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### PROCEEDINGS

#### (Hearing convened at 12:05 p.m.)

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Good morning or good afternoon. I've got just under an hour, so I'm going to ask for your indulgence, and in particular you, Mr. Wright, since you have to answer all of this.

As I guess most of us in the room have had to read everyone's petition, I hope that we can limit the discussion a little bit. I know you want some time to answer each of them, but if we can try to limit it, I hope that maybe -- ten minutes a piece as a max, and we'll give you 20 and you can break that up anyway you want to. Do you need more than that? I'd hope you'd need even less than but --.

MR. WRIGHT: Whatever your pleasure is,

Commissioner Garcia. I think that our side ought to
have the same amount of time that their side has.

commissioner GARCIA: All right. If you want, I'll limit their time even more. But I'm just saying I've read all of this. I think your response is going to be generally pretty similar on each of these.

MR. WRIGHT: I think that's true. And to the extent that's true, I'm prepared to summarise and be quiet as quickly as possible.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Good. Do you need to 1 2 read anything, a notice in, or are we --. 3 MS. PAUGH: For the record, pursuant to notice issued September 16th, 1998, this time and 4 5 place have been set for oral argument in Docket 6 No. 981042-EM on petitions for leave to intervene and 7 responses thereto. 8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We'll take 9 appearances. 10 MR. CHILDS: Commissioner, my name is Matthew Childs of the firm of Steel, Hector and Davis, 11 12 appearing on behalf of Florida Power and Light 13 Company, and with me as Charles Guyton of the same 14 firm. 15 MR. McGEE: I'm Jim McGee appearing on behalf of Florida Power Corporation. 16 17 MR. BEASLEY: James D. Beasley of the law firm of Ausley & McMullen representing Tampa Electric 18 19 Company. MR. WILLINGHAM: Bill Willingham and 20 appearing with me is Michelle Hershel on behalf of the 21 22 Florida Electric Cooperatives Association. 23 MR. WRIGHT: Robert Scheffel Wright, law firm of Landers & Parsons, appearing on behalf of 24

Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Company,

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Limited L.L.P., and the Utilities Commission, City of New Smyrna Beach, Florida. Also appearing with me is 2 3 John T. Lavia, III, same law firm. 4 MS. PAUGH: Leslie Paugh on behalf of Staff 5 and Grace Jaye on behalf of Staff. 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay. Let's do this, 7 we'll give each side -- we'll start with ten minutes, if that's agreeable to everyone. If you can use less, I would be greatly appreciative. 9 There are two pleadings in the 10 MR. CHILDS: sense that there's Florida Power and Light's Petition 11 to Intervene, there's a response to that petition, and 12 also an affirmative pleading by Duke New Smyrna, which 13 has been identified in the Notice as though it was 14 going to be argued separately. If you prefer, we can 15 argue everything at once but that's also in 16 17 anticipation of some points that Mr. Wright may make that, you know, are addressed in his pleading but may 18 19 not be addressed orally today. If that's better, that's what we'll do. 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let's take it all 21 together. We're better off. 22 MR. WRIGHT: One procedural question. 23

COMMISSIONER GARCIA:

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Sure.

MR. WRIGHT: Are we going to have all of the

parties seeking intervenor status present and then us?

Or are we going to do FPL then us, fPC then us, and so on?

commissioner Garcia: I think it would probably be much more efficient in terms of your arguments if we can handle them all at once and then you can answer that. And then, Mr. Wright, if you need more time, ask for more time. Again, I hope and pray you won't need it. Likewise, gentlemen, if Mr. Childs makes a point which clearly applies to you also, I would appreciate it if you can trust that Staff and myself have throughly read everything you have filed and so that may take a little bit less time.

MR. CHILDS: If you're ready, I'll begin.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Whenever you're ready,

Mr. Childs.

MR. CHILDS: Commissioner, the rationale chosen by Duke in support of its request in this proceeding directly conflicts with the Commission's prior interpretation of Section 403.519, and with the Florida Supreme Court's endorsement of that interpretation.

For instance, there are two cases involving Nassau, and in the second of those, that is the one

issued in 1994, the Supreme Court was asked to reverse a decision by this Commission that a co-generator lacking a contract with an electric utility to sell capacity, would be a proper applicant for a determination of need. In dismissing the petition, this Commission said, "Only electric utilities, or entities with whom such utilities have executed a power purchase contract, are proper applicants under the for need determination." The Court concluded on appeal that this construction by the Commission was consistent with the plain language of the pertinent provisions of the Act and with the Court's 1992 decision involving Nassau.

