settlement Agreement that affected this docket include:

- DEF's recovery amount for the Levy Project reflects the use of a prescribed fixed factor set by rate class.

⁵ Order No. PSC-14-0022-FOF-EI, issued January 10, 2014, in Docket No. 130222-EI, In re: Proposed amendment of Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C., Nuclear or Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant Cost Recovery.

⁶ Order No. PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, issued October 18, 2013, in Docket No. 130009-EI, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at page 5.

⁷ Order No. PSC-13-0598-FOF-EI, issued November 12, 2013, in Docket No. 130208-EI, In re: Petition for limited proceeding to approve revised and restated stipulation and settlement agreement by Duke Energy Florida, Inc. d/b/a Duke Energy.

- DEF's recovery of Levy Project costs is limited to only those costs associated with the activities identified in the 2013 Settlement Agreement unless otherwise agreed to by the signatory parties.
- DEF is allowed to recover its CR3 Uprate Project costs through the NCRC consistent with Section 366.93(6), F. S.

As a preliminary matter in the 2014 NCRC proceeding this Commission was presented with proposed stipulations amongst all of the parties on uncontested Issues 1, 2A, 6, 7 and 8.⁸ Upon discussion with the parties, we accepted and approved the proposed resolutions on each of these issues. A copy of the resolved issues with position statements is included in Attachment I to this Order. On August 18, 2014, post-hearing briefs addressing the remaining contested issues were filed by DEF, and jointly by OPC, FRF, FIPUG, and PCS Phosphate (Joint Intervenors).

Regarding the FPL portion of the proceeding, on July 28, 2014, FPL filed a procedural motion addressing agreements between FPL, OPC, SACE, FIPUG, and FRF. The procedural motion stated that upon Commission approval, FPL, OPC, SACE, FIPUG, and FRF would waive opening statements, cross-examination of witnesses, and filing of post-hearing briefs. Also, the parties requested that this Commission's final order show parties' positions on certain issues as reflected in Attachment A of the procedural motion. On August 4, 2014, we convened the evidentiary hearing in this docket. As part of its discussion of preliminary matters, we addressed and approved the FPL procedural motion.

We also approved the proposed stipulation of FPL Issues 11, 15, and 16, which was uncontested.⁹ A copy of the stipulated issues with position statements is included in Attachment II to this Order.

We have jurisdiction over these matters pursuant to Section 366.93, F.S., as well as Sections 366.04, 366.041, 366.05, 366.06 and 366.07, F.S.

⁸ Order No. PSC-14-0384-PHO-EI, issued July 24, 2014, in Docket No. 140009-EI, issued July 24, 2014, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at pages 19, 21, 26-29.

⁹ Order No. PSC-14-0384-PHO-EI, issued July 24, 2014, in Docket No. 140009-EI, issued July 24, 2014, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at pages 32, 35, 36.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2013 Settlement Agreement	2013 Revised and Restated Stipulation and Settlement Agreement
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
CCRC	Capacity Cost Recovery Clause
COL	Combined Operating License
Commission	Florida Public Service Commission
CPVRR	Cumulative Present Value of Revenue Requirements
CR3 Uprate Project	DEF's multi-phased uprate project at Crystal River Unit 3
CWIP	Construction Work In Progress
DEF	Duke Energy Florida, Inc.
DSM	Demand Side Management
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
Uprate Project	FPL's multi-phased uprate project at St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 and Turkey Point Units 3 & 4
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code
FIPUG	Florida Industrial Power Users Group
FPL	Florida Power & Light Company
FRF	Florida Retail Federation
F.S.	Florida Statutes
Joint Intervenors or JI	OPC, FIPUG, FRF and PCS Phosphate
Levy Project or LNP	DEF's Levy Units 1 & 2 project
LLE	Long Lead Equipment
MW	Megawatt (1,000,000 watts)
NCRC	Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OPC	Office of Public Counsel
PCS Phosphate	White Springs Agricultural Chemicals Inc. d/b/a PCS Phosphate – White Springs
SACE	Southern Alliance for Clean Energy
TP Project	FPL's Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project
WEC	Westinghouse Electric Company

DEF PROJECTS

Accounting of Combined Operating License (COL) Costs

DEF argued that it has properly and reasonably accounted for all 2013 costs associated with pursuit of a COL in accordance with the terms of the 2013 Settlement Agreement. DEF witness Foster's testimony explained that DEF utilizes project accounting and cost oversight controls which are consistent with best practices for capital project cost oversight and accounting controls in the industry and that are vetted by internal and external auditors. DEF's practice of segregating project costs incurred by specific project code was used in 2013 and will continue in 2014 and going forward. However, consistent with the 2013 Settlement Agreement, costs incurred in 2014 and beyond will not be included in DEF's NCRC Schedules or be presented for nuclear cost recovery. DEF witness Fallon also testified to DEF's treatment of COL costs, including environmental permitting, wetlands mitigation, and conditions of certification associated with pursuit of a COL from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Witness Fallon also stated that although DEF will continue to incur COL costs for the Levy Project in 2014 and 2015, DEF will not seek to recover these costs from customers through the NCRC pursuant to the 2013 Settlement Agreement. No party challenged DEF's position. DEF has provided testimony and exhibits to support its position that COL costs for 2013 have been reasonably accounted for in accordance with the 2013 Settlement Agreement.

Witness Fallon testified that DEF was continuing work necessary to obtain a COL from the NRC and environmental permitting work necessary to obtain a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, and that these efforts were consistent with the 2013 Settlement Agreement. In discussion of DEF's project management and cost control oversight, witness Fallon explained that in 2014 DEF continues to ensure that all COL-related costs are segregated by specific project code and that they will not be included in the NCRC. These costs will continue to be tracked for accounting purposes consistent with the 2013 Settlement Agreement. Joint Intervenor's cross examination of witness Fallon did not identify any inappropriate COL-related activities or expenditures in DEF's recovery request.

Witness Foster testified that the project accounting and cost oversight controls that DEF utilized in 2013 to ensure proper accounting treatment for the Levy Project has been reviewed by Commission staff in annual financial audits and found to be reasonable and prudent in Docket Nos. 090009-EI, 100009-EI, 110009-EI, and 120009-EI. Witness Foster also testified that going forward in 2014 and beyond, established procedures remain in place to require review of COL-related cost accounting project codes by internal DEF Regulatory Accounting and Regulatory Strategy groups. The Joint Intervenor's cross-examination of witness Foster did not reveal any improper or unreasonable accounting methods with regard to COL-related activities or expenditures.

Commission audit staff witness Mavrides' testimony examined recorded costs for the Levy Project as of December 31, 2013. Witness Mavrides testified that the Commission staff audits verified the costs incurred were posted to the proper accounts; sorted the costs by generation and transmission costs; reconciled the beginning balances of the costs with the ending

balances of the prior year filing; tested selected samples for compliance with contracts, correct paid amounts, and correct recording periods; reconciled the detail amounts to the filing and to the general ledger; sorted operations and management expense by functional expense category and reconciled to the filing; selected costs and reviewed them for the proper period, amounts, and whether they were allowable NCRC costs; and verified a sampling of labor costs for hours worked and proper calculation of labor charges by DEF. There were no findings in the audit report filed by witness Mavrides.

Commission audit staff also filed testimony that included the annual management audit report. The management audit covering 2013 activities was conducted by Commission audit staff witnesses Coston and Fisher. The Commission audit team examined key areas of project activity including planning, management and organization, cost and schedule controls, contractor selection and management, and auditing and quality assurance associated with the Levy Project during 2013. The Commission audit report made no findings that indicated that DEF had not reasonably accounted for COL pursuit costs.

No intervenors cross-examined the Commission audit staff witnesses or challenged their testimony. There was no testimony filed by other parties on this issue.

Conclusion

DEF has provided substantial evidence that DEF has properly accounted for 2013 costs associated with its pursuit of the COL for the Levy Project, and that it has done so in accordance with the 2013 Settlement Agreement. No party has disputed the adequacy of DEF's accounting procedures and our review of the evidence confirms that DEF has reasonably accounted for COL pursuit costs. Consequently, we find that DEF has reasonably accounted for COL pursuit costs pursuant to paragraph 12(b) of the 2013 Settlement Agreement.

Levy Project Exit and Wind Down Costs

Witness Fallon testified that DEF has actual/estimated costs in 2014 as a result of Levy wind-down activities. Categories of costs that were incurred and will be incurred according to witness Fallon were provided as follows: (1) storage, insurance, and quality assurance of the completed and partially completed Levy Long Lead Equipment (LLE) components until disposition; (2) internal DEF labor to assist with disposition of LLE; (3) external Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) support to gather information from LLE suppliers and assist with disposition of the LLE; and (4) regulatory and administrative wind-down support. Witness Fallon also testified that while DEF expects to conclude its LLE disposition efforts in 2014, DEF is currently projecting minimal wind-down costs for 2015. Witness Fallon also testified that the 2015 cost “. . . projection does not take into account any costs that DEF simply is not able to reasonably quantify at this time.”

FIPUG believes future costs cannot be reasonably quantified at this time and therefore the Commission should expressly state that it is taking no action related to the disposition costs or credits in this docket. However, FIPUG has presented no record evidence supporting a claim

that the costs DEF has quantified and presented for recovery are unreasonable. Witness Fallon testified, "DEF does not include in this filing potential, future wind-down or LLE disposition costs or credits that DEF cannot reasonably quantify at this time." We find DEF's request to approve the costs presented in its petition is not in conflict with FIPUG's position, as DEF did not assert it was requesting Commission action on matters that cannot be reasonably quantified at this time.

For 2014, DEF's actual/estimated wind-down and exit costs are \$25,216,773 (jurisdictional). DEF's previous projection of 2014 costs was underestimated by \$12,627,988, and carrying costs were overestimated by \$4,637,250, resulting in an expected under recovery of \$7,990,738 for 2014. For 2015, DEF's projected wind-down/exit costs are \$1,209,912 plus carrying costs of \$5,479,030, for a total of \$6,688,942 (jurisdictional). The total amount that shall be approved for determining the 2015 NCRC recovery is \$14,679,680 (\$7,990,738 + \$6,688,942 = \$14,679,680).

Conclusion

The Levy Project exit and wind-down costs and other sunk costs DEF has presented for recovery or review in this docket are in compliance with the NCRC statute, Commission rules and the 2013 Settlement Agreement. In addition, none of the intervenors have disputed the costs or presented evidence that such costs were not reasonably quantified. Based upon our review of the record evidence, we approve DEF's Levy Project exit and wind-down costs of \$14,679,680 for recovery in 2015.

Long Lead Equipment Milestone Payments for Cancelled Turbine Generators and Reactor Vessel Internal Components

This matter concerns certain scheduled milestone payments for LLE items DEF made to WEC under the Levy Project EPC contract. Witness Fallon testified that these scheduled milestone payments concerned the material procurement and manufacturing of two of the fourteen Levy Project LLE items, namely the reactor vessel internals and turbine generators. The payments in question included \$2,348,660 made in 2008 and \$51,778,440 made in 2009. We note that these identified payments were part of a series of scheduled payments, made over time that would have concluded with the delivery of the items in question. Witness Fallon testified that work by WEC had not begun on these two items due to the suspension of work agreement as provided for within the third amendment to the EPC contract in 2010. Witness Fallon further indicated that, as of March 2014, the return/refund of these milestone payments is part of the on-going litigation between DEF and WEC concerning breach and termination of the EPC contract.

Expenses incurred in prior years are typically considered sunk costs or costs that are no longer retrievable or avoidable. However, there are instances where contract terms and conditions provide the opportunity to seek refunds if one of the parties does not provide the services or goods that were under contract. We find a similar contract-based opportunity is what has given rise to the \$54,127,100 at issue. The Joint Intervenors urge Commission action

regarding the timing of a credit as well as the termination of the Levy Project NCRC fixed monthly charge.

