REVIEW OF ELECTRIC UTILITY 1999 TEN-YEAR SITE PLANS

VOLUME 2: WRITTEN COMMENTS FROM REVIEW AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

December, 1999

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Division of Electric and Gas
Division of Auditing and Financial Analysis

STATE AGENCIES

INTERESTED PARTIES

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

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1 September 1999

Michael S. Haff
Bureau of Conservation, System Planning, and Electric Safety
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Dear Mr. Haff:

This office sent to you on 17 August 1999 our review of the 1999 10-year site plans. Upon subsequent re-examination of that document, we found that it contained a number of typographic and other nonsubstantive errors. Having made the necessary corrections in the text, we propose that you substitute the attached, corrected version of the Department's 1999 10-year site plan review for the previously submitted version. The Department's substantive comments and overall evaluations of the 10-year site plans are unchanged.

If you decide to include our review of the 1999 10-year site plans as an attachment or addendum to the Public Service Commission's overall review of the 10-year site plans, we request that you include the cover letter sent with the previous version of our review.

Should you have any questions concerning the corrections, please call Paul Darst at 922-1764.

Sincerely,

James L. Quinn, Chief
Bureau of State Planning

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1999 DUKE ENERGY NEW SMYRNA BEACH POWER COMPANY 10-YEAR SITE PLAN

The Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Company has applied for certification under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act of Unit 1 at New Smyrna Beach Station. The Department has participated in the certification process. Further comments on the project through the 10-year site plan review process are unnecessary at this point.

1999 FLORIDA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

CANE ISLAND POWER PARK

The Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) proposes to construct Unit 3, a 244-MW combined-cycle power plant, and Unit 4, a 72-MW combustion turbine, at Kissimmee Utility Authority's (KUA) existing Cane Island Power Park site in Osceola County. Unit 3, a joint project with KUA, was described in last year's site plan. Later FMPA and KUA applied for state certification of the Unit 3 power plant under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. The Department discussed Unit 3 in its report to the PSC on the 1998 10-year site plans and has participated in the site certification review of Unit 3. At this time further comments on Unit 3 are unnecessary.

FMPA proposed adding an 80-MW combustion turbine (Unit 4) at Cane Island in 2007 in last year's site plan. This plan is substantially unchanged. Our comments from last year's report to the PSC (reproduced below with some editing changes) are still valid.

It is unclear whether the 72-MW combustion turbine to be added in 2007 would be used as a peaking unit or as a base-load or intermediate unit. If the combustion turbine is to be used as a base-load generating unit, the Department recommends that FMPA include in its plan the conversion of this unit to combined-cycle operation when additional generation is needed in its system. The combined-cycle power plant, which utilizes waste heat from its combustion turbine component to power a steam turbine and generate additional electricity, is typically more thermally efficient than a simple-cycle combustion turbine and emits lesser amounts of air pollutants per unit of energy output. Because of this, the use of combined-cycle technology for base-load generation is considered by the Department to be more consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan than the simple-cycle technology.

The Osceola County Comprehensive Plan designates the land use for the Cane Island site as Rural/Agricultural. Public utilities are allowed in this and all land use categories, provided specified performance standards are met. Adjacent land use designations are Rural/Agricultural to the south, Reedy Creek Improvement District to the west and north, Institutional to the west, and Low Density Residential, allowing up to 5 dwelling units per acre, to the east.

Cane Island is a 100-acre natural upland area within Reedy Creek swamp, in Osceola County. It is located about 10 miles southwest of the city of Kissimmee and about 1.5 miles northwest of Intercession City, a low-density residential community. According to the Osceola County Comprehensive Plan, lands near Intercession City contain very high quality wetlands with minimal encroachments of nuisance species. Comprehensive Plan Conservation Policy 8.1.2.1 states that the county shall identify and protect wetland areas through requirements that include buffering and stormwater detention and retention. The

proximity of this power plant to environmentally significant areas, particularly the Reedy Creek watershed, is of concern to the Department.

STOCK ISLAND

FMPA has added two members to its All-Requirements Project, Fort Pierce Utilities Authority and Key West City Electric. The FMPA expansion plan now includes two small (17.5 MW) oil-burning combustion turbines (No. 2 and No. 3) at the Key West Stock Island generating station. Inasmuch as the proposed in-service date for these units is 1 June 1999, it does not appear that a consistency review by the Department would be meaningful at this date. Furthermore, no information is included in the plan to show the location of the plant, how thermal pollution would be addressed, or how impacts to the manatee and other species would be mitigated. Therefore we cannot determine the consistency of the project with the local comprehensive plan.

1999 FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

HINES ENERGY COMPLEX

Florida Power Corporation (FPC) is proposing to expand the generating capacity of its existing Hines Energy Complex in Polk County over the 10-year forecast period. The 8,200-acre power plant site is located northwest of Fort Meade and south of Bartow. The Hines site was certified by the Siting Board in January 1994 for a generating capacity of 470 MW. As part of this proceeding, the construction and operation of the combined-cycle unit (or units), with associated facilities, was determined to be consistent with applicable land use plans and zoning ordinances. According to the 10-year site plan, the 470-MW Unit 1 combined-cycle plant was scheduled to come on-line in April 1999. This would be followed by the installation of the 495-MW Unit 2 combined-cycle plant in November 2004 and the apparently identical 495-MW Unit 3 in November 2006.

FPC expects to eventually locate up to 3,000 MW of capacity on this site. Subsequent installations of generating capacity at this site, except for stand-alone combustion turbines, will require certification by the Siting Board. The Department will review any subsequent applications for modification of the site certification for consistency with the State Comprehensive Plan and with applicable local comprehensive plans.

The Hines site is located in an area designated as PM (Phosphate Mining) on the Future Land Use Map of the Polk County comprehensive plan and is compatible with adjacent land uses nearby. The nearest land uses to the site are designated A/RR (Agriculture/Residential-Rural) and RCC (Rural-Cluster Center). The Hines facility is consistent with applicable local land use and zoning ordinances.

U.S. Highway 98 provides north-south access to the site, and County Road 640 provides the site with east-west access through Polk County.

INTERCESSION CITY

Florida Power Corporation (FPC) proposes to construct three gas turbines on 165 acres at its existing Intercession City site in Osceola County for use as peaking units. The units, with a combined capacity of 249 MW, are expected to be in service in December 2000.

These units were not previously described in the 1998 10-year site plan. The proposed use is consistent with the Osceola County Comprehensive Plan's designation of the site for Institutional land uses. Currently Intercession City has a total generating capacity of 912 MW (winter), spread among 11 power plants which are apparently all combustion turbines used for peaking needs.