Earlier this year Duke New Smyrna sought a declaratory statement concerning construction of the term "applicant" and that petition was ultimately denied by this Commission on the basis that the question posed would be a statement of general applicability interpreting law and policy.

The point is that in this proceeding Duke

New Smyrna, of necessity, is asking the Commission to

interpret law and policy, and we think that it's

appropriate for those who are affected by that policy,

the electric utilities, to participate. We think this

is consistent with all precedent on the issue.

It is our position, however, that as to the interpretation, that's not really open; that the law is as stated by the Court. Nevertheless, we need to be a party to present that argument to you.

Another conclusion by the Commission in prior determinations, or in rejecting a prior application, was that a need determination proceeding is designed to examine the need resulting from a electric utility's duty to serve customers. And the Commissioners found that nonutility generators, such as Nassau in that case, had no similar need because they are not required to serve. We think the same argument is applicable here. That New Smyrna has no obligation to serve; it has, therefore, no need.

There has been some suggestion by Duke that you should not apply that holding to this case because they are not a co-generator or a small power producer. And I would suggest that would cause an absurd result. Co-generators were in a preferred position. They were to be encouraged. I don't think that that's quite the same for Duke New Smyrna. But in any event, regardless, they are in exactly the same position as a co-generator in that they have no need because they have no duty to serve.

The Court referred to its earlier decision

and held specifically that it had rejected the argument that the Siting Act does not require the Commission to determine need on a utility-specific basis, and noted that it agreed with the Commission that the need to be determined is the need of the entity ultimately consuming the power.

those pronouncements, constructions of law and the legal implications of this Commission's and the Court's conclusions. Nassau seeks the same result that's already been before this Commission and previously rejected by this Commission and by the Court. It seeks to have the Commission determine need absent any contract for the sale of capacity, not on the basis of any individual need but it presents need as though it were for Peninsular Florida.

I'm going to try to move on because the time is short. But I want to point out that we have made the argument that we are directly affected, and that our interests are determined in this proceeding, not just that our interests are adversely affected. There are two alternative standards under the Administrative Procedure Act. And I would submit that Duke can't avoid that result simply by providing those facts.

Duke has ignored the Commission's rule which

requires that affected utilities be identified and that there be a general description of that effect.

That's 25-22.081(1). Duke responds and simply says the only utility affected is New Smyrna. And I would respectfully disagree and call the Commission's attention to Order No. 20671 entered by this

Commission on January of 1989, where the Staff sought to implead Florida Power and Light saying Florida

Power and Light is a necessary party to a proceeding involving a need determination by a co-generator.

That was before the Court's decision and before this Commission's decision saying how they were going to do it.

And in that case the -- excuse me, that Order, on Page 1, the Commission specifically identified Rule 25-22.081 as the rule requiring information of the proposed generating capacity -- of the impact of the proposed generating capacity on the electric utilities and other qualifying facilities connected to the statewide electric, transmission and distribution grid. We would argue that your own rules would contemplate and recognize that we're affected. Clearly, that's the result, because in this case Duke asks -- indirectly asks that you determine the need. And that then under the Act that determination would

be presumptive and could not be challenged in any other forum. A couple of other short points.

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At some length Duke New Smyrna argues about the precedent, which, first of all, it talks about what the purpose of this proceeding is. And with all due respect they misstate it. But they say that it is to determine whether the project is consistent with the needs of Florida electric customers for reliable electric power supplies at reasonable costs, and to assure that the project is the most cost-effective alternative available to provide power. And they cite that repetitively in their response. In support, they identify two cases. The first is Floridians for Responsible Utility Growth and the other is the Commission order involving Dade County Resource Recovery.

The second case has nothing to do with the proposition they identify. It doesn't mention it. Instead it, says that in the case of a waste recovery facility, which the legislature by specific Florida Statute had found was the best way to dispose of waste, that the Commission would address need with that in mind.

The first case, to the contrary, does not support the proposition identified by Duke at all.

doesn't even mention it. Instead, it identifies the Supreme Court's Nassau case, and specifically Footnote 9 out of that case, where the Court said, "Without knowing where the power is going to go, that is specifically because of a contract, the Commission cannot make a meaningful --" actually it said, "it would render meaningless the requirement under the Act that the Commission find whether that is the most cost-effective way to meet the need." So here we have cited as authority for the proposition as to the purpose of the Act a decision which says it's not.