DEF's Activities Associated With the \$54,127,100 Sunk Cost Amount

The \$54,127,100 amount originated when DEF made two scheduled milestone payments to WEC pursuant to the Levy Project EPC contract. The first payment of \$2,348,660 occurred in 2008 and the other of \$51,778,440 was made in 2009. DEF stated that WEC had not begun work associated with these payments in 2010 due to the partial suspension of work requested by DEF and agreed to by WEC.

In August 2013, the Joint Intervenors and DEF presented the 2013 Settlement Agreement for Commission approval that in section 12(a) stated:

At the earliest reasonable and prudent time, DEF will be terminating the EPC contract for the Levy nuclear power plants because DEF is unable to obtain the LNP Combined Operating Licenses ("COL") from the NRC by January 1, 2014. Regarding the LNP, DEF will exercise the provisions of Section 366.93(6), F.S., and will elect not to complete the construction of the LNP.¹⁰

In December 2013, DEF requested WEC refund an amount of \$54,127,100 concerning work not performed under the EPC contract. On January 28, 2014, DEF cancelled the EPC contract and in March, DEF filed suit against WEC, requesting in part that WEC refund the milestone payments for which work had not begun.

In this proceeding, we observe that there is no dispute regarding the prudence of DEF's original activities when it made the scheduled milestone payments in 2008 and 2009, totaling \$54,127,100. Consequently, all prior expenditures, including the \$54,127,100 amount addressed in this matter, are potentially sunk costs absent actions by DEF to extract as much value as reasonably practical through reasonable means. Based on our review of the record, no evidence was presented that demonstrated DEF's actions to date were unreasonable in this regard. However, the Joint Intervenors stated in their post-hearing brief that by suing WEC for the return of funds, DEF has effectively withdrawn the basis for the original prudence determination. We cannot agree with the factual basis of the Joint Intervenors' statement. Based on a review of the record established for this docket, we could not find where DEF has made such a declaration, or for that matter, where DEF's actions could be reasonably interpreted in a way such as suggested by the Joint Intervenors. In addition, for this Commission to modify our prior decision of prudence by relying on changed circumstances that resulted many years after the original determination was made would be inconsistent with Commission rules and practice. Our past practice dictates that prudence determinations are only revisited upon a showing of fraud,

¹⁰ Order No. PSC-13-0598-FOF-EI, issued November 12, 2013, in Docket No. 130208-EI, In re: Petition for limited proceeding to approve revised and restated stipulation and settlement agreement by Duke Energy Florida, Inc. d/b/a Duke Energy, at page 30.

perjury, or intentional withholding of key information.¹¹ We find there has been no showing by the Joint Intervenors that would require us to order DEF to make the credit as requested at this time.

Timing of a \$54,127,100 Cash Credit

The Joint Intervenors asserted that a \$54,127,100 cash credit should be recognized as of January 28, 2014. As previously noted, this date coincides with DEF's termination of the EPC contract. Concerning the timing of a cash credit, the Joint Intervenors state:

Duke's demand to WEC for the return of the payment, and Duke's suit against WEC in federal court for the payment's return are admissions by Duke that, with its termination of the EPC agreement earlier this year, those costs are not eligible for NCRC recovery. Section 366.93, F.S., and Commission Rule 25-6.0423 F.A.C., do not authorize the recovery of costs for which no work is performed.

The Joint Intervenors further argued that if a \$54,127,100 cash credit were recorded in this manner, then the Levy Project NCRC charge should cease in mid-year 2015 as a result. We note that no other argument or actual evidence concerning the effective date of the credit was offered by any party to this docket. Concerning the timing of a cash credit DEF stated in its post-hearing brief:

All parties concede that the \$54 million "credit" that OPC and the interveners claim for the benefit of customers has never been paid to DEF in January 2014, or on any other date for that matter. There is no factual basis in the record for this "credit" to customers. It is simply a fiction to designate this sum as a "credit" for the benefit of customers in January 2014 (or on any other date).

DEF argued there is no legal basis for this Commission to credit customers these payments when we previously found that these payments were prudently incurred. DEF did contend that the record evidence demonstrates, however, that engaging in this fictional credit is a violation of Generally Accepted Accounting Procedures (GAAP).

In response to a number of questions concerning the revenue and accounting impacts of recognizing a hypothetical cash credit in January of 2014, witness Foster testified, "I think one thing that's important to consider is that, yes, if there was an actual payment in January, that's how the math would work." He further clarified:

. . . if you had to record something in an actual period where cash hadn't been received, you would have to record it as an accrual. We wouldn't be able to do it on our accounting books because GAAP doesn't allow that for potential gains of this type, if you will.

¹¹ Rule 25-6.0423 F.A.C. and Order No. PSC-07-0816-FOF-EI, issued October 10, 2007, in Docket No. 060658-EI, In re: Petition on behalf of Citizens of the State of Florida to require Progress Energy Florida, Inc. to refund customers \$143 million.

We agree that one of the GAAP standards is that an accounting entry (either for revenue or expense) must represent something that is reasonably known or knowable.

The only testimony concerning the certainty of the refund was presented by witness Fallon. Witness Fallon opined that the refund was part of a contested litigation and until the final resolution occurs the outcome remains unknown. However, witness Fallon did state in response to a question concerning implementation of a refund that it is DEF's position that when the litigation is complete and final and there is a judgment rendered by the Court in North Carolina, DEF will return to customers any monies they are awarded out of the litigation.

Based on our review of the record, we find that a \$54,127,100 cash credit as recommended by the Joint Intervenors is not supported by the greater weight of the record evidence. However, we do find there is a reasonable expectation that DEF will receive a \$54,127,100 award from WEC concerning the long lead equipment in 2015. Any decision we make in this regard must comply with the laws of this state as well as the rules established by this Commission. Our decision must also comply with the terms of the 2013 Settlement Agreement made by DEF and most of the intervenors and which we approved to resolve several significant matters in this and other dockets. Therefore, in light of our obligations under Florida law and our duty to address this matter before us, we find that there is sufficient basis to order DEF to make a downward adjustment of \$54,127,100 to its projected 2015 expenses. Such an adjustment is well within the scope of the 2013 Settlement Agreement and does not constitute any review of our prior decisions concerning the prior approval of milestone payments made by DEF in prior years. DEF will continue to account for this adjustment consistent with Section 366.93 F.S.

Termination of the Levy Project NCRC Fixed Charge

As noted in the Joint Intervenors' arguments, the 2013 Settlement Agreement includes an explicit provision to end the fixed monthly rates for the Levy Project through a final true-up before the expiration date of the Agreement. We note that Order No. PSC-13-0598-FOF-EI, page 31, paragraph 12(c), states in part, "to the extent full recovery of all LNP costs is achieved prior to 2017, DEF will file the final true-up in the applicable prior period. The final true-up amount will be recovered or refunded to customers in the following year through the NCRC."

The Joint Intervenors stated that witness Foster, under cross examination, confirmed that if the refund amount claim by the Intervenors is recorded in the manner the Joint Intervenors suggested, an over-recovery of between \$40-50 million would occur if recovery continued at the fixed monthly rates for the Levy Project. Therefore, the Joint Intervenors argued:

If the Commission allows the current LNP charge to continue while resolution of the federal lawsuit awaits years of litigation and appeals, this Commission will be allowing Duke to recover \$100 million on an annual, on-going basis for costs that have not been approved by this Commission. Terminating the \$3.45 sometime during 2015, based on the known Commission-reviewed and Commission-

approved costs and taking into consideration the 2015 impact of Duke's \$54 million refund claim, will avoid this unfair result while not precluding Duke from asking this Commission to establish or re-establish a charge (or credit) for any final true-up.

We note that the only testimony addressing whether DEF would fully recover its Levy Project costs in 2015, absent crediting \$54 million as proposed by the Joint Intervenors, was provided by witness Foster, who testified that "DEF currently shows a net unrecovered balance of \$6.1 million at year end 2015." Witness Foster went on to clarify why a final true-up should not take place in 2015:

Additionally, there are several areas of potential costs that DEF has not included in its actual/estimated 2014 and projected 2015 costs because, as of the preparation date of this testimony, DEF is unable to accurately estimate, but very well may incur them, as explained by Mr. Fallon.

We find that if a large credit were recorded at any time before the termination of the 2013 Settlement Agreement, then the possibility of a final true-up consistent with the requirements of the Agreement could likely occur before 2017. While the Joint Intervenors speculated that DEF's current projections of the Levy Project costs identify all known remaining costs, we find that DEF does not support this conclusion nor make similar representations in their un-rebutted testimony. Given the actual testimony presented at hearing, we find that the Joint Intervenor's assertion is not sufficient to conclude that all Levy Project costs have been recovered consistent with the requirements of the 2013 Settlement Agreement. Consequently, we do not require the termination of the Levy Project NCRC fixed monthly charge as requested by the Joint Intervenors in this proceeding.

Conclusion

We find the basis offered by the Joint Intervenors to require DEF to record a \$54,127,100 cash credit as of January 28, 2014 is not supported by the record evidence. We also find that ordering a mid-year 2015 termination of the fixed monthly Levy Project NCRC charge is inappropriate at this time. However, we find that in light of what is known concerning the termination of the EPC contract and the ongoing litigation between DEF and WEC, that DEF shall make a downward adjustment of \$54,127,100 to its projected 2015 expenses.

Disposal of Long Lead Equipment

While the Joint Intervenors appear to vigorously argue this issue in post-hearing brief, no direct evidence or witnesses were presented concerning their proposed conditions and restrictions. Since the actual Joint Intervenors' proposal on this issue was first presented in their post-hearing brief, DEF has not had an opportunity to respond specifically to the proposal. With respect to the LLE assets, we find that pursuant to paragraph 12(c) of the 2013 Settlement Agreement, DEF is under the obligation to use reasonable and prudent efforts to sell or otherwise

salvage these assets, or otherwise refund any costs that can be captured for the benefit of customers.

DEF raises two arguments that bear some further discussion: it contends that it has not been given adequate due process to address the specific recommendations made in the Joint Intervenors' post-hearing brief, and that the action they recommend is tantamount to injunctive relief, which this Commission does not have the authority to issue.

Due process consists of two fundamental elements: notice and the opportunity to be heard. All parties to the proceeding were on notice that this issue asked what restrictions, if any, should be placed at this time on DEF's attempts to dispose of long lead equipment. All parties were given the opportunity to present evidence on this issue at the hearing. However, the Joint Intervenors presented no testimony or evidence at the hearing in support of the specific position ultimately presented in their post-hearing brief. Furthermore, in their brief, the Joint Intervenors cite no rule, statute, or orders of this Commission or any court in support of the restrictions they recommend. The record is therefore bereft of any evidentiary or precedential basis that supports the position urged by the Joint Intervenors.

DEF also contends that the Joint Intervenors' proposals amount to injunctive relief, which the Commission does not have authority to issue. DEF correctly points out that injunctive relief is reserved to the courts, and that pursuant to Rule 25-22.030, F.A.C., this Commission may seek injunctive relief in circuit court for violations of Commission rules and orders. Traditionally, we regulate by examining the prudence of utilities' management, financial, and operational activities prior to allowing cost recovery for those actions. It is in a utility's best interest to manage itself in a prudent manner and with consideration for its customers' interests; the failure to do so can result in the disallowance of cost recovery by this Commission. Indeed, this docket operates on the premise that prudent costs are eligible for recovery under the statute, and that prudently incurred costs will not be subject to disallowance.¹² Speculation and hindsight review are not consistent with the prudence standard recognized by this Commission, and has been rejected as a basis for finding imprudence.¹³ Commission practice dictates that prudence determinations are only revisited upon a showing of fraud, perjury, or intentional withholding of key information.¹⁴

The Joint Intervenors request that we take pains to express to DEF that it is expected to aggressively pursue the sale of the LLE for the benefit of its customers. We share the concern that DEF secure the best deal possible for its customers, and believes DEF has obligated itself to do so through the 2013 Settlement Agreement. However, we find that the Joint Intervenors have provided no support for the particular relief they recommend, requiring prior notification and

¹² Section 366.93(2), (3) and (6), F.S., See also Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c) and (8)(a) F.A.C.