TRANSMISSION LINES

FPC proposes to construct six 230-kV electric transmission lines during the 10-year planning horizon, ranging from 1 to 21 miles in length. None of these lines would be required to be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act.

1999 FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

FORT MYERS PLANT

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) lists its existing Fort Myers Plant site as preferred site No. 1 for additional power generation. Construction of the repowering project is scheduled to begin by mid-1999 and to be completed by January 2002.

The Fort Myers Plant comprises 460 acres in Lee County. It is located along the Caloosahatchee River, about 8 miles east of the city of Fort Myers. The plant site is accessible by a four-lane highway (SR 80) and by barge from the Caloosahatchee River.

The existing plant contains two steam-electric generating units of 150 MW and 400 MW capacity and twelve simple-cycle combustion turbines used as peaking units. FPL proposes to add new capacity by repowering the two existing oil-fired steam-electric units with six natural-gas-fired combustion turbines and six heat recovery steam generators. The combined-cycle units thus formed will produce an additional 926 MW (summer rating) beyond what the Fort Myers Plant is currently producing.

The site is in industrial use and surrounded by light commercial, residential, and mangrove wetland. A major portion of the site is designated as Public Facilities on the Future Land Use Map of the Lee County comprehensive plan, with a small area designated as Resource Protection. The site is mostly disturbed, with a scattering of mangroves along the shoreline of the Caloosahatchee River. Listed species associated with the site are the West Indian manatee, the Eastern indigo snake, and the tricolor heron. FPL does not describe any other significant features on the site.

FPL estimates that 150 gallons per minute will be needed by the repowered project for boiler makeup, service water, and inlet fogger makeup. The source of this industrial processing water is expected to be groundwater or municipal reuse water. Recycled water from equipment washing, boiler blowdown, and equipment area runoff could also be used, according to FPL. The Department notes that the use and reuse of water of the lowest acceptable quality for the purposes intended is a policy of the State Comprehensive Plan.

The amount of water needed for cooling the repowered project is not expected to increase significantly beyond the 451,000 gallons per minute taken by the existing plant from the Caloosahatchee River. (The Department notes that in last year's site plan the amount of water currently being used was given as 433,000 gallons per minute. Another change from

the 1998 site plan is that FPL no longer mentions the possibility of using municipal reuse water for cooling.)

FPL states that the heat content of the water used for cooling the repowered project will be dissipated using the existing once-through cooling system and possibly a small cooling tower. Disposal of the cooling water from the repowered project, if the amount or temperature of the used water will vary from the current plant discharge, will need to be carefully planned to avoid adverse impacts on receiving waters and associated flora and fauna. The 10-year site plan states that manatees are attracted to the area where the current plant discharges heated water, but does not provide a discussion of the actions to be taken to minimize or avoid impact to manatees. FPL should coordinate with environmental agencies during the planning for the Fort Myers repowering to ensure that the project does not adversely affect this endangered species. The Department notes that Objective 77.7 of the Coastal and Conservation Element in the Lee County Comprehensive Plan requires the County to minimize impact and mortality of manatees to maintain their existing population.

FPL has received an air construction permit from the Department of Environmental Protection for the proposed repowering project. According to FPL, other permits are pending with the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Transportation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Lee County.

For this project FPL has proposed environmental impact mitigation measures such as reuse of plant process water, cessation of heavy oil barge traffic on the Caloosahatchee River, plumbing the plant's sanitation system to the Lee County system to allow closing the on-site septic tanks, and closing the on-site ash basins. These measures are expected to reduce environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. Nevertheless, FPL should coordinate with appropriate environmental agencies in the implementation of such measures to ensure that the project does not adversely affect endangered species on the site and in the vicinity.

Information in the 10-year site plan suggests that FPL does not expect that this project will be required to undergo certification pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. The repowering project requires construction of a natural gas pipeline to the site. FPL has contracted out this fuel supply to Florida Gas Transmission Company, which has initiated the permitting process to install and operate such a facility. If FPL needs to construct a transmission line to carry the additional power of this repowering project, it may be required to undergo certification pursuant to the Transmission Line Siting Act if the line is 230 kV or more in capacity, greater than 15 miles in length, and crosses a county line.

SANFORD PLANT

FPL lists its existing Sanford Plant site as preferred site No. 2 for additional power generation.

The Sanford Plant site is located within the city of DeBary in southwestern Volusia County. The site comprises 1,718 acres (per page 88 of the site plan; page 72 gives the size of the site as 1,889 acres), including a 1,100-acre cooling pond (Konomac Lake, a man-made impoundment) and lands extending south of the cooling pond to the Seminole County line. The site currently contains three steam-electric units (Units 3, 4, and 5) generating 933

MW from heavy oil and natural gas fuels, which are transported, respectively, by barge and by pipeline. Two of the units were brought on-line in the early 1970s and the other has been in service since 1959. Pollutants are controlled through existing mechanical collectors and a limit on the sulfur content of the fuel. The site is accessible by the C&S Railway and U.S. Highway 17/92. Other facilities owned by FPL in the vicinity include a deepwater port on the adjacent St. Johns River and non-operational docking facilities on Lake Monroe. Another utility, Florida Power Corporation, owns a power generation facility to the north of DeBary, which has recently been expanded.

FPL proposes to repower existing Units 3 and 4 with six natural-gas-fired combustion-turbines and six heat recovery steam generators. This repowering, which is planned for 2004, would produce 927 additional MW (summer rating) beyond the current capacities (543 MW) of these two units. FPL is currently reexamining this plan and considering repowering existing Units 4 and 5 instead of Units 3 and 4. This plan would gain an additional 240 MW over the repowering of Units 3 and 4.

Either of the repowering options will require additional water for cooling; however, FPL states that the extra water needs will be negligible. FPL expects the repowered natural-gas-burning units to be more efficient and to have substantially lower air emissions than the existing Units 3 and 4.

Supplying natural gas to the repowered units will require the installation of a larger gas pipeline to the site. It will also be necessary for FPL to construct a new substation and two new 230-kV electric transmission lines from the Sanford Plant site to the Poinsett substation, a distance of 60 miles, in order to integrate the Sanford capacity expansion with the FPL grid. There is insufficient information in the current 10-year site plan for the Department to estimate the land use impacts from construction of the gas pipeline expansion and the two electrical transmission lines.

The existing land use at the Sanford site is industrial, with open space and recreational uses surrounding the site to the east and west. Lake Konomac lies to the north of the site and the St. Johns River to the south.