We think that Duke has chosen to proceed this way, which is consistent with the method adopted in their Request for Declaratory Judgment as to whether they are a proper applicant, and I think it's an ill-advised request. The Commission is being asked to make determinations which will affect the interests of all of the utilities. And the Commission has the responsibility and duty to understand and know whether there is an impact and the extent of it. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you. Mr. McGee.

MR. McGEE: Commissioner, Florida Power's

Petition to Intervene describes a variety of reasons
why its substantial interests are affected by Duke New

Smyrna Beach's request to determine the need for its

proposed merchant plant. But in the interest of time, I'll only address two of those here and try to do that briefly. One is a broad-based and fairly far reaching issue and the other one is fairly specific and focussed.

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With respect to the broad-based issue the concern is this: Duke's request for authority to build a merchant plant, if granted, would fundamentally alter the structure of the state's statutorily mandated approach to planning and siting new generation in Florida. And this, in turn, would directly and adversely affect Florida Power's substantial interest in fulfilling its obligations under the same statutory approach to plan and provide for the reliability and integrity of its electric system. And by characterizing the implication of Duke's request as profound, I'm not attempting to exaggerate the significance of our position. In the early declaratory statement proceeding the Commission itself recognized that allowing EWGs, such as Duke, to file a need petition would, in its words, "carry implications for the electric power industry statewide."

Now, this same concern over the profound impact of Duke's petition on the existing statutory

Scheme in Florida is also the basis of Florida Power's Motion to Dismiss Duke's petition. But yet the only way that Duke can claim that utilities like Florida Power are not proper parties to this proceeding, despite this profound impact, is to assume that Duke -- as Duke has done, to assume the outcome of Florida Power's Motion to Dismiss.

In other words, that the joint petition does not call on the Commission to alter the role of utilities that they have traditionally played under Section 403.591 as indispensable parties in any need proceeding. But to deny Florida Power's petition to intervene, without a full consideration of its Motion to Dismiss, would clearly put the cart before the horse, and it would do this by effectively prejudging the outcome of the Florida Power's Motion to Dismiss.

But the important fact remains that if
Florida Power's position is right on the merits, then
granting the joint petition will change the role that
retail utilities play in the siting of generation in
the state of Florida. And there's no way for the
Commission to give this issue full consideration
unless the very parties that raised that issue have
the opportunity to participate in this proceeding as a
party.

The other more specific basis for intervention is the effect on Florida Power's substantial interest that arise from the proposed merchant plant and its impact on Florida Power's transmission system.

The plant that Duke proposes would be interconnected to an existing 115 kV substation that's owned by the joint petitioner, the Utilities

Commission and New Smyrna Beach. And this substation itself would be interconnected to the transmission systems of both Florida Power and Florida Power and Light. And I think this, in and of itself, makes

Florida Power an affected utility, as that term is used in Commission Rule 25-22.080 and .081.

But the scope of this proceeding includes not only the proposed power plant for which the need determination is sought, but it also includes the related facilities and improvements that are necessary for the operation of that plant. And among these necessary improvements, Duke's petition states that approximately 25 miles of additional transmission lines are planned to support the plant. And this upgrade encompasses Florida Power's transmission system. And Duke goes on to allege with this 25-mile upgrade, the transmission grid will accommodate the

output of its plant. Florida Power disputes this allegation and contends that further improvements will be necessary to avoid adversely impacting Florida Power's transmission system, and by necessary implication the transmission grid of the state of Florida.

commissioner GARCIA: Mr. McGee, but isn't -- precisely to the point that your statement of it impacting the transmission grid of Florida, isn't that for this Commission to decide when that petition is placed before us? Aren't we, in essence, representing the state in that case? And why do we need your participation if our general interest is to represent the state as a Commission? What's good for the state I would assume is going to be good for you since you've participated in that planning process that the state has had.

MR. McGEE: And, of course, the question of whether it, in fact, is good for Florida Power, and which ties into its substantial interest in protecting its transmission system and making sure that it's good is something that Florida Power needs the opportunity to pursue in this proceeding. Because not only the power plant but the improvements necessary to accommodate that power plant are directly in front of

the Commission.

The Commission certainly has jurisdiction over the transmission grid in the state of Florida. But in this case, Florida Power's transmission system is an integral part of that transmission grid. And we need our interest protected, as well as giving us the opportunity to make sure that the Commission is fully informed on this subject. Because Duke has contended that a level of improvement to be made to that grid is adequate when Florida Power has reason to believe that, in fact, it will not be adequate. That's something that not only we need to know, but I think the Commission needs to know as well.