¹³ Order No. PSC-11-0095-FOF-EI, issued February 2, 2011, in Docket No. 100009-EI, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at page 9; Order No. PSC-11-0547-FOF-EI, issued November 23, 2011, in Docket No. 110009-EI, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at page 57.

¹⁴ Rule 25-6.0423 F.A.C. and Order No. PSC-07-0816-FOF-EI, issued October 10, 2007, in Docket No. 060658-EI, In re: Petition on behalf of Citizens of the State of Florida to require Progress Energy Florida, Inc. to refund customers \$143 million.

approval regarding the disposition of the LLE and imposition of a rebuttal presumption requiring original cost.

In reviewing the record, we are not convinced that the Joint Intervenors identified any unfulfilled regulatory need regarding possible future DEF actions that would require immediate Commission attention. As stated in DEF's brief:

The Commission does have the authority to review and determine if DEF's LLE costs as a result of DEF's LNP LLE disposition decisions are reasonable and prudent. DEF in fact has presented costs related to several LLE disposition decisions in this Docket and no party has disputed DEF's evidence that these costs were prudently incurred and these LLE disposition decisions were reasonable.

We agree with DEF in that we have the authority to review and determine if DEF's actual disposition decisions are reasonable and prudent. Given our review processes, pursuant to Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C., customers are provided protections against unreasonable or imprudent actions DEF may take or any other inappropriate cost recovery request that DEF may file in the future. We find that proposing specific actions only through a party's post-hearing brief does not allow sufficient vetting of a proposal to assess all reasonable ramifications that approval of such actions may have. Absent a complete review of the Joint Intervenor proposed action by all parties, we find the obligations found within paragraphs 11 and 12 of the 2013 Settlement Agreement provide DEF adequate guidance concerning the disposition of the assets in question. We find that in the absence of any real, non-speculative showing of need, we shall not place any additional restrictions on DEF's attempts to dispose of LLE than those already included in the 2013 Settlement Agreement.

Conclusion

Based on our review of the record in this proceeding, we are not imposing any additional restrictions at this time on DEF's attempts to dispose of Levy Long Lead Equipment.

Jurisdictional Amount for Establishing DEF's 2015 Capacity Cost Recovery Clause Factor

DEF argued that this Commission should grant DEF recovery of its prudently incurred actual costs and its reasonably estimated costs for the Levy and EPU Projects, since the evidence DEF presented to this Commission on these matters was uncontested by the parties at hearing. For the EPU Project, DEF requests that \$63,204,163 be authorized for collection as part of DEF's 2015 NCRC cost recovery. For the Levy Project, DEF stated this Commission should approve an amount that reflects the fixed monthly rates for the different rate classes (for example \$3.45 per 1,000 kWh for the residential class) as contained within the 2013 Settlement Agreement. The estimated total NCRC recovery amount for inclusion in the 2015 Capacity Cost Recovery Clause factor is \$167,195,304.

The Joint Intervenors did not contest DEF's requested cost recovery levels for both the Levy and EPU Projects. However, the Joint Intervenors argued that given their position on the matter of the cancelled turbine generators and reactor vessel internal components previously discussed in this Order, that DEF will at sometime during 2015 fully recover its LNP cost. Therefore, the Joint Intervenors argued that DEF should be required to file updated schedules and tariffs sheets for Commission staff verification reflecting the resulting date of termination of the fixed LNP charge.

Our decision regarding the expected award or settlement concerning the cancelled turbine generators and reactor vessel internal components does not affect the establishment of the 2015 NCRC cost recovery amount. We find that the 2013 Settlement Agreement requires the use or application of specified fixed factors per rate class until the final true-up event.¹⁵ We further note that all issues affecting the level of the 2015 recovery amount were uncontested or included as part of the approved Category II stipulated issues for DEF.

Conclusion

Based on the evidence presented at hearing and the approval of the DEF Category II stipulated issues, we approve as DEF's 2015 NCRC cost recovery an amount consistent with the rates approved in the 2013 Settlement Agreement for the Levy project and \$63,204,163 for the EPU project. The estimated amount consistent with the 2013 Settlement Agreement, for use in establishing DEF's 2015 Capacity Cost Recovery Clause factor shall be \$167,195,304.

DECISION – FPL PROJECTS

Pursuant to the Commission-approved procedural motion, the parties waived witness cross-examination and post-hearing briefs for all issues involving the FPL portion of this docket. Instead the parties agreed to submit their positions on these issues which are provided in Attachment III of this Order.

Feasibility of Completing the Turkey Point Project

In 2006, the Florida Legislature enacted Section 366.93, F.S. Section 366.93(2), F.S., requires us to establish by rule alternative cost recovery mechanisms for the recovery of costs incurred in the siting, design, licensing, and construction of a nuclear power plant. The statute states, "such mechanisms shall be designed to promote utility investment in nuclear or integrated gasification combined cycle power plants . . ." This Commission adopted Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C., to satisfy the requirements of Section 366.93(2), F.S. As amended on January 29, 2014, Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c)(5), F.A.C., states:

Along with the filings required by this paragraph, each year a utility shall submit for Commission review and approval a detailed analysis of the long-term

¹⁵ Order No. PSC-13-0598-FOF-EI, issued November 12, 2013, in Docket No. 130208-EI, In RE: Petition for limited proceeding to approve revised and restated stipulation and settlement agreement by Duke Energy Florida, Inc. d/b/a Duke Energy, at page 31.

feasibility of completing the power plant. Such analysis shall include evidence that the utility intends to construct the nuclear or integrated gasification combined cycle power plant by showing that it has committed sufficient, meaningful, and available resources to enable the project to be completed and that its intent is realistic and practical.

In Order No. PSC-08-0237-FOF-EI, at page 29, this Commission provided specific guidance regarding the requirements necessary for FPL to satisfy Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c)(5), F.A.C. The Order reads as follows:

FPL shall provide a long-term feasibility analysis as part of its annual cost recovery process which, in this case, shall also include updated fuel forecasts, environmental forecasts, breakeven costs, and capital cost estimates. In addition, FPL should account for sunk costs. Providing this information on an annual basis will allow us to monitor the feasibility regarding the continued construction of Turkey Point 6 and 7.¹⁶

We find FPL satisfied the requirements of Order No. PSC-08-0237-FOF-EI and Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C., through various means.

FPL's 2014 analysis of the long term feasibility of completing the TP Project remained consistent with the methodology it used in the 2007-2008 need determination proceeding and each subsequent NCRC proceeding.¹⁷ FPL compared competing resource plans, one with the nuclear resource option and one with a non-nuclear resource option. The competing non-nuclear resource option was a new highly fuel-efficient natural gas-fired combined cycle generating unit similar to the type FPL is constructing at its Port Everglades Modernization project. In evaluating these options, FPL considered numerous quantitative and qualitative factors. Among the quantitative factors that FPL examined were fuel and environmental price forecasts, project costs, and cost-effectiveness using multiple sensitivities for fuel and environmental costs. Qualitative factors considered included fuel diversity, energy security and zero greenhouse gas emissions. We examined each of these factors, as well as regulatory considerations, technical considerations, funding potential, joint ownership, reliability, renewable generation sources, and conservation to determine the acceptability of FPL's analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the project.

We find the forecasts, cost estimates, and cost-effectiveness analyses are necessary filing requirements to review and assess FPL's 2014 analysis of the feasibility of completing the TP Project. In addition, we reviewed regulatory and technical aspects of the project, including evidence of FPL's intent to construct the new power plants, as required by Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c)(5), F.A.C.

¹⁶ Order No. PSC-08-0237-FOF-EI, issued April 11, 2008, in Docket No. 070650-EI, In re: Petition to determine need for Turkey Point Nuclear Units 6 and 7 electrical power plant, by Florida Power & Light Company.

¹⁷ Id.; Order No. PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, issued October 18, 2013, in Docket 130009-EI, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at page 17.

Economic Analysis

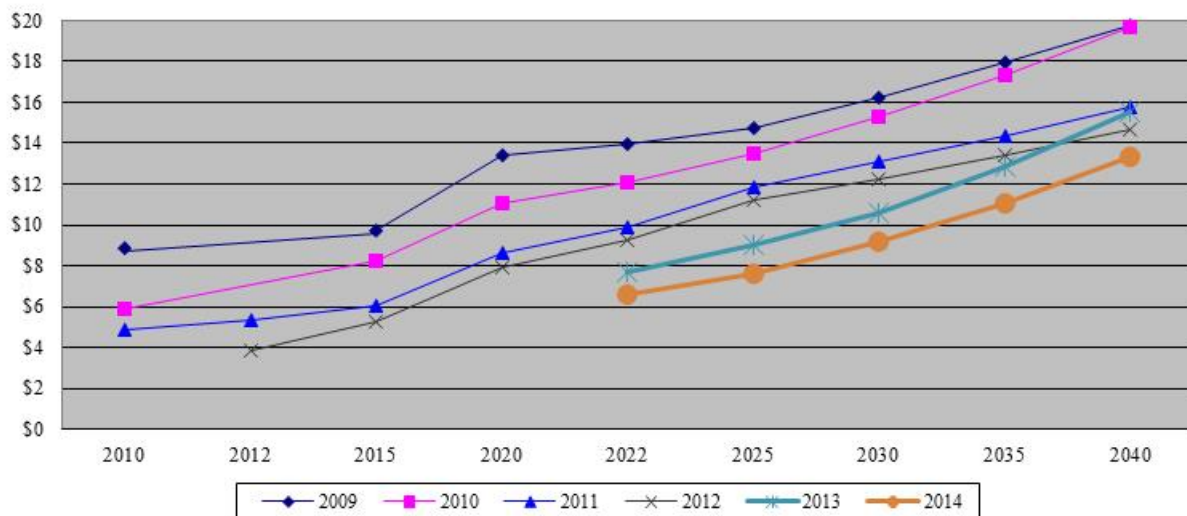
Updated Fuel Forecast

FPL developed its updated fuel price forecasts from the same industry-accepted sources that it has used since the initial need determination proceeding. The Company used a blended value of the natural gas pricing data from the October 7, 2013, Henry Hub natural gas commodity prices and the most current projections from The PIRA Energy Group (formerly Petroleum Industry Research Associates, currently an energy information provider specializing in global energy markets research, analysis, and intelligence). The projections were for the period 2014 through 2030. Beyond 2030, FPL used the real rate of escalation from the Energy Information Administration. In addition, nominal price forecasts were prepared for transportation costs. The projected transportation costs were added to commodity cost projections to arrive at the delivered price forecasts.

FPL’s fuel price forecasting methodology provided a high, medium, and low cost projection. While future fuel prices are inherently uncertain, the range FPL developed offers a plausible expectation that actual prices will fall somewhere within the range. None of the intervenors contested FPL’s updated fuel price forecasts. We find it is reasonable to accept FPL’s updated fuel price data in this proceeding.

Figure 1 depicts the price forecasts for the medium range of natural gas used from the 2009 NCRC proceeding through this year’s filing to support FPL’s feasibility analysis. We find that natural gas price forecasts have trended slightly downward each year. In addition, last year’s and this year’s forecasts show a greater increase in later years.

Figure 1: Forecasted Delivered Natural Gas Prices – Medium Fuel Forecast (\$/MMBTU, \$Nominal)



Updated Environmental Forecast

Florida Statutes require us to consider air emission compliance costs in evaluating new nuclear or integrated gasification combined cycle electrical generation.¹⁸ The absence of greenhouse gas emissions is still a benefit associated with nuclear generation. Every increase in projected environmental compliance costs for emitting sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrous oxide (NO_x), and carbon dioxide (CO₂) had the effect of making a nuclear plant more cost-effective as compared to fossil-fueled generation, such as natural gas, coal, and oil.