The land use designations shown on the City of DeBary's Future Land Use Map are Industrial/Utility for the Sanford site, surrounded by Agricultural/Residential to the east and west, the manmade Konomac lake to the north, and the St. Johns River to the south. The Industrial/Utility designation allows specifically for major electric power generation and distribution facilities within the City of DeBary. This would include power plants, industrial buildings, open space, cooling ponds, and accessory uses. The Agricultural/Residential designation allows agriculture, agriculture-related businesses, silvicultural activities, and residential at a density of 1 dwelling unit per 5 acres.

Based on the information provided in the 10-year site plan, the Department does not identify any land use concerns with the proposed repowering of the Sanford Plant site.

Information in the 10-year site plan suggests that FPL does not expect that this project will be required to undergo certification pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act; however, the 60-mile, 230-kV transmission line needed to carry the additional power to be generated by this project may be required to undergo certification pursuant to the Transmission Line Siting Act.

MARTIN PLANT

FPL's existing Martin Plant site is listed in the 10-year site plan as preferred site No. 3. This is virtually the same project designated as a preferred site in last year's 10-year site plan.

The Martin Plant is located just east of Lake Okeechobee and 7 miles west of Indiantown, in the southwest corner of Martin County. This site was identified by FPL in 1987 as a preferred location for development of coal gasification facilities and ombined-cycle electric generating units. Subsequently, in 1989, FPL filed a site certification application for an ultimate site capacity at the Martin site of up to 1,600 MW of combined-cycle units capable of firing coal gas, natural gas, or fuel oil. The Siting Board approved the first phase (Units 3 and 4) of 832 MW of combined-cycle capacity in 1991. Units 3 and 4 began commercial service in 1994.

Phase II (Units 5 and 6) will require state certification before construction can begin. Unit 5 is projected to begin operation in 2006 and Unit 6 in 2007. Each of these natural-gas-burning units will be rated at 419 MW summer capacity.

Up to 1,300 acres of the site could potentially be used for Units 5 and 6. Associated coal handling, coal storage, and by-product handling and storage facilities will only be constructed during Phase III (coal gasification stage), if needed. The site comprises approximately 11,300 acres.

According to the future land use element of the adopted Martin County comprehensive plan, the site is designated Public Facilities-Major Power Generation Facilities, which is described as follows (Policy M.1.h):

> Currently, the only such designated area is the FPL Martin Plant site and cooling reservoir west of Indiantown. This designation is required for all power generation sites of 10 acres or more in size which contribute electricity to the power grid in Martin County. Such land uses are subject to the same locational and compatibility considerations as required of industrial development.

The Martin Plant site was specifically designated and zoned for the power plant through a planned unit development (PUD) agreement. During state certification, the Siting Board found that the land use designation and zoning were appropriate for the construction and operation of Units 3 and 4. Adjacent land uses consist of mobile homes, residential (density of over 5 units per acre), agriculture (including croplands and pastures), and wetlands.

As a condition of the PUD agreement, FPL has set aside certain portions of its property for upland preserves and wetland mitigation areas. The development agreement addresses the potential environmental impacts of the plant expansion. Detrimental environmental impacts will be either corrected or mitigated to meet the development agreement conditions.

According to FPL's 1997 10-year site plan, construction of Phase III (coal gasification) at the Martin Plant site could result in the loss of 166 acres of "isolated" wetlands. A mitigation program was being completed in advance of actual impacts to wetlands. This is not mentioned in the current 10-year site plan.

Because Martin is an existing site, it has been already impacted by power generating operations (and by years of cattle grazing).

Included on the site is a 6,800-acre cooling pond whose water supply is maintained by withdrawals from the St. Lucie Canal. To avoid impacts to the surficial aquifer, FPL and

the South Florida Water Management District have agreed that the process water shall be obtained initially from the cooling pond with additional process water for the project being obtained as needed solely from the Floridan aquifer through 1,500-foot-deep wells. Aquifer performance tests show that no offsite wells within 5 miles of the site will be impacted by any of the project phases.

Martin County planning staff affirmed that the site remains consistent with the Martin County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

CAPE CANAVERAL PLANT

The FPL 10-year site plan lists the existing FPL Cape Canaveral Plant as a potential site for capacity expansion. It does not specify the generating units that might be located there or when they might be installed.

The Cape Canaveral Plant site is located in the Port St. John area of unincorporated Brevard County on the shoreline of the Indian River. The plant site comprises 82 acres, with 40 acres located east of U.S. Highway 1 and 42 acres west of the highway. The eastern 40-acre parcel contains two existing steam power units, each of which has a generating capability of 405 MW (summer). The western 42-acre parcel is vacant. The site has direct access to four-lane U.S. 1, barge access is available on the Indian River, and a rail line is located near the plant. The land on the site is primarily maintained grassy areas and industrial use areas. The adjacent land use is industrial, light commercial, and residential.

The Future Land Use Map in the Brevard County Comprehensive Plan designates the site as Public Facility, which allows electric power generation. The Brevard County Planning Department affirmed that use of the site for power generation is consistent with the Brevard County Comprehensive Plan. The surrounding Future Land Use Map designations are as follows:

Eastern 40-acre parcel—the Indian River, Residential (12 dwelling units per acre), and Recreation to the north; the Indian River, Residential (12 dwelling units per acre), and Mixed Use to the south; the Indian River to the east; and U.S. 1 to the west.

Western 42-acre parcel—Residential (12 dwelling units per acre) and Mixed Use to the north; Residential (12 dwelling units per acre) and Mixed Use (12 dwelling units per acre) to the south; U.S. 1 to the east; Residential (12 dwelling units per acre), Railroad, and Industrial to the west.

Future power plant development on the vacant 42-acre western parcel of the site would raise concerns regarding land use compatibility with surrounding residential use. However, the 10-year site plan does not propose new power generation units on the western parcel during the 1999–2008 period.

PORT EVERGLADES PLANT

The FPL 10-year site plan lists the existing FPL Port Everglades Plant as a potential site for capacity expansion. It does not specify the generating units that might be located there or when they might be installed.

This power plant site is located within Port Everglades in Broward County. It is depicted in the Port Everglades Master Plan with a land use designation of "Florida Power and Light." The land use on the 94-acre site is primarily industrial. Adjacent land uses are

electric power generation (FPL), port facilities, oil storage, commercial, and cruise ship docking and related uses. Therefore, the FPL plan appears to be consistent with the port master plan and compatible with adjacent land uses with regard to the Port Everglades potential site.

The availability of water to serve the proposed plant expansion is a concern to the Department. The 10-year site plan notes that FPL would need up to 130 gallons per minute of industrial processing water for uses such as boiler makeup, fogger usage, and service water. It is not clear from the 10-year site plan, however, whether the 130 gallons per minute would be available from the existing municipal water supply. Currently, the Port has a large user agreement with the City of Fort Lauderdale for potable water. For cooling water, FPL expects to continue the existing withdrawal of 320,000 gallons per minute of seawater in the plant's once-through cooling system.