Duke also alleges that the proposed plant will not, in its words, "burden the transmission system or violate any transmission constraints or contingencies in Peninsular Florida or elsewhere."

Again, Florida Power has serious concerns that the proposed plant, in fact, may adversely affect the Florida-Georgia interface. And this proposed impact would affect Florida Power's substantial interest in the unimpaired operation of the interface in general, and in the operation of Florida Power's allocated share of that interface in particular.

As a party to the proceeding, Florida Power

would also have the opportunity to pursue this subject in order to protect its substantial interest, as well as fully advising the Commission on what we regard as a very important issue.

But in response to this, Duke contends that Florida Power's transmission issues are subject to FERC jurisdiction, and, therefore, fail to provide standing before this Commission. While FERC may have jurisdiction over transmission access and over cost responsibility for improvements that are necessary because of this access, I think it's fair to say that it's beyond question that this Commission has jurisdiction over electric system reliability and integrity, and over the reliability of the state's transmission grid, as well as jurisdiction over improvements to the grid that are necessary to maintain that reliability.

The transmission issues raised by Duke's petition and disputed by Florida Power fall squarely within this jurisdiction. And we think that Florida Power's substantial interest in these issues also warrants its intervention.

MR. BEASLEY: I'll be very brief.

We filed other intervention on September 18th. Tampa Electric concurs in the arguments that

Florida Power and Light and Florida Power Corporation have presented.

The company is a similarly situated

Commission-regulated electric utility serving over a

half million customers in Peninsular, Florida. The

petitioners' petition in this proceeding is predicated

on the need of Peninsular Florida. The relief they

seek would directly affect Tampa Electric, and we

would urge that you grant us intervention as a party

this proceeding.

MR. WILLINGHAM: Commissioner, I'm here on behalf of FECA, the Florida Electric Cooperatives
Association and its 17 members. Our membership consists of 15 distribution co-ops, which are essentially retail electric utilities, and two generation co-ops, which are Seminole and AEC. 14 of my members own the two generation co-ops, so there's an interrelationship there.

FECA petitioned to intervene in this proceeding because we believed that every FECA member will be substantially affected by the outcome of this proceeding no matter what the outcome is. As set forth in our petition, this proceeding involves policymaking that will affect all 17 of our members. An addition to proposed plant most likely will result

in uneconomic duplication of the generation units owned either directly or indirectly by each member. 2 And it absolutely will affect the planning process 3 that each member goes through. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: What did you just say? 5 6 It will affect --MR. WILLINGHAM: The planning process. 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No. Before that. 8 Uneconomic -- what was that? 9 MR. WILLINGHAM: It will possibly or most 10 11 likely will lead to an uneconomic duplication of our 12 generation facilities that we already have in place. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is not New Smyrna a 13 14 member of --15 MR. WILLINGHAM: No. New Smyrna is a municipal. These are -- I represent the cooperatives. 16 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okav. MR. WILLINGHAM: Duke responded to our 18 petition with two arguments. The first argument is 19 that our substantial interests are too remote or 20 21 speculative; that they are outside the zone of 22 interest in this proceeding. The second argument is that only two of 23 FECA's 17 members own generating units. I'd like to 24

address the second argument first.

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On Page 12 of the Petition, Duke incorrectly states that only two of our members own generating units. In fact, all the members own generation either directly or indirectly through the generation G&Ts.

Duke's argument is based upon those statement of the facts and it should be ignored.

Moreover, Duke's argument is an admission that either AEC or Seminole could, on their own, intervene in this petition — in their petition. And if we're denied here today, we'll simply refile, Michelle and I will, on behalf of either AEC or Seminole, or possibly both.

Duke's other argument also lacks merit.

Previous Commission orders are directly on point, I

believe, and the statutes define the zone of interest

that any retail utility should fall within. In Order

98-0078, which was issued on January 13th of this

year, the Commission stated that, "A statement to the

effect that exempt wholesale generators as proper

applicants under the Siting Act would be a statement

of general applicability, interpreting law and policy.

Such a statement would not merely affect petitioner

and petitioner's set of circumstances only, but would

carry implications for the electric power industry

statewide." In that Order -- that's Page 2 of the

Order that the Commission identified the zone of

interest and recognized that utilities will be affected in such a proceeding.

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On the same date this Commission issued

Order 98-0074, which granted Peace River Electric

Cooperative, which is one of my members, intervention into a proceeding that involved similar issues.