The updated forecasts FPL submitted were developed by consultant ICF International, the same industry-accepted source FPL has used since the need determination proceeding. ICF's view was that nothing occurred on the legislative or regulatory fronts which would prompt a change from its projections made last year. Table 1 below depicts the price forecasts for the medium range of environmental costs used from the 2009 NCRC proceeding through this year's filing to support FPL's feasibility analysis.

Table 1: Forecasted Environmental Compliance Costs (\$Nominal)

Selected Years	Forecasted Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) Compliance Cost (\$/ton)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2015	\$2,013	\$2,176	\$58	\$246		
2020	\$3,164	\$3,257	\$66	\$64		
2022				\$67	\$67	\$67
2025	\$4,988	\$4,882	\$74	\$72	\$72	\$72
2030	\$4,453	\$5,319	\$84	\$82	\$82	\$82
2035	\$3,691	\$4,293	\$95	\$93	\$93	\$93
2040	\$2,653	\$3,278	\$108	\$105	\$105	\$105

Selected Years	Forecasted Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x) Compliance Cost (\$/ton)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2015	\$1,375	\$2,071	\$522	\$509		
2020	\$2,162	\$3,100	\$590	\$576		
2022				\$605	\$605	\$605
2025	\$3,408	\$1,257	\$668	\$652	\$652	\$652
2030	\$1,545	\$1,085	\$756	\$737	\$737	\$737
2035	\$0	\$1,228	\$855	\$834	\$834	\$834
2040	\$0	\$1,389	\$968	\$944	\$944	\$944

¹⁸ Section 403.519 (4)(b)(3), F.S.

Selected Years	Forecasted Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)					
	Compliance Cost (\$/ton)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2015	\$17	\$20	\$0	\$0		
2020	\$27	\$30	\$32	\$0		
2022				\$0	\$0	\$0
2025	\$43	\$44	\$47	\$11	\$11	\$11
2030	\$67	\$67	\$68	\$21	\$21	\$21
2035	\$101	\$100	\$98	\$38	\$38	\$38
2040	\$149	\$149	\$141	\$64	\$64	\$64

(Order PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, p. 14-15)

In the 2011 NCRC proceeding, witness Sim explained the dramatic drop in emission compliance costs between 2010 and 2011. The cost reductions were due to a projection that utilities would add control devices for these emissions in response to Environmental Protection Agency rules. This, in turn, produces more emission allowances on the market in future years, thereby reducing the value of the allowances.¹⁹

None of the intervenors contested the credibility or accuracy of FPL's updated environmental cost forecasts. We reviewed FPL's filings and observe the updated estimates are consistent with prior estimates. We find it is reasonable to accept FPL's environmental cost projections for the purposes of the feasibility study.

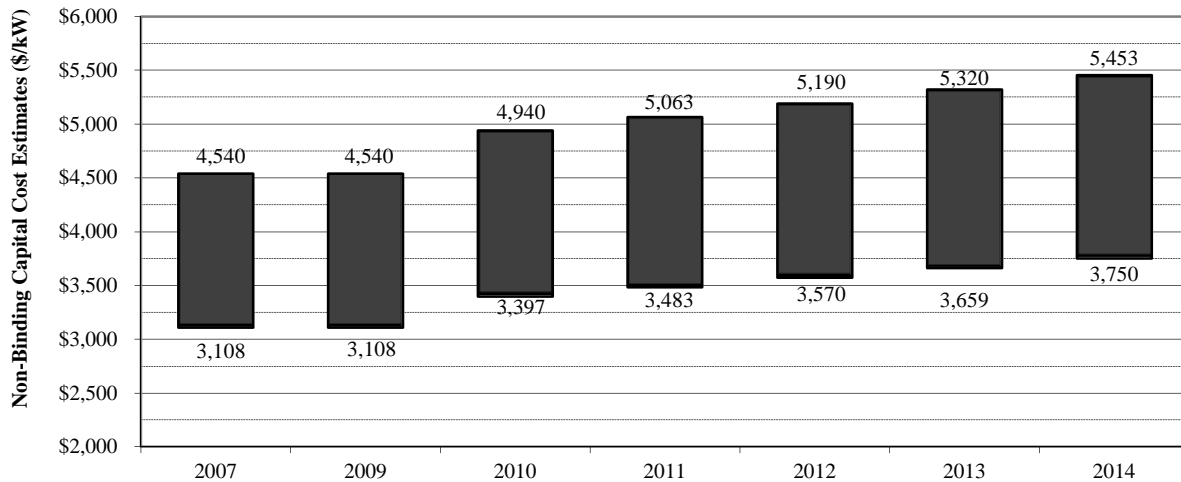
Updated Project Cost Estimate

FPL's all-inclusive in-service projected cost estimate range for the TP Project was \$12.6 billion to \$18.4 billion. This estimated range included carrying costs of approximately \$5.0 billion²⁰ and sunk costs of approximately \$228 million. FPL's 2014 non-binding overnight capital cost estimate range was \$3,750/kW to \$5,453/kW. This represented a 20.1 percent increase from FPL's estimated maximum cost in the 2007 need determination proceeding and a 20.7 percent increase in the minimum cost. The history of cost range estimates is shown in the figure below.

¹⁹ Order No. PSC-11-0547-FOF-EI, issued November 23, 2011, in Docket 110009-EI, In re: Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause, at page 13.

²⁰ Id., p.16.

Figure 2: Range of Non-Binding Overnight Capital Cost Estimates (\$/kW)



(Order No. PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, p. 16)

FPL witness Scroggs explained the necessity and rationale of estimating a cost range at the current stage of the project:

The primary factors affecting the total project cost will be the actual labor and materials costs experienced during the Preparation and Construction periods. The certainty around these costs will increase as preceding projects move through the early stages of construction and as FPL negotiates the principal contracts for engineering, procurement, and construction of the project. The pace of expenditures is also a critical factor that will impact total project costs. Escalation of future costs and carrying costs on expended funds are time related factors.

FPL used its updated project cost estimate in conducting its cost-effectiveness analysis below. We find FPL's cost estimate is reasonable. Results of the analysis demonstrate that the cost-effectiveness of the project has declined in comparison with the competing plan without nuclear generation; however, the project remained cost-effective.

Project Cost-Effectiveness

FPL conducted its cost-effectiveness analysis using its updated fuel and environmental compliance costs, projected in-service dates of 2022-2023, and an overnight capital cost ranging from \$3,750/kW to \$5,453/kW. We note that all intervenors took a position doubting the estimated cost and in-service dates. However, no evidence exists in the record to suggest the FPL estimates are erroneous.

FPL asserted its project schedule showed 2022-2023 were the "earliest practicable" in-service dates, fully acknowledging that future events could impact the project schedule. Furthermore, as witness Sim testified, "as long as a consistent set of assumptions, including in-service dates, is used to compare the competing resource options, the feasibility analysis will

provide meaningful results.” We find FPL’s response to a Commission staff interrogatory demonstrated that delays of 5 or 10 years to the in-service dates would not alter the ultimate cost-effectiveness conclusion or render the Company’s analysis deficient.

FPL’s cost-effectiveness analysis of the TP Project once again relied on the same breakeven analysis it has used since the need determination. The breakeven methodology first required a calculation of the cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) for each of the alternative resource plans: (1) the plan with new nuclear units and (2) the plan with combined cycle units as a replacement for the nuclear units (Columns 3 and 4 in Table 2 below). For the resource plan with the TP Project, a capital cost of zero was assumed as a basis. Next the CPVRR cost differentials between the resource plans for each scenario were calculated (Column 5 in Table 2 below). The next step was to set the capital cost for the TP Project equal to \$1/kW. The CPVRR of the TP Project was then calculated in 2014 dollars. The result, \$2,536 million, was then divided into the cost differentials for each scenario. Upon incrementing the capital cost from zero to \$1/kW, the resulting value was a breakeven cost in terms of \$/kW of capital cost for each scenario (Column 6 in Table 2 below). This calculation provided an estimate of the highest capital costs at which nuclear generation would still be cost-effective compared to the combined cycle alternative over the life of the project.²¹

FPL performed its analysis with a wide range of scenarios which combined varying fuel cost forecasts (low, medium, and high) and environmental compliance cost projections (ENV I-III). ENV I represented a low compliance cost scenario, while ENV III represented a high compliance cost scenario. A total of seven different fuel/environmental cost scenarios were analyzed for each alternative resource plan. The projected present value savings over the study period for each scenario were then used to calculate a breakeven capital cost estimate. The breakeven capital cost estimate was what the nuclear units could cost and still produce net savings over the study period when compared to the combined cycle units. Each breakeven value was then compared to the overnight capital cost range of \$3,750/kW to \$5,453/kW to determine the likelihood of the nuclear project producing a net savings over the study period. If the breakeven values were higher than the current capital cost-estimates, the nuclear plants would provide net savings over the life of the units compared to alternative base load units. We find FPL’s approach in performing its breakeven analysis remains reasonable.

A new addition to FPL’s 2014 analysis was a consideration of the TP Project having an operating life of 60 years. Previous analyses assumed an operating life of 40 years. Witness Sim testified that “FPL’s Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 and St. Lucie 1 and 2 units have successfully extended the original license terms by 20 years. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that a 20 year extension would be attainable for the Turkey Point Unit 6 & 7 project.” FPL, therefore, presented a breakeven analysis for both a 40-year operating life, referred to as Case No.1, and a 60-year operating life, referred to as Case No. 2.

²¹ Order No. PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, issued October 18, 2013, in Docket 130009-EI, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at page 18.

The results of FPL’s 40-year breakeven analysis, shown in Table 2 below, demonstrated that the TP Project is projected to remain cost-effective compared to the alternative combined cycle unit. The results in two of the seven scenarios illustrated that the breakeven nuclear capital costs are above FPL’s estimated range of costs. This demonstrates a high likelihood of cost-effectiveness if fuel and environmental compliance costs remain high. Conversely, the low fuel/low environmental cost scenario breakeven nuclear capital cost, \$3,683/kW (greyed background), was below FPL’s estimated cost range of \$3,750/kW to \$5,453/kW. This indicates a possibility of the nuclear project not being cost-effective if the capital costs approach the middle to upper limit of the estimated cost range and long-term fuel and environmental costs remain low for the duration of the analysis period. The remaining scenarios (in bold print on Table 2) showed the breakeven costs within the estimated range of costs. These results indicate that the TP Project may or may not be cost-effective compared to the alternate resource plan without the TP Project at the fuel and environmental cost levels indicated.

Table 2: 2014 Breakeven Analyses Results for the TP Project:

Case #1 Analysis - 40-Year Operating Life; Total Costs, Total Cost Differentials, and Breakeven Costs for All Fuel and Environmental Compliance Cost Scenarios in 2014\$ (millions, CPVRR, 2014 - 2063)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Total Costs for Plans		Total Cost Difference	Breakeven
Fuel Cost Forecast	Environmental Compliance Cost Forecast	Resource Plan w/TP 6 & 7	Resource Plan w/o TP 6 & 7	Plan with TP 6 & 7 minus Plan without TP 6 & 7	Nuclear Capital Costs (\$/kw in 2014\$)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
High Fuel Cost	Env I	154,450	167,782	(13,332)	5,256
High Fuel Cost	Env II	161,221	175,393	(14,172)	5,587
High Fuel Cost	Env III	170,222	185,345	(15,123)	5,962
Medium Fuel Cost	Env I	135,373	146,710	(11,337)	4,471
Medium Fuel Cost	Env II	142,065	154,240	(12,175)	4,801
Medium Fuel Cost	Env III	150,977	164,103	(13,127)	5,176
Low Fuel Cost	Env I	116,223	125,557	(9,335)	3,683

Note: The Column 6 figures in **bold** are within the estimated cost range.