DESOTO COUNTY SITE

The FPL 10-year site plan no longer lists this 13,468-acre site as a potential site for capacity expansion.

RIVIERA PLANT

The FPL 10-year site plan lists the existing FPL Riviera Plant as a potential site for capacity expansion. It does not specify the generating units that might be located there or when they might be installed. This site was also listed by FPL as a potential power plant site in last year's 10-year site plan.

The Riviera Plant site is located in the coastal portion of Palm Beach County, within the City of Riviera Beach. It is near the Port of Palm Beach, making it conveniently located for barge deliveries of fuel oil. It is also accessible from four-lane U.S. Highway 1 and a rail line. Units 3 and 4, in operation since 1962 and 1963, are oil-burning steam turbines generating 300 MW (summer rating) apiece.

With a total land area of 32.4 acres, Riviera is the smallest power plant site in the FPL system. According to FPL, the land use on site is primarily industrial (power generation). Surrounding land uses are listed as industrial (power generation), port facilities and associated industrial facilities, oil storage, facilities for cruise ships, commercial, and residential.

TRANSMISSION LINES

Table III.E.1 of the 10-year site plan lists 19 proposed transmission lines for the 1999–2008 period. Four of these lines are longer than 15 miles and may require certification under the Transmission Line Siting Act.

1999 GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

JOHN R. KELLY PLANT (ALACHUA COUNTY)

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) proposes to repower its existing Unit 8 turbine generator at the John R. Kelly Plant with a new simple-cycle combustion turbine and heat recovery steam generator. The facility currently consists of three steam turbines, three gas

turbines, cooling facilities, fuel storage, pumping equipment, and transmission and distribution equipment. The primary fuel for the existing system is natural gas; the alternate fuel is residual fuel oil. The primary fuel for the repowered system will also be natural gas, with distillate fuel oil as the alternate fuel.

The site, located in downtown Gainesville, has been used for power generation since 1912 and is designated Industrial on the City of Gainesville Future Land Use Map. The site is surrounded mostly by highly urbanized areas with little wildlife habitat, with the exception of a large wooded parcel to the southwest of the site. The repowering project will occur within the grounds of the existing facility and will not impact additional lands. Therefore, a Future Land Use Map amendment is not required.

The project is scheduled to begin in November 2000 and to be complete by February 2001. No increases in water consumption are identified. The 10-year site plan states that the existing water consumptive use permit should be sufficient to accommodate the requirements of the site. Cooling tower blowdown, low-volume waste, and stormwater will continue to be discharged to Sweetwater Branch, pursuant to the existing NPDES permit; no new discharges are projected. The new unit will utilize existing fuel oil delivery and storage facilities. Several bulk residual fuel oil tanks will be retired because of reduced usage.

Based on the above information, the project is consistent with the local comprehensive plan and should have no additional impacts to natural resources or public facilities.

1999 GULF POWER COMPANY 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

LANSING SMITH POWER PARK

Gulf Power Company (Gulf) is expecting to place additional generating units in service between 2002 and 2007. The first of these units is scheduled to be the 540-MW combined-cycle Smith 3 power plant at Gulf's existing Lansing Smith Power Park in Bay County.

Gulf has applied for certification of Smith 3 under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. The Department is participating in the certification review of this project. The following comments are provided for the 10-year site plan review.

The Lansing Smith power plant site is currently designated Industrial on the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) of the Bay County comprehensive plan. It is located in a sparsely populated area of rural Bay County on the north shore of North Bay, approximately 4 miles west of Southport. Surrounding land uses include silviculture to the north and east and agriculture to the west and southwest.

In order to provide space for the installation of the Smith 3 power plant, Gulf Power proposes to expand the existing site by 50 acres to the north on land currently designated Agriculture on the FLUM. Bay County submitted a comprehensive plan amendment in May 1999 to change the FLUM designation on the 50-acre site to Industrial. The amendment is scheduled for adoption in August 1999. Please note that the comprehensive plan amendment states that the total acreage of the plant site is 700 acres, whereas Schedule 9 of the 10-year site plan states that the total acreage of the plant site is 1,340 acres.

Although Schedule 8 of the 10-year site plan provides that fuel transport for Smith Unit 3's natural gas fuel will be by pipeline, the plan does not address the impacts that may result from constructing the pipeline, and states only that "assuming the construction of additional pipeline facilities," there are sufficient natural gas supplies available in the southeastern United States to support Smith Unit 3 .

CRIST PLANT

In last year's 10-year site plan Gulf had identified two small (30-MW) combustion turbines, one in 2006 and the other in 2007, at an unnamed location. The 1999 10-year site plan has dropped this plan; Gulf now proposes to repower Units 1–3 at its existing Gulf Crist Power Plant in Escambia County in 2007 by installing an 'F' class combustion turbine and associated heat recovery steam generator. The 10-year site plan does not identify whether the plant will be expanded in terms of additional acreage and, if so, whether a Future Land Use Map amendment is necessary. The plan does not address whether pipeline and electric transmission line installations or upgrades will be necessary. Further, the plan does not address impacts, if any, to public facilities, particularly water usage and discharge. The limited information provided in the 10-year site plan does not allow a determination of the consistency of the repowering project with the County's comprehensive plan.

1999 JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

NORTHSIDE GENERATING STATION REPOWERING

Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) proposes to repower Units 1 and 2 at the existing Northside Generating Station in 2002. Northside Generating Station is located on or near the St. Johns River, just south of JEA's large St. Johns River Power Park. The 754-acre Northside site currently contains three steam turbines and four combustion turbines. Two of the steam turbines, Units 1 and 2, will be repowered using fluidized-bed boilers burning coal and pet coke for fuel.

According to JEA, the 1996 groundwater usage of the Northside facility will be reduced by at least 10 percent as part of the repowering project. JEA also has committed to reduce both the sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions by 10 percent from the 1994–95 baseline levels of the Northside steam units.

The Northside Generating Station is located in an industrial area. The site is surrounded by land zoned Heavy Industrial, Light Industrial, and Industrial Business Park to the west and north, the JEA St. Johns River Power Park to the north, the Northside Municipal Landfill to the west, the Blount Island Industrial Port to the south, and the St. Johns River to the east. Thus the repowering, if it does not increase noise, runoff, traffic, and air pollution, should not present any new impacts to surrounding land uses.

Since the output of the turbines will not be increased, JEA maintains that the project will not require certification under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.