Peace River -- I'm sorry, the only substantive difference between the facts at issue in Order 98-0074 and the instant case is that we knew that Peace River's retail customer was at issue in this case, which was IMC Agrico.

In this case we don't know what the retail need is. And until those customers are identified, we have to assume that every retail utility in Florida has customers that could be at issue.

I think that the precedent is pretty clear that we're allowed to intervene. I also wanted to direct you to two statutes that, I believe, create a zone of interest for Florida's electric utilities. The first one is 366.04(5), where it specifically requires this Commission to avoid uneconomic duplication of generation facilities. In addition, Section 366.05(8), states that the Commission can require installation of generating plants only, quote, "after a finding that mutual benefits will accrue to

the electric utilities involved," end of quote.

I think it's pretty clear that the legislature has created a zone of interest for utilities, to protect them against uneconomic duplication. And I think that we fall within that zone of interest with this proceeding. Duke would have the Commissioner read Section 403.159 in a vacuum, ignoring the legislative directory under Chapter 366. That's just simply not the way the statutory interpretation works.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask you, do you think that that concept of uneconomic investment was based on the fact that ratepayers would have to pay for that?

MR. WILLINGHAM: Absolutely. We raised the issue of stranded costs in our petition, and for my group stranded cost is even a bigger issue. We don't have stockholders or someone else that can eat that. It goes straight to our electric customers which are our member-owners. So for us stranded cost is a very difficult issue to deal with, and we would not want to deal with it in this type of proceeding where we're not involved.

I also want to just add that we haven't raised any issues in this proceeding. We're not going

to sponsor any witnesses and we haven't filed a Motion to Dismiss. So we are here more just as an interested party. We don't think that we will cause any delay in the proceeding. And we don't really think that we're going to adversely affect the proceeding at all. We just want to be involved in case something comes up that we need to react to. So, therefore, we ask that we be allowed to intervene.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you.

Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Commissioner Garcia.

At the outset I want to say what I think is the procedural posture of this proceeding, and that is we're here on some petitions to intervene. A whole lot of the argument that's already been presented to you has to do with the merits of the IOU's motions, Florida Power and Light's and Florida Power Corporation's --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We can distinguish that.

MR. WRIGHT: -- Motions to Dismiss. I know you can.

This is a hearing, an oral argument, on the putative intervenors' petitions to intervene. The law of standing under Florida Administrative Law is clear:

In order to establish standing, a would-be intervenor must demonstrate that it will suffer injury in fact, that that injury is of sufficient immediacy to warrant a 120.57 hearing, and that the alleged injury is of the type against which the proceeding at issue is designed to protect. Economic interests generally are not cognizable interests under Florida standing law, and, specifically, competitive economic interests are not cognizable interests unless the statute expressly or explicitly recognizes them as such.

This is a need determination proceeding for the New Smyrna Beach power project. The Commission is to consider the statutory criteria, which include, as you know, the need for system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, and whether the proposed alternative is the most cost-effective alternative available, as well as conservation measures and other matters within your jurisdiction, the Commission's jurisdiction, that you deem relevant.

We submit to you that none of the putative intervenors at the table here can establish that they satisfy the criteria required under Florida

Administrative Law, as explicated through a long line of cases, including Agrico, and very recently,

AmeriSteel v. Clark.

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As to their allegations that the granting of this determination of need will adversely affect their ability to plan, build and operate generation and transmission systems, Duke New Smyrna and the Utilities Commission of New Smyrna Beach say the following: The alleged effects are speculative and The utilities are perfectly capable of remote. planning while dealing with known resources and unknown resources. They have relied on unidentified future power purchases in their previous Ten Year Site They can plan for us whether we exist as a Plans. real resource. They can plan for us probabilistically or they can ignore us. If they don't have a contract with us and they believe it's imprudent to consider the possiblity of power being available from us, they can ignore it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's right. But wouldn't that make more sense if you were simply going to generate the need that you have at hand and then clearly -- I would agree with you, that if you were generating the need you have at hand for your customer, period, then your argument would be stronger. But the fact is that there's a surplus here you're going to be generating and clearly doesn't that

affect them and their interests?

MR. WRIGHT: Not adversely, because they don't have to buy it. They can ignore it or they can buy from us. If they ignore it, there can't be -- if they ignore it and never buy from us, there can't be any adverse effect. And if they buy from us, I have to make the reasonable assumption that the terms and conditions of such a transaction will be mutually beneficial; hence, no adverse effect.

commissioner GARCIA: Mr. Wright, in the long term you're coming before us here for this determination and need. Would these companies be able to -- would this Commission be able to do its duty in terms of responsibility it has statutorily? Do we have any jurisdiction and then pull you in later if we have some problems?