We note that FPL’s 40-year breakeven analysis for 2014 compared to the 2013 analysis, shown in Table 3 below, demonstrated that the magnitude and range of the breakeven nuclear capital costs have decreased. The low breakeven cost decreased 12.7 percent, and the high breakeven cost decreased 10.2 percent. The range of the 2014 breakeven costs fell 5.9 percent from the 2013 breakeven cost range. However, the 2014 analysis showed the project was cost-effective by having breakeven values above the cost estimate range in two of the seven scenarios, while the 2013 analysis showed five scenarios as clearly cost-effective.

Table 3: 2013 Breakeven Analyses Results for the TP Project
Total Costs, Total Cost Differentials, and Breakeven Costs for All
Fuel and Environmental Compliance Cost Scenarios in \$2013
(millions, CPVRR, 2013 - 2063)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fuel Cost Forecast	Environmental Compliance Cost Forecast	Total Costs for Plans		Total Cost Difference	Breakeven Nuclear Capital Costs (\$/kw in \$2013)
		Plan with Turkey Point 6 & 7 Project	Plan without Turkey Point 6 & 7 Project	Plan with Turkey Point 6 & 7 Project minus Plan without Turkey Point 6 & 7 Project	
				= (3) - (4)	
High Fuel Cost	Env I	166,689	181,279	(14,590)	5,948
High Fuel Cost	Env II	173,386	188,772	(15,386)	6,273
High Fuel Cost	Env III	182,185	198,472	(16,287)	6,640
Medium Fuel Cost	Env I	146,191	158,661	(12,470)	5,084
Medium Fuel Cost	Env II	152,803	166,068	(13,265)	5,408
Medium Fuel Cost	Env III	161,499	175,667	(14,168)	5,776
Low Fuel Cost	Env I	125,585	135,927	(10,342)	4,217

Note: The Column 6 figures in **bold** are within the estimated cost range.

(Order No. PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, p. 19)

The results of the 60-year breakeven analysis, Case No. 2 shown in Table 4 below, demonstrate that the TP Project was projected to be cost-effective compared to the alternative combined cycle units. The results in five of the seven scenarios illustrated that breakeven nuclear capital costs were above FPL's estimated range of costs, which demonstrate a high likelihood of cost-effectiveness across the full range of environmental compliance costs when fuel costs are in the medium to high ranges. Conversely, the low fuel/low environmental cost and medium fuel/low environmental cost scenarios breakeven nuclear capital costs, \$4,460/kW and \$5,385/kW respectively (bold print), were within FPL's estimated range of costs, \$3,750/kW to \$5,453/kW. This result indicated that the TP Project may or may not be cost-effective compared to the alternate resource plan without the TP Project if the fuel and environmental costs remain in the indicated ranges for the duration of the analysis period.

Table 4: 2014 Breakeven Analyses Results for the TP Project:
Case #2 Analysis - 60-Year Operating Life; Total Costs, Total Cost Differentials, and Breakeven Costs for All Fuel and Environmental Compliance Cost Scenarios in \$2014 (millions, CPVRR, 2014 - 2083)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fuel Cost Forecast -----	Environmental Compliance Cost Forecast -----	Total Costs for Plans		Total Cost Difference Plan with TP 6 & 7 minus Plan without TP 6 & 7 -----	Breakeven Nuclear Capital Costs (\$/kw in \$2014) -----
		Resource Plan w/TP 6 & 7 -----	Resource Plan w/o TP 6 & 7 -----		
High Fuel Cost	Env I	190,221	206,222	(16,001)	6,307
High Fuel Cost	Env II	200,291	217,457	(17,166)	6,766
High Fuel Cost	Env III	212,986	231,467	(18,480)	7,283
Medium Fuel Cost	Env I	167,617	181,275	(13,659)	5,385
Medium Fuel Cost	Env II	177,608	192,429	(14,821)	5,843
Medium Fuel Cost	Env III	190,219	206,355	(16,136)	6,360
Low Fuel Cost	Env I	144,940	156,250	(11,309)	4,460

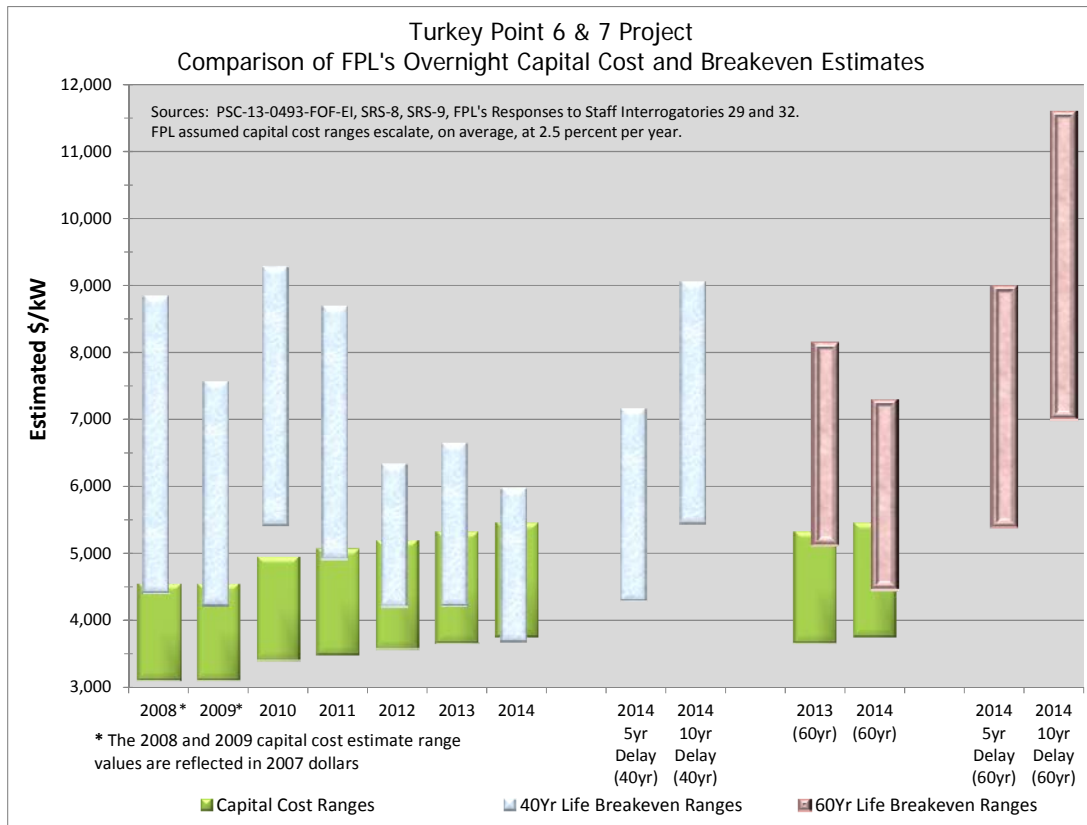
Note: The Column 6 figures in **bold** are within the estimated cost range.

We found it was necessary to have a comparison to the Case No. 2, 60-year operating life 2014 analysis. In response to a discovery request, FPL provided a breakeven analysis using the same data used in the 2013 analysis, but for a 60-year operating life. Responding to another discovery request, FPL provided projected breakeven cost values that assumed the project was delayed 5 and 10 years for both the 40- and 60-year operating life. FPL did not project estimated capital cost ranges for the delayed periods.

Figure 3 below displays the migration of FPL's estimated breakeven costs and the estimated project costs for each year since its 2008 need determination. The figure also displays information provided through discovery for a 2013 analysis with a 60-year operating life and in-service delays of both 5 and 10 years. If the estimated capital cost range increased into the range of the breakeven costs, the project becomes less cost-effective. In 2013, the upper limit of breakeven costs was 25 percent greater and the lower limit was 21 percent below the highest estimated capital cost. In 2014, the upper limit of breakeven capital costs for Case No. 1 was 9.3 percent greater and the lower limit was 32.5 percent below the highest estimated capital cost. This indicated that the magnitude and range of breakeven costs have decreased since 2013. The lowest 2014 breakeven cost being below the range of the estimated costs suggest that the project may not be cost-effective if long-term fuel and environmental costs remain low. Witness Sim explained in his testimony that:

[T]he combination of assumptions included in this scenario are: (i) low natural gas costs each year through the year 2063; (ii) low environmental compliance costs each year through the year 2063; and (iii) the lower of the two operating life assumptions (40 years).

Figure 3: 2008 – 2014 Breakeven and Estimated Capital Cost Range Comparison



We note that 2014 is the first year the lowest breakeven cost has been below the range of estimated costs when considering a 40-year operating life of the project. Witness Sim contended that:

Also, as evidenced by the CPVRR values for this single scenario, compared to the CPVRR values for all other scenarios, FPL's customers would still benefit greatly if these assumed low costs for natural gas and/or environmental compliance were to materialize.

However, we do not support abandoning the project on the basis of a single scenario because doing so would ignore the potential for fuel and environmental costs to increase, as well as the qualitative advantages of the TP Project, such as fuel diversity, discussed further below.

We note OPC's concern, expressed in its position, that breakeven values within the estimated capital cost range demonstrate the TP Project would not be cost-effective. However as with the discussion of fuel price forecasts above, the cost of a project with such complexity and magnitude as the TP Project also is inherently uncertain. The methodology FPL used in comparing the range of estimated costs with a range of breakeven costs offers a plausible expectation that the actual cost will fall somewhere within the ranges being compared.

We find that FPL clearly considered projected costs of natural gas and emissions in its feasibility analysis, as evidenced by the decline in cost-effectiveness. Nonetheless, the TP Project remains cost-effective at this time. Therefore, we accept FPL's cost-effectiveness analysis.

Fuel Diversity, Reliability, Renewables, and Conservation

Section 403.519, F.S., requires us to consider fuel diversity when determining the need for new power plants, nuclear or otherwise. Although the need determination proceeding for the TP Project was completed in 2008, fuel diversity remains a priority of the Legislature. As Witness Sim stated, "diversification also improves system reliability." The TP Project, therefore, remains a means of reducing a possible over-reliance on one fuel (natural gas) for power generation. Witness Sim also testified that due to the possibility of new environmental regulations, coal was currently unfavorable in future generation planning, thus reducing options for other than natural gas fired generation.

The two resource plans used by the Company for its 2014 feasibility analysis of the TP Project were identical through 2021, but began to differ in 2022. The first resource plan identified the TP Project for meeting the Company's future generation needs from 2022 through 2024, and the other plan identified two natural gas-fired combined cycle plants as the generating resource. In 2024, the year when either of the two resource plans would be implemented, the fuel mix percentage between nuclear and natural gas generation if the utility meets its need with two additional combined cycle plants was 21 percent and 72 percent respectively. However, if the need was met with nuclear generation, the fuel mix will be approximately 35 percent nuclear and 58 percent natural gas, or approximately 14 percent less reliance on natural gas generation.

Witness Sim further testified that additional nuclear capacity is an important aspect of FPL's balanced resource portfolio approach because it is ". . . the only resource option available that can provide baseload, firm capacity at even lower fuel costs than natural gas and which does so using no fossil fuels and producing zero air emissions."

With respect to renewable energy resources and energy conservation, SACE contended that FPL failed to properly analyze the impact of DSM and renewables in meeting its future demand requirement, and that the Company did not place those resources on a "level playing field" with supply side resource options. We note that SACE did not proffer any testimony or other evidence on this issue.

FPL took the view that renewables are "complementary to firm capacity resource options." FPL believed that to be considered a viable potential alternative to the TP Project, a renewable resource option would need to consist of 2,200 MW of capacity, all of which must be firm. The Company stated that currently, solar and wind options were not considered firm in Florida, but did believe biomass was a possible firm capacity resource option. However, "FPL does not believe there is 2,000 MW of untapped biomass potential in FPL's service territory. Therefore, FPL does not consider incremental biomass to be a viable potential alternative to Turkey Point 6 & 7."