KENNEDY GENERATING STATION

JEA also is proposing to construct and operate a 149-MW (summer rating) combustion turbine (Kennedy CT 7) at JEA's Kennedy Generating Station by May 2000. This unit

would burn natural gas as its primary fuel with fuel oil as backup. It will apparently be used as a peaking unit, as suggested by its estimated capacity factor of 10 percent.

BRANDY BRANCH SITE

JEA proposes to construct and operate a new power generation facility at the 153-acre Brandy Branch site in western Duval County, 1 mile north of U.S. Highway 90 and 1 mile east of the City of Baldwin. JEA plans to install three 149-MW combustion turbines (Units 1, 2, and 3) at this site. The primary fuel will be natural gas with fuel oil backup. Capacity factors are estimated at 5 percent, suggesting that these units will be used as peaking units, to help meet system peak electrical demands. In-service dates are projected as January 2001 for Units 1 and 2 and December 2001 for Unit 3. Certification under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act is not required for these units.

The site has been designed to accommodate a fourth generating unit (Brandy Branch No. 4), either another combustion turbine or a combustion turbine conversion to combined-cycle operation. Only sketchy details are provided in the 10-year site plan on this unit. In schedule 8.0 and table 8-2 it is described as having an in-service date of June 2005. Schedule 8.0 gives the estimated summer capacity rating of this unit as 425 MW. Table 8-2, however, states that two of the combustion turbines will be converted to form a combined-cycle plant with a capacity of 558 MW.

The site will not require an additional transmission line capacity until the combined-cycle unit is constructed; apparently the existing transmission line to the Brandy Branch site is adequate.

While reviewing the JEA 10-year site plan the Department also received for review a Department of Environmental Protection Joint Environmental Resource Permit Application from JEA for phase II work at the Brandy Branch Generating Station. In this application, JEA states that it intends to construct a 500-MW simple-cycle combustion turbine at this site. This is apparently a sudden change in JEA's plan for the site; note that the 10-year site plan was submitted in April 1999 and the ERP application was received by the Department of Environmental Protection 2 months later, in June 1999. This large combustion turbine is probably a substitute for the three smaller combustion turbines proposed in the 10-year site plan.

A considerable amount of detail is provided on this project in the application. The primary fuel would be natural gas. The utility will construct a 10- to 15-mile-long natural gas pipeline to bring this fuel to the site.

According to the ERP application, JEA will store 3 million gallons of No. 2 fuel oil onsite as backup fuel. The fuel oil will be stored in 1-million-gallon tanks above ground and placed within a lined, secondary containment berm. Contained waters or oil will be released gradually through a valved system to an oil/water separator for treatment. The separator was designed to contain the oil capacity of the largest source discharging to the separator, which is the generator step-up transformer, estimated at 16,162 gallons. Separator effluent will be routed to an onsite percolation pond for additional treatment prior to groundwater discharge. JEA will prepare a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan.

The site will require dewatering in three locations: at the oil/water separator, the septic tank, and the wastewater collection sump. Dewatering will be accomplished by a series of wellpoints installed on the perimeter of each excavation, the deepest wellpoint being 13.5

feet. Stormwater from the site will be treated in wet detention ponds and discharged to the wetlands north of the site, consistent with the pre-existing direction of runoff. The applicant proposes to fill 2.2 acres of good quality cypress dome wetlands and to mitigate for it with wetland creation at a 2:1 ratio.

The Future Land Use Map category for the Brandy Branch site is Public Buildings and Facilities. Lands north and west of the site are also designated Public Buildings and Facilities; the lands to the east and south of the plant are designated Agriculture. The Duval/Jacksonville comprehensive plan allows power plants in the Public Buildings and Facilities category; power plants and major utility lines are allowed and specifically accommodated in the Agriculture category. Traffic-generating public facilities (such as libraries) are required to be located on a collector or arterial road. This facility would probably not need to meet this requirement; private-road access to the site will be developed from U.S. 90 within an existing transmission line right-of way. The ERP application indicates that the nearest structures are houses and barns located 2000 feet from the site. The southeast corner of the site abuts an abandoned railroad grade, which has been proposed for use as a recreation facility. Pine forest buffers will be retained on the north and east side of the power block. Based on the information provided in the ERP application, land use compatibility will probably not be an issue in the siting of this project.

The Jacksonville-Duval County 1990-2010 Comprehensive Plan indicates that Jacksonville has had problems with air pollution. Most of these problems resulted from automobile emissions and industrial emissions. The comprehensive plan states that no exceedances for sulfur dioxide have occurred since 1982; however, models project future exceedances. To be classified as achieving attainment for this pollutant, Jacksonville needs to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide such that the models no longer project exceedance. The location of the Brandy Branch site remote from more intense development will assist in this effort.

The Department does not know whether the 500-MW simple-cycle combustion turbine proposed in JEA's ERP application is intended for peaking operation or to serve base-load. The large size of the unit suggests that it is intended for base-load operation. If this is the case, the Department must reiterate its recommendation from the 1998 report on 10-year site plans, which is that is preferable to use combined-cycle units instead of simple-cycle combustion turbines for other than peaking duty. The reason for this is that the combined-cycle power plant, which utilizes waste heat from its combustion turbine component to power a steam turbine and generate additional electricity, is typically more thermally efficient than the simple-cycle combustion turbine and emits lesser amounts of air pollutants per unit of energy output. Because of this, the use of combined-cycle technology for base-load generation is considered by the Department to be more consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan than the simple-cycle technology.

1999 KISSIMMEE UTILITY AUTHORITY 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

CANE ISLAND POWER PARK

Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA) proposes to construct Unit 3, a 244-MW combined-cycle power plant at KUA's existing Cane Island Power Park site in Osceola County. Unit 3, a joint project with the Florida Municipal Power Agency, was described in last year's site plan. Later KUA and FMPA applied for state certification of the Unit 3 power plant under

the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. The Department discussed Unit 3 in its report to the PSC on the 1998 10-year site plans and has participated in the site certification review of Unit 3. At this time further comments on Unit 3 are unnecessary.

1999 LAKELAND ELECTRIC & WATER 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

MCINTOSH POWER STATION

Lakeland has applied for certification under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act of the steam cycle conversion of its existing Unit 5 combustion turbine. The Department is participating in the review of this project, obviating the need to comment on it here.

In its current 10-year site plan, Lakeland discusses in some detail a number of generation alternatives in addition to the conversion of Unit 5 to combined-cycle configuration. The preferred alternative, aside from the Unit 5 conversion, is to construct a Unit 4 at the McIntosh plant by January 2004. This would be a 238-MW pressurized circulating fluidized bed unit capable of burning coal or petroleum coke (see below) as fuel. This unit was previously proposed in the 1997 and 1998 10-year site plans.