MR. WRIGHT: In my opinion, yes, sir. And
I'm interpreting -- to follow along with an expanded
answer to your question, I interpret your question to
be do you have Grid Bill jurisdiction over entities
like this entity?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And the effects that may have on these gentlemen sitting here or the companies sitting here.

MR. WRIGHT: I believe that you have Grid

Bill jurisdiction, which I think can be fairly summarized as stated in 366.04(5) which is you have jurisdiction over the planning, development, maintenance and coordination of the coordinated power supply grid for assuring reliable and emergency power supplies to the state. And it's a paraphrase. I apologize for not getting the quote exactly right.

I think you have jurisdiction over the system. That statute doesn't say "utilities" at all. That statute says you have jurisdiction over the coordination, planning, development and maintenance of a coordinated power supply system.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Wright, I'm trying to go a little bit beyond, and you can go back to your answer, but I just want you to understand what I'm thinking about.

The issues that have been brought up by the parties here before you us -- you're right, they go a little bit past the whole concept of intervene. And I think the reason they do that is because they're trying to show us how they would be affected. And my question to you is if I don't address those issues now that they have, how do I address them later on if these gentlemen happen to be right? Do I have the authority to address them later on?

MR. WRIGHT: And my answer to that is yes, sir. You have jurisdiction over this type of power plant; over this power plant and over this type of power plant under your Grid Bill authority. And as we've pointed out -- I'm really trying to stay away from the merits, but as we pointed out in our responses to the motions to dismiss, we are an electric utility under Chapter 366,02(2) by the plain meaning of that statute.

Now, to try to answer your question. I think that you absolutely can do your job as enunciated by the legislature in your Grid Bill authority with respect to this plant and with respect to other plants like it.

commissioner GARCIA: Tell me how I deal with the question -- I forget the proper word -- economic duplication I guess it was or -- what's the term I'm searching for?

MS. PAUGH: Uneconomic.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Uneconomic investment.

How to I deal with this after this hearing? If I agree with what you have said and I send them all away, how do I deal with that issue?

MR. WRIGHT: I think you can deal with that issue from the Commission's perspective in this

proceeding. As Mr. Willingham said, it means uneconomic to the ratepayers. It doesn't mean uneconomic with respect to the competitive interests of potential -- of other utilities that may want to sell at wholesale. And I think you can deal with that issue from your perspective in this proceeding or in future need determinations --

commissioner GARCIA: Do you think that I'm better served, my Staff is better served by having each of these parties -- clearly they are going to look to their shareholders as well as the ratepayers, but doesn't this hearing give our Staff at the Commission a greater opportunity to understand those impacts specifically with what you're proposing? And wouldn't this hearing be the best time to do that than later on when we find that perhaps we didn't have all of the facts before us? And how would I deal with it then? In other words, how would I deal with it once you come on line and we do have problem?

I know you don't want to get to the merits and I'm not trying to get to the merits. I'm just trying to comply with my responsibility under the law in this state, and not my, but this Commission's responsibility. And we certainly want to make sure we can protect the ratepayers. How do I protect the

ratepayers as we go on down the line?

MR. WRIGHT: Well, the ratepayers are protected ab initio with respect to this type of facility because nobody ever has to buy the first kilowatt-hour from this project.

Now, at some point, if today -- based on everything the utilities are proposing to build, we're looking at winter reserve margins in the 14.5 to 16% range -- again, I'm trying to stay away from the merits, but I just want to use this --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We get there either way.

MR. WRIGHT: -- yes -- a hypothetical.

Today I don't think there's any serious argument that more capacity would be of benefit. If it's of benefit, then it's not uneconomic. Now, at some point, hypothetically, if we get to a state where, you know, as the utilities would have you believe, the floodgates really do open and there's a whole bunch of additional merchant capacity added in the state, or they build additional capacity for merchant purposes and for meeting the specific needs of their retail customers, if we get to a point where we're looking at a winter reserve margin of 30 to 35%, and a summer reserve margin of 40 to 45%, I think you can do the

same job then that you can do today. And this is say will this plant contribute to the uneconomic -- or cause the uneconomic duplication of resources. I think your Staff is perfectly capable of evaluating this without being burdened by extensive recovery requests and everything else from a whole bunch of intervenors.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Are you through?