Through Commission staff discovery, FPL was asked what efforts it had made in terms of identifying additional conservation measures that could be adopted as an alternative to completing the TP Project. The Company responded by detailing that both resource plans (resource plan with the TP Project, and resource plan without the TP Project) presented in its 2014 feasibility analysis assumed approximately 34 MW per year of DSM were added through 2024. However, for DSM to be considered as an alternative to the TP project, another 1,833 MW of DSM would need to be added to its system by 2023, as this would be the approximate amount of power provided by the TP project. The Company further stated it did not believe an additional 1,833 MW of cost-effective DSM was available. FPL referenced as evidence its recent DSM Goals proceeding²² before this Commission where the maximum achievable potential DSM was shown to range from 526 MW to 576 MW. For this and other reasons, FPL did not view DSM as a viable replacement alternative to the TP Project. We agree.

Regulatory Considerations

Permits and Licenses

The Federal permitting of the TP Project generally focuses on health, safety, and environmental related issues. Various formal reviews of the proposed project are conducted with the ultimate goal of obtaining a COL. Once issued, the TP Project COL authorizes FPL to construct and operate the nuclear power plant in accordance with established laws and regulations.

According to witness Scroggs in describing efforts in 2014 and 2015 relating to regulatory and permitting matters, “the focus will remain on completing the state site certification process and obtaining the federal licenses and permits necessary to construct and operate the Turkey Point 6 & 7 project.” However, the witness also stated that:

Delays in the regulatory review process have been accommodated, but will impact the licensing timeline and, ultimately the projected commercial operation dates (CODs) of 2022 for unit 6 and 2023 for Unit 7. An updated schedule will be developed following receipt of a revised NRC COLA review schedule, which is the critical path for project completion. Absent a revised NRC COLA review schedule, a project schedule including revised in-service dates would be of marginal planning value.

Witness Scroggs further testified that a schedule for completing review of the Company’s COL application will be issued by the NRC in 2014.

Concerning the environmental review of the TP Project, the NRC was in the process of formulating its Environmental Impact Statement of the TP Project. The result of the review focuses on examining the possible environmental impacts that could occur as a result of licensing

²² Docket No. 130199-EI, In re: Commission review of numeric conservation goals (Florida Power & Light Company).

the plant site. Further, the EIS is relied upon by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in its review of wetland permitting, which is a separate and distinct step in the TP Project licensing process.

Concerning regulatory matters addressed by the State of Florida, witness Scroggs testified that the Company expected a vote on its Site Certification Application in May of 2014. A power plant site certification grants approval for the location of the power plant and its associated facilities. Associated facilities include structures for supplying fuel to the plant, transmission lines, and roadways. The process for certifying the site of TP Project was coordinated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Evidence of Intent

As previously discussed, the January 29, 2014, amendment to Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c)(5), F.A.C., requires that FPL provide evidence of intent to construct the power plant. The rule specifies that the utility show “it has committed sufficient, meaningful, and available resources to enable the project to be completed and that its intent is realistic and practical.”

FPL witness Reed, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Concentric Energy Advisors, Inc., summarized his firm’s assessment of FPL’s organizational structure:

Concentric believes the organizational structure appropriately assigned responsibility to those employees best equipped to respond to the project needs and properly reflected the project's focus on the licensing and permitting stage that the project is currently in.

Witness Reed concluded his firm’s observation of FPL’s TP Project management by stating:

[T]he Company continues to develop PTN 6 & 7 through capable project managers and directors that are guided by detailed company procedures and appropriate management oversight.

Witness Scroggs testified that FPL intends to complete the TP Project. The witness went on to discuss the immediate requirements of its “critical path to completing Turkey Point 6 & 7,” which includes obtaining the necessary licenses and approvals for construction and operation of the TP Project. In discussion of FPL having sufficient, meaningful, and available resources dedicated to the Turkey Point 6 & 7 project, witness Scroggs testified:

Yes. As demonstrated throughout this testimony, FPL had in place an appropriate project management structure that relied on both dedicated and matrixed employees, the necessary contractors for specialized expertise, and a robust system of project controls.

We find that FPL has demonstrated it has an effective process in place to provide its management with an ongoing, detailed analysis of the uncertainties and risks that could impact

its permitting, licensing, approval, and certifications necessary, as well as shown evidence of its intent to complete the project. We find that the TP Project is feasible from a regulatory standpoint.

Technical Considerations

The Company is planning two Westinghouse AP-1000 nuclear reactors for the TP Project. In his testimony, witness Scroggs discussed other utilities AP-1000 construction projects that are already underway. These new build projects included Plant Vogtle in Georgia, and V.C. Summer Nuclear Station in South Carolina. The Vogtle and V.C. Summer projects have advanced from preparation and non-nuclear construction into safety related construction authorized by their respective COLs. This included foundational construction work and moving major equipment and pre-fabricated modules into position. Witness Scroggs stated:

In general, the status of these projects continues to demonstrate that substantial and consistent progress is being made on deploying the next generation of nuclear projects. Further, it indicates that the construction phases of these complex projects can be managed within a predictable budget and scheduling parameters.

None of the intervenors contested any technical aspects of the project. We find the evidence supports that the TP Project is technically feasible.

Funding Potential

In addition to elements of economic feasibility, the availability of funding for the project shall also be considered. While financing for the TP Project has not yet been obtained, witness Scroggs testified that certain efforts to finance Georgia Power's Vogtle project have been successful. Georgia Power (45.7 percent ownership interest) and Oglethorpe Power (30 percent ownership interest) have closed on approximately \$6.5 billion in loan guarantees from the Department of Energy (DOE) for the Vogtle Project. The witness went on to state, "terms of the guarantees have not been disclosed, however, Georgia Power has projected approximately \$225 million savings, on a present value basis, to its customers on reduced interest fees provided by the loan guarantee." Witness Scroggs testified that the Company is prepared to pursue a DOE loan guarantee if it is determined to benefit its customers.

We view FPL's current access to capital markets, and possible loan guarantees from the DOE, as confirmation of continued funding feasibility.

Joint Ownership

The Company was asked through Commission staff discovery for a status update as to the possibility of entering into joint ownership arrangements for the TP Project since its last NCRC proceeding. FPL stated that it considers entering into ownership agreements at this time premature as it would negatively impact the COL review process with the NRC.

This Commission's need determination order directed the establishment of Docket No. 080271-EI for monitoring the status of joint ownership negotiations among interested parties. The order directed, "FPL will report the status of such ongoing status discussions to the FPSC every quarter thereafter."²³ To this end, the Company reported it held its last meeting on June 6, 2014. Representatives from Florida Municipal Electric Association (FMEA), Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA), Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA), Seminole Electric Cooperative (Seminole), City of Homestead (Homestead), Lakeland Electric (Lakeland), and Ocala Electric Cooperative (Ocala) attended the meeting for an update by FPL on potential project participation.

The project was still in its early stages with uncertainties, associated risks, and pending NRC licensing. Given the current status of the project, we find that the current lack of joint ownership shall not be deemed a fatal flaw to project feasibility at this time.

Conclusion

We find that the feasibility of completing the TP Project analysis shall be based on multiple factors, not just one set of assumptions and estimates. For the 2014 NCRC proceeding, we find the evidence presented by FPL fully considered the economic, regulatory, technical, funding, and joint ownership considerations impacting the feasibility of the project. While continuing uncertainty exists in virtually all these areas, we find completion of the TP Project appears feasible at this time. We shall accept FPL's 2014 detailed analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project.

Current Total Estimated Cost of the Proposed Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Nuclear Project

We find that no intervenor offered an alternative analysis or evidence to support a different cost estimate than what was provided by FPL. While OPC took no position, the other three intervenors took positions doubting the accuracy of FPL's cost estimate. FIPUG and SACE's positions are that the estimated cost is too low and the ultimate cost will exceed the current estimates.

We also find that, in this docket, the significance and usefulness of the total project cost estimate is for assessing FPL's analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the TP Project, pursuant to Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c), F.A.C. No evidence or testimony, beyond that submitted by FPL, was presented concerning this issue.

²³ Order No. PSC-08-0237-FOF-EI, Issued April 11, 2008, in Docket No. 070650-EI, In re: Petition to determine need for Turkey Points Nuclear Units 6 & 7 electrical power plant, by Florida Power and Light Company, at pages 3-4.

Conclusion

We accept FPL's current TP Project all-inclusive cost estimate which ranges from \$12.6 billion to \$18.4 billion.

Current Estimated Planned Commercial Operation Date of the Planned Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Nuclear Facility

We find that no intervenor offered an alternative analysis or evidence to support different estimated commercial operation dates than what was provided by FPL. While OPC took no position, FIPUG, SACE, and FRF took positions doubting the accuracy of FPL's estimated commercial operation dates.

We also find that, in this docket, the significance and usefulness of the project estimated commercial operation dates is for assessing FPL's analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the TP Project, pursuant to Rule 25-6.0423(6)(c), F.A.C. No evidence or testimony, beyond that submitted by FPL, was presented concerning this matter.

Conclusion

We accept FPL's current TP Project estimated commercial operation dates of 2022 and 2023.

2013 Prudently Incurred Costs and Final True Up Amounts

The only party opposing FPL's position on this issue was SACE. In its position statement, SACE maintained that FPL did not complete and properly analyze a realistic 2013 analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the TP Project in the 2013 NCRC proceeding. Thus, SACE concluded that FPL's 2013 recovery amount should be zero. We addressed the reasonableness of FPL's 2013 analysis as part of the 2013 NCRC proceeding.²⁴ In this proceeding, SACE did not identify any new information concerning FPL's 2013 analysis. Additionally, SACE did not challenge the prudence of FPL's 2013 TP Project activities, oversight, management and controls. Consequently, we find SACE's stated position did not present new information concerning the reasonableness and prudence of FPL's 2013 TP Project activities and costs.

2013 TP Project Licensing and Permitting Activities and Costs

Witness Scroggs provided summary descriptions of the 2013 TP Project permit and license activities, associated engineering and design activities, resultant costs, and summary data on executed contracts in excess of \$250,000. The licensing category of activities consisted of FPL employee, contractor labor, and specialty consulting services necessary to support the COL and the state certification applications. The permitting category of activities consisted of

²⁴ Order No. PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, issued October 18, 2013, in Docket No. 130009-EI, In re: Nuclear cost recovery clause, at pages 11-24.

additional support provided by employees and legal services. The engineering and design category of activities included employee and/or consulting services supporting the continued permitting of the underground injection exploratory well, and membership fees for the Electric Power Research Institute's (EPRI) advanced nuclear technology working group and the AP1000 owners group. Witness Scroggs explained that FPL did not incur any costs during 2013 for long-lead procurement advance payments, power block engineering and procurement, or transmission facilities.

Witness Scroggs also provided a listing of 56 different federal, state and local licenses, permits and authorizations necessary for the TP Project. One significant achievement towards securing the Florida Site Certification was completion of the hearing process and receiving a December 5, 2013, order recommending that the Siting Board grant final site certification approval. The Siting Board's decision was expected in March 2014.

FPL provided a series of schedules in Exhibit 34 detailing its final 2013 project costs that included a calculation of its requested 2013 recovery amount. In Exhibit 34, FPL witnesses Grant-Keene and Scroggs indicated that the jurisdictional expense amount was \$28,209,654 and the associated carrying costs totaled \$4,835,406. FPL's total 2013 jurisdictional amount, including carrying costs, was \$33,045,060 ($\$28,209,654 + \$4,835,406 = \$33,045,060$).

Witness Reed, with Concentric Energy Advisors, Inc., presented an independent review of FPL's 2013 internal project controls, processes and procedures and opined that FPL appropriately and prudently managed the TP Project. FPL also retained witness Diaz with ND2 Group, a consulting firm, to review the reasonableness of FPL's continued pursuit of a COL for the TP Project. Based on a review of FPL's 2013 decisions and management approaches, witness Diaz concluded that FPL's activities were prudent and consistent with a reasonable strategy for securing the COL. Commission audit staff witnesses Rich and Hallenstein reported no findings based on their review of FPL's 2013 project management oversight and controls. We find that no evidence of imprudent action was presented. Thus, no adjustment to FPL's final 2013 TP Project costs shall be made.