Unit 4 would be partially funded under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy's Clean Coal Technology Program. The DOE grant would apparently require Lakeland to burn coal in the unit for 4 years to meet the Clean Coal demonstration objectives, after which Unit 4 could be switched to burning petroleum coke, which is currently a cheaper fuel than coal. This unit would require certification under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. The Lakeland 10-year site plan does not describe any electric transmission lines that would be associated with Unit 4.

McIntosh Power Station currently comprises six power generating units on a 370-acre site located along the northeastern shore of Lake Parker. The McIntosh expansion would be located in an area designated as Industrial on the Future Land Use Map of the City of Lakeland's comprehensive plan. Power generation is an allowable use in the Industrial land use classification. The McIntosh plant is adjacent to lands designated in the Future Land Use Map as Industrial, Recreation and Open Space, Conservation, and Preservation. In addition to these land uses, which act as buffers between the power plant and the populated land uses, the McIntosh plant site is located adjacent to a railroad line and is accessible by East Lake Parker Drive.

1999 SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

HARDEE POWER STATION

Hardee Power Station is an existing Seminole Electric Cooperative (SEC) power plant site located in Polk and Hardee counties, about 9 miles northwest of Wauchula and 16 miles south-southwest of Bartow. The site has access through two-lane County Road 663 and the CSX rail line. Payne Creek flows along the site's western and southern borders.

The site was certified in 1990 under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act for an ultimate capacity of 660 MW. A 220-MW combined-cycle unit and a 75-MW combustion turbine have been constructed on the site thus far. In 1995 SEC received approval under

the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act for a 440-MW combined-cycle Unit No. 3, which would hike the site's total generating capability to 735 MW by year 2002. SEC plans an ultimate site capacity for Hardee Power Station of 880 MW.

SEC is now requesting a modification of the site certification for Unit 3 to raise its capacity to 488 MW. SEC has no plans to build any additional transmission facilities to carry this additional power.

As part of the state certification of the site, it was determined that the proposed use of the site was consistent with applicable local government comprehensive plans and land development regulations. Mining was the primary land use on the site and surrounding areas.

SEC is also proposing to install twelve 150-MW gas combustion turbines, totaling 1,800 MW of capacity, between 2000 and 2007. No location is given in the 10-year site plan for these units. This capacity is needed to replace expiring purchased power contracts and to maintain SEC's reliability criteria. SEC emphasizes in its site plan that these units are included for planning purposes only and that further studies will optimize the amount, type, and timing of such capacity. The exact type of capacity and source or location will be determined later. Given this situation, the Department is unable to provide any comment on these units other than to repeat its recommendation regarding combustion turbines made earlier in this report, which is that is preferable to use combined-cycle units instead of simple-cycle combustion turbines for other than peaking duty. The reason for this is that the combined-cycle power plant, which utilizes waste heat from its combustion turbine component to power a steam turbine and generate additional electricity, is typically more thermally efficient than the simple-cycle combustion turbine and emits lesser amounts of air pollutants per unit of energy output. Because of this, the use of combined-cycle technology for base-load generation is considered by the Department to be more consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan than the simple-cycle technology.

1999 CITY OF TALLAHASSEE 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

PURDOM POWER STATION

The City of Tallahassee 10-year site plan proposes the installation of one new power plant, Purdom Unit 8, during the 10-year planning period. This power plant was certified in 1998 by the Siting Board pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. The Department participated fully in the certification process and has no further comment on this project.

1999 TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY 10-YEAR SITE PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

POLK POWER STATION

Tampa Electric Company (TECO) plans to expand the operating capacity at its Polk Power Station. The 4,347-acre site is located in southwestern Polk County, bordering the Hillsborough County line and 4 miles north of the Hardee County line.

An integrated coal-gasification combined cycle unit of 220-MW capacity (the current 10-year site plan lists the unit at 250 MW) was certified for the Polk Power Station site by the Siting Board in January 1994. This unit was placed in service in September 1996. According to its 1999 10-year site plan, TECO now expects to eventually locate 1,330 MW of capacity at this site, up from 1,150 MW in 1998. Except for stand-alone combustion turbines (such as the three proposed additional units), subsequent installations of generating capacity at this site will require certification by the Siting Board.

Polk Power Station consists primarily of lands recently mined for phosphate. It is located in an area designated as PM (Phosphate Mining) on the Future Land Use Map of Polk County. The nearest non-PM land use to the Polk site is an area immediately north of the western part of the site which is designated as A/RR (Agriculture/Rural Residential). This facility is consistent with applicable local land use and zoning ordinances.

During the planning period TECO proposes to locate six combustion turbines at the Polk site. All six are rated at 155-MW (summer rating) capacity, burning natural gas as primary fuel with distillate oil as backup. Construction is scheduled to begin on Unit 2 in January 1999, with an in-service date of January 2001. Unit 3 has a projected in-service date of January 2003; Unit 4, January 2004; Unit 5, January 2005; Unit 6, January 2007; and Unit 7, January 2008.

The 10-year site plan presents estimated capacity factors of 15.5 to 20.8 percent for these combustion turbines. It appears, therefore that these units will be used to meet system peak loads and intermediate loads. If, however, TECO intends to use them to meet base-load requirements (see note below), the Department would recommend that TECO include heat recovery steam generators with the combustion turbines to form combined-cycle units. The combined-cycle power plant, which utilizes waste heat from its combustion turbine component to power a steam turbine and generate additional electricity, is typically more thermally efficient than a simple-cycle combustion turbine and emits lesser amounts of air pollutants per unit of energy output. Because of this, the use of combined-cycle technology for base-load generation is considered by the Department to be more consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan than simple-cycle technology.

Note: the Department has also received for review an air construction permit application from TECO for two simple-cycle combustion turbines at the Polk Power Station, dated April 1999, the same date as the 10-year site plan. In the permit application TECO proposes to install two 165-MW combustion turbines. The first combustion turbine is scheduled for commercial operation in June 2000 and the second in January 2003. These combustion turbines will operate at annual capacity factors of up to 50 percent on natural gas and 10 percent on fuel oil. The question must be asked, why, in two different documents submitted in April 1999, has TECO changed the proposed capacity rating (165 MW vs. 155 MW), the date of commercial operation (June 2000 vs. January 2001), and the annual capacity factor (50–60 percent vs. 15.5–20.8 percent) of the proposed combustion turbines?