MR. WRIGHT: No, sir. I did --

commissioner GARCIA: I'll put an exclamation point and we can keep going.

MR. WRIGHT: I understand -- I think we're doing okay for time here -- and I understand you've read everything, but I do want to summarise our arguments on --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Absolutely.

MR. WRIGHT: Okay.

Their allegations that it will adversely affect their ability to plan, build and operate generation facilities are speculative. They are not the subject of this proceeding. Whether FP&L or Seminole Electric Co-op or Florida Power Corporation or Tampa Electric Company ever builds another power plant will be the subject of a future need determination proceeding, if it's jurisdictional and

not pursued through other permitting proceedings. And it will be decided on the statutory criteria at such time as they may elect to pursue such a proceeding.

Again, this is a need determination proceeding for this project. FP&L, FPC, TECO and anybody else can come in and seek the opportunity to build and operate their power plants under the applicable permitting process. Again, there is no adverse effect here. They don't have to buy from us. They can still build their power plants if they can satisfy the statutory criteria.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: How about the transmission constraints they allege? Mr. Wright, if I'm taking you out of order and you'd like to stay in come kind of order --

MR. WRIGHT: You're right on point.

In the first place, we think adverse effects are speculative. In the second place, we have to ask them for transmission service. Pursuant to the pro forma tariffs that at least Florida Power Corporation and Florida Power and Light Company have adopted and had authorized by the FERC -- I'm not positive of Tampa Electric's situation vis-a-vis the FERC's pro forma transmission tariff -- we have to ask them pursuant to the terms of that FERC-approved

transmission tariff for transmission service. They are entitled to do a study. If there's a dispute over possible adverse effects or over whether additional facilities are required to ameliorate any cognizable adverse effects that might result from our facility's operation, then they have absolute redress at FERC, which has full plenary jurisdiction over transmission facilities as they are used in interstate commerce, which all of these are, and the rates and the terms and conditions under which those transmission facilities are constructed and over which such transmission service is provided.

In short, the transmission issue is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. And essentially what they are inviting you to do is say, well, FERC might make a wrong decision on something that --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: They've made many.

MR. WRIGHT: -- on something that is solely within their jurisdiction. And then, worse, be upheld by an appeal to the United States Courts of Appeal. I submit to you that FERC has the authority to make that determination, and the utilities have full opportunity to seek redress of any alleged adverse transmission effects that might result.

Finally -- well, almost finally, semi 1 finally --2 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You're doing all 3 right. 4 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. 5 The utilities allege that --6 I'm talking about 7 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm not talking about the merits. You still 8 have time. 9 MR. WRIGHT: I understood your comment that 10 way, Commissioner. Thank you. (Laughter) 11 The utility has alleged that they will be 12 affected. They may be affected. They may not be 13 They will be affected if they buy from us. affected. 14 They may be affected if we display some less 15 efficient, more costly generation, but we submit to 16 you that is not sufficient to give rise to standing. 17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And in that case it 18 19 probably might be to the ratepayer's benefit, you 20 might argue. 21 MR. WRIGHT: Well, we do argue that. Again, 22 it's a merits-type argument, but we argue quite strongly that our --23 24 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm following the concept that I think you addressed. 25 There's no

negative.

MR. WRIGHT: There is no negative. And, in fact, no opportunity for there to be a negative impact on the ratepayers. They can buy from us if it's a good deal for them to buy power from us and pass it through to their retail ratepayer or they can not. If their generation is better than ours, if it's more efficient, more cost-effective, God love them, they should run their plants and use that electricity. If ours is more efficient and more cost-effective, then God love them, they ought to buy from us and send that through to their retail ratepayers.

But the point is, your rules require a description of the primarily affected utilities. It doesn't just say "affected." And we submit that since none of these guys has a contract with us -- by the way, we'd be delighted to discuss contracts with them, as we pointed out in our responses -- since they have no contract, they are not primarily affected. The cases cited by Mr. Childs all involve cases where utilities had contracts. And the case, the AES case from 1989 that Mr. Childs's cited was a case where the Staff sought to implead Florida Power and Light as an indispensable party because they were the utility who was to buy the output of AES Cedar Bay facility that

was the subject of that proceeding. That is not the case here.