Final True-up of the Recoverable Amount for 2013 TP Project Activities

In support of the final 2013 true-up recovery amount, witness Scroggs described variances in project activities compared to FPL's May 2013 filings. FPL reported increased licensing activities due to NRC's requests for additional analysis and greater than expected contractor work associated with the Florida Site Certification application. Similarly, permitting activities increased due to the associated requirements for employee support and legal services. Witness Scroggs noted a decrease in engineering and design activities during 2013 associated with the underground injection well system and lower AP1000 Owner Group membership fees. Witness Grant-Keene provided additional support for the reported costs and methods used to determine the requested final 2013 true-up recovery amount. Witness Grant-Keene explained that the actual 2013 project costs were compared to the prior estimate of 2013 project costs to determine the final true-up amount of \$463,650 over-recovery. The requested 2013 final true-up amount includes \$539,308 over recovery of pre-construction expenses and an under recovery of

\$75,659 for associated carrying charges. Commission audit staff witness Leon reported no findings based on a review of FPL's 2013 TP Project costs, true-up calculations, financial reporting procedures and controls.

Conclusion

Based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record, we find FPL's final 2013 prudently incurred TP Project costs are \$33,045,060 (jurisdictional). We also find FPL appropriately identified the final 2013 true-up amount as an over recovery of \$463,650 for the TP Project.

Reasonable Estimated 2014 Costs and Estimated True-Up Amounts

We find that SACE's opposition to FPL's recovery of 2014 costs is the same as its opposition to FPL's recovery of 2013 costs. SACE generally references arguments it made in the 2013 NCRC proceeding regarding FPL's 2013 analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the TP Project. The reasonableness of FPL's 2013 analysis was addressed by us as part of the 2013 NCRC process.²⁵ In this proceeding, SACE did not identify any new information concerning the reasonableness of FPL's 2013 analysis or FPL's 2014 activities and costs.

2014 TP Project Licensing and Permitting Activities and Costs

Witness Scroggs' pre-filed testimony provided summary descriptions of the 2014 TP Project permit and licensing activities, associated engineering and design activities, resultant costs, and summary data on executed contracts in excess of \$250,000. In support of FPL's request, witness Scroggs opined that the projected expenditures "allow FPL to support and defend the applications requesting the required licenses and permits and to maintain permits that have been obtained." We note that FPL expected the Siting Board would approve and issue the Site Certification later in May after the filing of its NCRC testimony.

Witness Scroggs asserted that FPL will take the necessary actions required by conditions of the Site Certification to maintain compliance. Witness Scroggs further clarified that only those activities necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of the Site Certification will be undertaken without specific authorization of this Commission, consistent with Section 366.93, F.S. Witness Scroggs also noted that possible appeals of the Site Certification could require 12 to 18 months to resolve. Witness Scroggs estimated that the NRC would issue a revised COL review schedule later in 2014. Pending the issuance of that schedule, FPL estimated that the COL hearing would occur in late 2016 and that the NRC would be able to make a decision in September 2017.

²⁵ Order No. PSC-13-0493-FOF-EI, issued October 18, 2013, in Docket No. 130009-EI, In re: nuclear cost recovery clause, at pages 11-24.

Witnesses Grant-Keene and Scroggs co-sponsored an exhibit which includes a series of schedules supporting FPL's estimated 2014 jurisdictional expense amount of \$19,270,470 and associated carrying costs totaling \$4,998,166. Thus, FPL's total 2014 jurisdictional amount, including carrying costs, is \$24,268,636 ($\$19,270,470 + \$4,998,166 = \$24,268,636$).

We note that no evidence of unreasonable action was presented. Thus, no adjustment to FPL's estimated 2014 TP Project costs shall be made.

Estimated True-up of the Recoverable Amount for 2014 TP Project Activities

Witness Scroggs supported FPL's estimated true-up amount by describing variances from prior projections of 2014 activities. Licensing actions were estimated to increase due to extended site certification process, land exchange activity, and NRC requests for additional information. However, estimated permitting activities were decreased to reflect completion of the Florida Site Certification. Engineering and design work was estimated to increase due to 2013/2014 carry-over activity associated with the underground injection control well system that was not completed in 2013.

Witness Grant-Keene explained and demonstrated that the updated estimate of 2014 project activities and costs were compared to the prior projection of 2014 to determine the estimated under recovery true-up amount of \$958,251. Witness Grant-Keene noted that certain true-up amounts in the calculation of carryings costs were due to ongoing deferred tax affects as well as a reduction in the authorized Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) rate that became effective January 1, 2014.

Conclusion

Based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record, we find FPL's reasonably estimated 2014 TP Project costs are \$24,268,636 (jurisdictional). We also find FPL appropriately identified the estimated 2014 true-up amount as an under recovery of \$958,251 for the TP Project.

Reasonable Projected 2014 Costs

We find that SACE's opposition to FPL's recovery of 2015 costs stems from its concerns with FPL's 2014 analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the TP Project. Absent SACE's position concerning FPL's analysis of the feasibility of completing the project, no evidence was presented that identified unreasonable or unnecessary 2015 TP Project activities and costs.

FPL's 2015 TP Project Licensing and Permitting Activities and Costs

Witness Scroggs described FPL's 2015 TP Project activities and costs as only those associated with the permitting and licensing activities currently underway. Witness Scroggs

provided a summary timeline through 2017 depicting the remaining significant state and federal permitting and licensing efforts. Witness Scroggs stated:

In 2014 and 2015 FPL will continue its progress on the project by concluding the state Site Certification Application (SCA) process and moving to the report review stage in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Combined License Application (COLA) process.

As previously noted, FPL filed its testimony prior to the Siting Board taking action on its Site Certification. FPL assumed that its request would be approved but that there may be appeals that could require 12 to 18 months to resolve. Regarding NRC approvals, FPL's current estimated date for a decision on the COL is late 2017. Witness Scroggs also expressed FPL's intent to pursue completion of the TP Project and a conviction that FPL had sufficient, meaningful, and available resources dedicated to the TP Project through the current licensing phase.

FPL witnesses Grant-Keene and Scroggs co-sponsored an exhibit including a series of schedules detailing the projections of 2015 costs and calculation of FPL's requested jurisdictional recovery amount of \$12,548,959 with associated carrying costs totaling \$6,793,935. Thus, FPL's projected total 2015 recovery amount, including carrying costs, is \$19,342,894 ($\$12,548,959 + \$6,793,935 = \$19,342,894$).

Conclusion

Based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record, we find FPL's request for recovery of \$19,342,894 (jurisdictional) for 2015 TP Project licensing and permitting activities is reasonable and shall be approved.

Total Net 2014 Nuclear Cost Recovery Amount

Our findings are summarized and shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of FPL's Net 2015 Nuclear Cost Recovery Clause Amount

TP Project	
2013 Final True-up	\$ -463,650
2014 Est. True-up	958,251
2015 Projections	19,342,894
*TP Project Subtotal	\$ 19,837,496
EPU Project	
2013 Final True-up	\$ -2,933,305
2014 and 2015 Add. True-up	-2,616,328
FPL's EPU Project Subtotal	\$ -5,549,633
Net NCRC Total 2014 Amount	\$ 14,287,862

*Subtotal does not add due to rounding.

Conclusion

We approve a total jurisdictional amount of \$14,287,862 as FPL's 2015 NCRC recovery amount. This amount shall be used in establishing FPL's 2015 Capacity Cost Recovery Clause factor.

Based on the foregoing, it is

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that the findings set forth in the body of this Order are hereby approved. It is further

ORDERED that all matters contained in the attachments appended hereto are incorporated herein by reference. It is further

ORDERED that Duke Energy Florida, Inc., is hereby authorized to include the estimated nuclear cost recovery amount of \$167,195,304, consistent with the 2013 Settlement Agreement, for establishing its 2015 capacity cost recovery factor.

ORDERED that Florida Power & Light Company is hereby authorized to include the nuclear cost recovery amount of \$14,287,862 to be used in establishing its 2015 capacity cost recovery factor.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission this 27th day of October, 2014.



HONG WANG

Chief Deputy Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
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Copies furnished: A copy of this document is provided to the parties of record at the time of issuance and, if applicable, interested persons.

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.569(1), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by the Commission's final action in this matter may request:

- 1) reconsideration of the decision by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Office of Commission Clerk, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, within fifteen (15) days of the issuance of this order in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code; or
- 2) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water and/or wastewater utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Office of Commission Clerk, and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days after the issuance of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900(a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

ATTACHMENT I

DEF – Category II Stipulations on Issues 1, 2A, 6, 7, 8

ISSUE 1: Should the Commission find that during the years 2012 and 2013, DEF’s project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls were reasonable and prudent for the Levy Units 1 & 2 project?

Position

Yes, for the year 2012 and 2013, DEF’s project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls for the Levy Units 1 & 2 project were reasonable and prudent.

ISSUE 2A: What jurisdictional amounts should the Commission approve as DEF’s final 2012 and 2013 prudently incurred cost for the Levy Units 1 & 2 project?

Position

DEF’s Levy Units 1 & 2 project 2012 prudently incurred jurisdictional amounts are \$25,335,581 in capital costs, \$988,205 in O&M costs, and \$48,424,466 in carrying costs. The final 2012 net under-recovery of \$3,644,953 is being recovered during 2014 and no further action is necessary. DEF’s final 2013 prudently incurred jurisdictional amounts are \$88,441,047 in wind-down / exit costs, and \$19,593,800 in carrying costs. The final 2013 net over-recovery of \$4,727,095 should be included in setting the allowed 2015 NCRC recovery.

ISSUE 6: Should the Commission find that during the years 2012 and 2013, DEF’s project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls were reasonable and prudent for the Crystal River Unit 3 Uprate project?

Position

Yes, for the year 2012 and 2013, DEF’s project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls for the Crystal River Unit 3 Uprate project were reasonable and prudent.

The IRP (Investment Recovery Project) is an ongoing process that began in 2013 and continues to evolve through 2014 as seen in the stipulated Duke responses to Staff Interrogatories 2 and 3. The NCRC is only concerned with the IRP process that is applicable to CR3 EPU project costs. At this time, that process is not final as to methods, execution or timing. Additionally, the IRP process applies to both the EPU assets and the balance of assets that make up the CR3 Regulatory Asset, which are not the subject of NCRC cost recovery or prudence determinations. For these reasons, the parties agree that the Commission’s determination of the prudence of the IRP process should occur in the 2015 hearing. The parties further agree that the costs of the initial designing and the inception of implementation of

the IRP, incurred in 2013, as well as any EPU costs incurred in 2013 to disposition EPU assets consistent with the IRP, as proposed by Duke in the testimony of witnesses Foster and Delowery are prudent for cost recovery purposes. However, such determination of prudence of costs is not determinative, by itself, of the prudence of Duke's overall efforts to design and implement the IRP for all CR3 asset disposition efforts.

ISSUE 7: What jurisdictional amounts should the Commission approve as DEF's final 2012 and 2013 prudently incurred cost for the Crystal River Unit 3 Uprate project?

Position

DEF's Crystal River Unit 3 Uprate project 2012 prudently incurred jurisdictional amounts, net of joint owner and other adjustments are \$34,217,595 in capital costs, \$432,585 in O&M costs, \$21,205,814 in carrying costs and a credit of \$3,242,310. The final 2012 net under-recovery of \$2,596,849 is being recovered during 2014 and no further action is necessary. DEF's final 2013 prudently incurred jurisdictional amounts are \$12,399,539 in wind-down / exit costs, and \$26,804,602 in carrying costs. The final 2013 net over-recovery of \$524,697 should be included in setting the allowed 2015 NCRC recovery.

ISSUE 8: Should the Commission approve DEF's Crystal River Unit 3 Uprate Project exit and wind down costs and other sunk costs as specifically proposed for recovery or review in this docket?