NEW TRANSMISSION LINE

TECO is planning a new 28-mile, 230-kV transmission line in eastern Hillsborough County from the Polk Power Station to the proposed Lithia Switching Station. A location map of this line was not included with the site plan. Based upon the information provided, the transmission line will be placed in an area of the county that is mostly designated

Residential-4 and Residential-6 on the Hillsborough County Future Land Use Map. The transmission lines may also impact areas designated as environmentally sensitive on the Future Land Use Map. In addition, the transmission lines may encroach upon the Fish Hawk Ranch Development of Regional Impact near Boyette Road. The Department is concerned about the potential impacts to the significant wildlife habitat and wetlands designated as environmentally sensitive on the Future Land Use Map and the resources that were to be protected within the Fish Hawk Ranch DRI.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

ALLAN L. EGBERT, Ph.D., Executive Director
VICTOR J. HELLER, Assistant Executive Director

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July 20, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Haff
Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 31399-0850

Re: 1999 Ten-Year Site Plans for Electric Utilities, Public Service Commission

Dear Mr. Haff:

The Office of Environmental Services of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has reviewed the 1999 Ten-Year Site Plans for electric utilities in terms of potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Our review has determined that at the present time, the plans collectively represent expansions of existing facilities where no significant impacts will occur, or they have not progressed to a stage where sufficient detail is provided in terms of the actual locations of new generating sites. Therefore, although the present plans are suitable as general planning documents, we are unable at this time to accurately predict site specific impacts to listed species and their habitats. We may forward comments to your office in the future when more information becomes available on siting locations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on Florida's electric utility site plans.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Hartman, Director
Office of Environmental Services

BJH/TG
ENV-2-11-4/3
PSC.99

September 9, 1999

Mr. Joe Jenkins, Director
Division of Electric and Gas
Florida Public Service Commission
Tallahassee, FL

By facsimile transmission to: 413-6627

RE: 1999 Ten Year Site Plans

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

LEAF offers the following comments on the 1999 Ten Year Site Plans filed by Florida's utilities. For the following reasons, LEAF recommends that the Commission find the plans are unsuitable:

1. ***Utility plans are inconsistent with the State Comprehensive Plan.***

The Commission is to determine the suitability of Ten Year Site Plans in view of "the extent to which the plan is consistent with the state comprehensive plan." Section 186.802(2)(e), F.S. The Commission should find the plans unsuitable in that:

a. Utility plans are not consistent with the state comprehensive plan's goal that "Florida shall reduce its energy requirements through enhanced conservation and efficiency measures in all end-use sectors" and policy to "...reduce per capita energy consumption" Section 187(12)(a) and (b)1., F.S.

The DSM in the plans before you focuses primarily on shifting usage from periods of peak demand. Though LEAF recognizes the value of reducing peak usage, we believe that utilities should also plan to reduce per capita energy usage as the state comprehensive plan directs.

Focusing more on reducing per capita energy use would also help address reliability concerns. Energy-use-reducing efficiency resources can provide low cost, readily dispatchable, reliability solutions for utilities -- as one example: to address unexpectedly high demand during planned off-peak maintenance periods. Efficiency resources also avoid reliability concerns associated with the load management

resources which occur because subscribers can 1) exit the program with little notice, and 2) bypass the control (e.g., installing window air conditioners for use when the central air is cycled off during a heat wave).

More focus on energy use reduction would also conform to the Commission's policy to encourage least-cost DSM when energy savings are high and rate impacts are low.

b. Utility plans are inconsistent with the state comprehensive plan's goal to promote "an increased use of renewable energy resources" and policies to promote "the development and application of solar energy...," and to promote "the use and development of renewable energy resources".

Florida's utilities' plans are inconsistent with these state plan goals and policies because they plan little-to-no solar resources. Failing to plan for a transition to renewables equates to a plan to fail to make a timely transition to renewables. The Commission should take this opportunity to promote and encourage utility investments in solar energy.

2. ***Utility plans overstate the need for new generation.***

The Commission is to determine suitability in view of "the need, including the need as determined by the commission, for electrical power in the area to be served." Section 186.802(2)(a), F.S. The plans overstate the need for new supply-side capacity because they forego cost-effective energy-use reducing DSM investments that would reduce or postpone supply-side capacity needs. Instead, planned DSM focuses on shifting use away from peak, leaving untapped the significant potential to reduce per-capita electrical energy use at a cost less than power plants which the Commission has authorized and encouraged (Order No. PSC-94-1313-FOF-EG issued 10/25/94).

3. ***Utility plans lack any apparent consideration of the aging fleet of existing plants, their potentially increased maintenance costs and their considerable current and future environmental costs.***

The Commission is to determine suitability after reviewing "possible alternatives to the proposed plan," the "anticipated environmental impact of each proposed electrical powerplant site" and "the plan with respect to the information of the state on energy availability and consumption." Section 186.201(2)(b) and (c), F.S.

As any machine ages, it typically requires more maintenance. Many of the plants built in the 1940's "50s, "60s and even "70s were originally designed for a 25 or 30 year life. Florida has a significant amount of aging capacity, only a small fraction of which is proposed for retirement during the 10 year planning period. These plants will require more maintenance at a time when utilities are cutting costs, including plant and staffing levels. These plants are also among the most inefficient and most polluting in the fleet. They cost ratepayers inordinate amounts of money in being fuel-inefficient and they cost all Floridians in health and environmental damage. Some recognition of the need to retire these plants, or bring them up to current standards, is needed.

4. ***Assumptions that the availability of all existing units is increasing are unsupported.***

The Commission is also to determine suitability after reviewing "the plan with respect tothe information of the state on energy availability and consumption." Section 186201(2)(f), F.S. Utility representatives claim that the availability of existing units is increasing. However, as detailed above, Florida is relying on a signficant amount of aging capcity. Utility plans give no apparent consideration to the likely decreased availability of those aging units. Thus, claims that the availability of existing units is increasing are not supported.

LEAF appreciates your consideration of these comments.

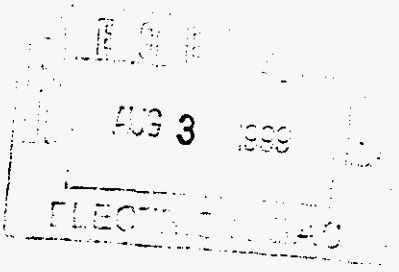
Sincerely,

Deb Swim

Debra Swim
Senior Attorney
Energy Advocacy Project

Apalachee Regional Planning Council

Serving Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Leon, and Wakulla Counties and their municipalities



July 28, 1999

Mr. Michael Haff
Bureau of Conservation, System Planning
and Electric Safety
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Dear Mr. Haff:

The Apalachee Regional Planning Council staff has reviewed the Ten Year Site Plan (TYSP) for the City of Tallahassee. The City is currently constructing the addition of a 233 megawatt plant in St. Marks. All issues of regional concern have been addressed. The City has no other power plants planned within or likely to affect resources or facilities of this Region.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mike Donovan at 850-488-6211 or 850-674-4571.