Finally, from the perspective of precedent and jurisprudence here, I pose to you the following rhetorical question: Do you want to send a message that all comers, at a minimum any generator, any generating utility or any generator who has capacity potentially available for sale will be allowed to intervene as a full party intervenor in any future need determination proceeding on the grounds that the proposed plant would affect it? That it would affect its planning, that it would affect its ability to make sales. I don't think this is contemplated by the statute, and I don't think this is the message that you want to send.

Now, I would submit to you --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Do you think the situation we're in was contemplated by that statute, present?

MR. WRIGHT: Which situation?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: The one we're in.
What you're requesting of this Commission. Do you
think this was contemplated by the statute, what
you're trying to do?

MR. WRIGHT: Frankly, I doubt that anybody

thought about it really specifically in 1973. What I can tell you is the statute, by its own terms, provides that anyone who is engaged in or authorized to engage in the generation of electricity may be an applicant under the siting act, and that are us, Your Honor. We will be engaged in the generation of electricity exclusively, at wholesale, and we'll sell to them. I assume -- we believe -- I don't assume. We believe, based on our analysis, virtually all of the output will be sold within Peninsular Florida.

If I could -- I think I'm coming up on my 20 minutes.

What I'd suggest to you is this: We don't disagree that the issue posed here is important. And by the way, your orders denying our dec. statement petitions were really going to the point of denying the declaratory statements because in the Commission's view, or at least in four members of the Commission's view, those statements would have been a rule. They would have legally constituted a rule. Staff didn't agree with that. I don't agree with that. But, nonetheless, that was the decision. It did not go beyond that. It said we're not going to agree to a request of declaratory statements because the statements would be too much like a rule.

I would suggest to you that to the extent 1 they want to address the big issue, merchant plant 2 developers' access to the need determination process 3 under 403.519 they can do so by filing an amicus brief, or they can do so -- and we're not in favor of 5 this, to be completely clear -- they can petition --6 you could grant them leave to intervene for the limited purpose of moving to dismiss. That's exactly 8 what was done by the Commission in the Nassau, Cypress, ARK/CSW cases in 1992. 10 And since the co-op association has not --11 does not intend to move to dismiss, I would submit to 12 you allowing them to provide an amicus brief would be 13

more than adequate to protect their interests.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Does Staff want to make any comments?

> MS. PAUGH: No.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: A quick question, Mr. Childs. Mr. Wright says we don't have to take this up now; that that goes to the merits of this issue; that we have jurisdiction to come back and address this later. Is he right?

> MR. CHILDS: No, he's not right.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I don't think your

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mike is on.

MR. CHILDS: I think it's on now.

It's not correct. He said they were subject to Section 366.045, I believe, because that was the planning act, totally ignoring that Chapter 366 specifically defines what entities are subject to this Commission's jurisdiction, and it doesn't include Duke.

Secondly, in terms of coming back, I would refer to 403.519, which is the Act we're talking about. It directs the Commission to address in this proceeding other matters within its jurisdiction which it deems relevant. I don't think you can say, well, ignore the law and come back later. I mean, that's exactly what the utilities are saying. We have some things that we think are relevant that you ought to consider at the front end of this petition.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Wright, do you want to respond to that?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, Commissioner Garcia.

With all due respect, I believe by the plain language of 366.02 -- I will say affirmatively by the plain language of Section 366.02(2) Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Company Limited L.L.P., will be -- at a minimum will be -- and I think trying to

distinguish on verb tense is pretty much of a reach myself -- an electric utility, under the definition of 2 that statute, subject to your jurisdiction, to the 3 extent that jurisdiction extends to such entities. will be investor-owned and we will operate a 5 generation system within the state. And I think 6 Mr. Childs' characterization of whatever as ignoring 7 law and coming back later is just not appropriate. 8 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Very good. 9 They said it couldn't be done. But we're 10 done under an hour so I appreciate it. I'll meet with 11 Staff. We'll probably be issuing a decision later 12 this week -- not later this week, probably early next 13 week if -- is that doable? Thank you very much. 14 15 appreciate it. Thank you. 16 MR. WRIGHT: (Thereupon, the hearing concluded at 17 18 12:55 p.m.) 19 20 21 22 23 24

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STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON 2 I, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of 3 Reporting, Official Commission Reporter, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Oral Argument in Docket No. 981042-EM was heard by the Prehearing 5 Officer at the time and place herein stated; it is further 6 CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported 7 the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed by me; and that this transcript, 8 consisting of 42pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 9 DATED this 5th day of October, 1998. 10 11 12 13 14 JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR 15 Florida Public Service Commission Chief, Bureau of Reporting 16 (850) 413-6732 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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