Position

Yes. There has been no evidence presented that any cost presented for recovery does not comply with the NCRC statute or rule or the 2013 Settlement Agreement. DEF's estimated / actual 2014 incurred jurisdictional amounts, net of joint owners adjustments, are \$854,377 in wind-down / exit costs, and \$23,872,966 in carrying costs. An estimated 2014 net under-recovery of \$155,210 should be included in setting the allowed 2015 NCRC recovery. The projected 2015 jurisdictional amounts are \$343,451 in wind-down / exit costs, \$19,549,192 in carrying costs, and amortization of \$43,681,007 which totals \$63,573,650.

ATTACHMENT II

FPL – Category II Stipulations on Issues 11, 15, 16

ISSUE 11: Should the Commission find that FPL’s 2013 project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls were reasonable and prudent for the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project?

Position

Yes, for the year 2013, FPL’s project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls for the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project were reasonable and prudent.

ISSUE 15: Should the Commission find that FPL’s 2013 project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls were reasonable and prudent for the Extended Power Uprate project?

Position

Yes, for the year 2013, FPL’s project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls for the Extended Power Uprate project were reasonable and prudent.

ISSUE 16: What jurisdictional amounts should the Commission approve as FPL’s final 2013 prudently incurred costs and final true-up amounts for the Extended Power Uprate project?

Position

The Commission should approve as prudent FPL’s final 2013 EPU expenditures of \$175,307,949 (jurisdictional, net of participants). The Commission should also approve as prudent FPL’s final 2013 EPU O&M costs, including interest, of \$10,599,767 (jurisdictional, net of participants); carrying charges of \$19,866,836; the final true-up O&M costs including interest of \$987,873; and final true-up carrying charges of (\$328,873). In addition, the Commission should approve as prudent FPL’s final 2013 EPU base rate revenue requirements, including carrying charges, of \$73,873,676; and the final true-up revenue requirements including carrying charges of (\$3,592,305). The net 2013 true up amount of (\$2,933,305) should be approved and included in FPL’s 2015 NCRC recovery amount.

ATTACHMENT III

FPL Case Procedural Agreement and Stipulation

Procedural Agreements

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), the Office of Public Counsel (OPC), Florida Industrial Power Users Group (FIPUG), Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (SACE) and Florida Retail Federation (FRF) (collectively “Parties”) agree as follows:

Parties agree to submit this Agreement and Stipulation, with Attachment A, which is expressly made a part hereof, to the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) for its approval, its reliance thereon, and for inclusion in its order.

Parties stipulate to the entry of the prefiled testimony and exhibits into the record listed in the FPSC prehearing order dated July 24, 2014 (Order No. PSC-14-0384-PHO-EI). Parties waive cross-examination of all witnesses and also waive the filing of post-hearing briefs.

Parties agree that they submit this Agreement and Stipulation, with Attachment A, for inclusion in the FPSC’s order in lieu of opening statements, which the Parties waive with the approval of this Stipulation by the Commission.

Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Issues

ISSUE 10: Should the Commission approve what FPL has submitted as its 2014 annual detailed analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project, as provided for in Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C?

POSITIONS

FPL: See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: OPC does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

FIPUG: FIPUG does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

SACE: SACE does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

FRF: Agree with OPC, and does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

ISSUE 10A: What is the current total estimated all-inclusive cost (including AFUDC and sunk costs) of the proposed Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 nuclear project?

POSITIONS

FPL: See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: No position.

FIPUG: FIPUG does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

SACE: SACE does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

FRF: FRF does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

ISSUE 10B: What is the current estimated planned commercial operation date of the planned Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 nuclear facility?

POSITIONS

FPL: See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: No position.

FIPUG: FIPUG does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

SACE: SACE does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

FRF: FRF does not waive and preserves its positions in the prehearing order which are set forth in Attachment A to this stipulation but does not object to approval of this stipulation by the Commission.

ISSUE 11: Should the Commission find that FPL's 2013 project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls were reasonable and prudent for the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project?

POSITIONS

FPL: See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: No position.

FIPUG: No position.

SACE: No position.

FRF: No position.

ISSUE 12: What jurisdictional amounts should the Commission approve as FPL's final 2013 prudently incurred costs and final true-up amounts for the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project?

POSITIONS

FPL: See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: No position.

FIPUG: No position.

SACE: None. SACE argued in 2013 that FPL did not complete and properly analyze a realistic feasibility analysis. As such, requested cost recovery flowing from that feasibility analysis, are not prudently incurred and should be denied

FRF: No position.

ISSUE 13: What jurisdictional amounts should the Commission approve as reasonably estimated 2014 costs and estimated true-up amounts for FPL's Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project?

POSITIONS

- FPL:** See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.
- OPC:** No position.
- FIPUG:** No position.
- SACE:** None. SACE argued in 2013 that FPL did not complete and properly analyze a realistic feasibility analysis. As such, requested cost recovery flowing from that feasibility analysis are not prudently incurred, nor are such costs reasonable, and should be denied.
- FRF:** No position.

ISSUE 14: **What jurisdictional amounts should the Commission approve as reasonably projected 2015 costs for FPL's Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project?**

POSITIONS

- FPL:** See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.
- OPC:** No position.
- FIPUG:** No position.
- SACE:** None. FPL did not complete and properly analyze a realistic feasibility analysis. The technical feasibility analysis is heavily skewed towards an outcome favoring the TP 6 & 7 reactors. Moreover, the reactors are not qualitatively feasible as they impose enormous costs on customers, many who may never realize a cumulative net fuel savings benefit from proposed reactors.
- FRF:** No position.

EPU Project Issues

ISSUE 15: Should the Commission find that FPL's 2013 project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls were reasonable and prudent for the Extended Power Uprate project?

POSITIONS

- FPL:** See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: No position.

FIPUG: No position.

SACE: No position. SACE sets forth additional information stated in Attachment A to this stipulation

FRF: No position.

ISSUE 16: What jurisdictional amounts should the Commission approve as FPL's final 2013 prudently incurred costs and final true-up amounts for the Extended Power Uprate project?

POSITIONS

FPL: See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: No position.

FIPUG: No position.

SACE: No position.

FRF: No position.

FPL Fallout Issue

ISSUE 17: What is the total jurisdictional amount to be included in establishing FPL's 2015 Capacity Cost Recovery Clause factor?

POSITIONS

FPL: See position stated in FPSC prehearing order draft dated July 14, 2014.

OPC: No position.

FIPUG: This is a fallout amount derived from other substantive issues.

SACE: This is a fallout amount from the substantive issues.

FRF: No position.

Agreement and Stipulation Attachment A – Additional Intervenor Position Information

ISSUE 10: Should the Commission approve what FPL has submitted as its 2014 annual detailed analysis of the long-term feasibility of completing the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project, as provided for in Rule 25-6.0423, F.A.C?

OPC: In this hearing cycle, as in the past, FPL appears to have appropriately limited its expenditures on planned nuclear units Turkey Point 6&7 to those activities necessary to process its Combined Operating License Application (COLA). For that reason, OPC will not oppose the Turkey Point 6&7-related amounts for which FPL seeks recovery in this proceeding.

However, based on FPL's own cost projections, the message of FPL's 2014 feasibility study is that the economic feasibility of Turkey Point 6&7 is dubious at the present time. As Dr. Sim acknowledges in his Exhibit SRS-1, of the seven comparisons between Turkey Point 6&7 and FPL's alternative performed with a 40-year horizon, only two scenarios show the nuclear units as being cost-effective for customers. The results of FPL's studies improve when it employs a 60-year horizon, but this exercise requires FPL to project even farther into the future and, therefore, involves greater uncertainty regarding the future costs of fuel, materials, and labor; regulatory developments; customer demand; and other unknowns. Even when the 60-year analyses are taken into account, on an overall basis only half of the scenarios FPL studied are predicted to be cost-effective to customers.

In testimony and exhibits, FPL isolates the fuel savings portions from the comparisons of alternatives, uses "nominal" cumulative fuel savings values (that are not expressed in net present value), and presents them separately, as though fuel benefits are independent of the massive capital costs that must be incurred to achieve them. However, focusing on an individual component of the project's cost/benefit equation does not displace the importance of *overall* cost-effectiveness or change the outcome of FPL's studies.

The equivocal nature of FPL's 2014 feasibility study, the project's poorer showing relative to a year ago, and announcements of delays and projected cost increases elsewhere in the nuclear industry hardly instill confidence in FPL's enormously expensive nuclear undertaking. Fortunately, in addition to the annual updates required by Commission rule, the Legislature's 2013 amendment to the nuclear advance cost recovery statute now requires a utility to demonstrate economic feasibility anew when it seeks authority to incur post-COL preconstruction expenditures, and again when it seeks authority to begin construction. If it accepts FPL's less-than-compelling 2014 feasibility study for Turkey Point 6&7, the Commission should emphasize to FPL and its customers that it will use the additional milestones specified by the statute to protect

customers in the event that future analyses based on better information fail to demonstrate that the project is economic.

FIPUG: No.

SACE: No. FPL has failed to complete and properly analyze a realistic feasibility analysis which includes the impact of demand side management and renewable energy in meeting demand and doesn't properly place those resources on a "level playing field" in its analysis with supply side resources. The Commission should deny cost recovery for costs related to TP 6 & 7 and find projected 2015 costs related to TP 6 & 7 as not reasonable.

FRF: Agree with OPC.

ISSUE 10A: What is the current total estimated all-inclusive cost (including AFUDC and sunk costs) of the proposed Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 nuclear project?

FIPUG: FPL's current estimated costs are low and the ultimate cost of the proposed Turkey Point units 6 & 7 will likely exceed the cost figure FPL projected in last year's proceeding, which was a range from \$12.7 billion to \$18.5 billion, and as projected in this year's proceeding.

SACE: The current estimated costs are too low, and the ultimate cost of the proposed Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 will likely exceed current estimates.

FRF: Particularly in light of the fact that FPL will not guarantee the cost of its Turkey Point 6 & 7 project, the FRF doubts that FPL's estimated maximum cost of \$18.4 billion is accurate.

ISSUE 10B: What is the current estimated planned commercial operation date of the planned Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 nuclear facility?

FIPUG: The current estimated planned commercial operation dates of the planned Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, 2022 and 2023 respectively, are overly optimistic. The actual commercial operation dates of these units will occur later in time than these projected dates, if at all.

SACE: The current estimated planned commercial operation dates of the planned Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, 2022 and 2023 respectively, are not realistic; in-fact, the Company has contingency plans for the delay of the units. The actual commercial operation dates of these reactors will occur further in time than these projected dates, if at all.

FRF: In light of the fact that FPL's estimated in-service dates of 2022 and 2023 are based on NRC staff estimates that the NRC would be able to make a decision on the Turkey Point COL in September 2017, the FRF believes that FPL's estimated in-service dates are overly optimistic. Even FPL acknowledges in its 2014 Ten Year Site Plan that the 2022 and 2023 are the "earliest deployment dates" for these units.

ISSUE 15: Should the Commission find that FPL's 2013 project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls were reasonable and prudent for the Extended Power Uprate project?

SACE: It is SACE's understanding that FPL's 2013 project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls relate to the Turkey Point Extended Power Uprate ("EPU") only. Based on this understanding, SACE takes no position on this issue. SACE contends, however, that the reasonableness of previously approved project management, contracting, accounting and cost oversight controls for the St. Lucie Unit 2 EPU have been called into question by its recent revelation that in 2007, prior to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's ("NRC") or PSC's approval of the St. Lucie Unit 2 EPU, FPL made substantial changes to the design of the Unit 2 replacement steam generators ("RSGs") without formally applying for a license amendment from the NRC. It is SACE's position that the NRC technical staff approved the changes to the steam generators without notifying the public or offering the opportunity for a public hearing. In March 2014, SACE filed a request for a hearing before the NRC on the NRC staff's de facto approval of FPL's design changes to the steam generators. SACE's hearing request is pending before the NRC Commissioners.