Sincerely,

Charles D. Blume
Executive Director

CDB/md

cc: Mr. Paul Darst, DCA

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August 13, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Haff
Bureau of Conservation, System Planning and Electric Safety
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

RE: Ten-Year Site Plan Reviews
Florida Power Corporation
Florida Power & Light
Orlando Utilities Commission
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Co. Ltd.

Dear Mr. Haff:

The East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC) has reviewed the ten-year site plans for the following electric utilities: the Florida Power Corporation, Florida Power & Light Company, the Orlando Utilities Commission, Florida Power Corporation, and Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. The Orlando Utilities Commission, and Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. either do not require additional facilities or have facilities located outside the jurisdiction of the ECFRPC. The remaining two -- the Florida Municipal Power Agency and Florida Power & Light Company were reviewed with the comments below.

Florida Municipal Power Agency: The agency plans to increase the capacity of the combined cycle unit at Kissimmee's Cane Island Power Park. This plan gives very little information concerning the environmental impact and mitigation measures; instead the section refers to the Kissimmee Utility Authority's 1998 Ten-Year Site Plan. In your initial letter dated May 12, 1998, the Council did not receive the Kissimmee plan. Please send us the copy of the Kissimmee plan so we may complete this review.

Florida Power & Light Company:
An expansion of the existing Sanford to Poinsett transmission facility is proposed in conjunction with the Sanford plant repowering. As this is an existing facility, no regional routing issues are expected. Specific impacts to regional resources or facilities will be addressed during the certification review process.

A repowering of the Sanford plant is proposed. This would involve removing the existing oil and gas fired units with larger natural gas turbines and heat recovery steam generators. According to the Debary Comprehensive Plan, the plant site is

designated as Industrial Utilities and is surrounded by primarily agriculture. This plant presently produces visible air emissions so its repowering with cleaner fueled generators should provide a positive environmental benefit.

It is stated that the current natural gas supply is insufficient to support the new units. No information is presented on what is needed to address this, however if existing gas corridors are expanded, then impacts should be limited. We note the presence of the St. Johns and Wekiva river systems near to the site which will require strict impact avoidance and minimization measures.

Additional cooling water withdrawals from the St. Johns River are projected to be "negligible", but not further defined. Associated impacts with these withdrawals can be addressed during certification/permitting reviews.

The Cape Canaveral Plant in Brevard County is proposed as a possible expansion site. Siting of a new power plant by others in the vicinity of this plant has recently received significant community resistance, however the expansion of an existing facility is seen as preferable by this agency and may receive local support. The Indian River would continue to be used for industrial cooling (550,000 gpm). The Indian River provides habitat for the West Indian manatee, a protected species, with the warm water outfall from this plant providing an attraction for manatees during periods of cooler temperatures. Any increases or decreases in the size of this discharge will need to be considered with this condition in mind.

Florida Power Corporation No transmission additions requiring certification under the Florida Transmission Line Siting Act are proposed.

An addition of 249 MW and 297 MW combustion peaking units is proposed at the current Intercession City Site in Osceola County. This site is located south of the urbanized portions of the Orlando metropolitan area and is buffered from adjacent land uses by undeveloped and conservation lands. It is also served by existing transmission lines, oil and natural gas lines and treated wastewater effluent pipeline from the City of Kissimmee. These factors make the location for facility expansion very desirable from a regional perspective. The site is also located adjacent to the Reedy Creek wetland system. This system provides the only link in Central Florida between the Kissimmee River system and that of the Green Swamp and so represents a significant regional wildlife corridor. Power plant construction and operation could be very compatible with this use, but must be done with adequate consideration given to avoiding impacts to this natural system.

No other activities are proposed within the East Central Florida region.

Orlando Utilities Commission No plant expansions or transmission lines expansions that would require certification review are proposed.

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. No plant expansions or transmission lines expansions that would directly affect interest within the jurisdiction of this organization are proposed.

Duke Energy New Smyrna Beach Power Co. Ltd.

A new generating station at New Smyrna Beach is proposed and has been earlier reviewed by this agency as part of the site certification process. No significant regional issues were identified during that review.

For the purpose of updating your contact records, Mr. Aaron Dowling is no longer associated with this agency. Ms. Sandra Glenn is Executive Director and mailings may be addressed to her at the address that you have on file.

If you have any questions or if the ECFRPC can be of further assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Gregory Golgowski, AICP
Deputy Executive Director

cc: Paul Darst, FL Dept. of Community Affairs

North Central Florida Regional Planning Council

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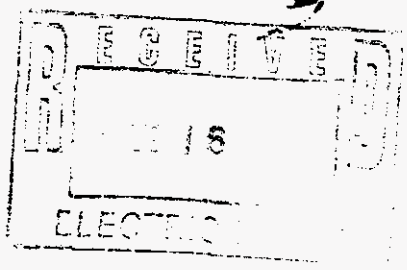

August 12, 1999

Michael Haff
Bureau of conservation, System Planning, and Electric Safety
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

RE: Regional Review of Seminole Electric Cooperative and Gainesville Regional Utilities Proposed Ten-Year Site Plans:

Dear Mr. Haff:

A staff-level review of the above-referenced items is enclosed in lieu of final action as the Council will not meet until August 26, 1999. An adopted version of the review will be forwarded to you should the Council amend the draft.

Additionally, the Council notified affected local governments and requested their comments on the proposed ten-year site plans. Comments received by the Council from the affected local governments are also enclosed.

Please do not hesitate to contact Steven Dopp of our staff if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Charles L. Kiester
Director of Regional Programs

Enclosures

xc: Paul Darst, DCA

C:\PUBLIC\CHOUSE\LETTERS\HAFF.899

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

August 26, 1999

Clearinghouse Item #155 - Ten-Year Site Plans: Gainesville Regional Utilities and Seminole Electric Cooperative, 1999-2008

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Chapter 186.801, F.S., all electrical generating companies over a certain size must develop ten-year site plans relating to the siting of new generating facilities and submit these plans to the Florida Public Service Commission and the regional planning council for review. The above-referenced plans cover the 1999-2008 planning period.

BACKGROUND

Based on projected electrical demand for various parts of Florida, the plans identify anticipated new generating facilities needed over the next ten years. Once a need for additional capacity is identified, the ten-year site plans identify possible locations for new power plant sites. More than one site is usually listed as a possible alternative for each proposed electrical generating facility.

Before a plant can be constructed, an application must be filed with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) pursuant to the electrical power plant certification (permitting) process established by Chapter 403, F.S. While not as comprehensive as a Development of Regional Impact review, the focus of this process is on environmental impacts, including a special hearing on land use issues. The DEP must involve the Department of Community Affairs as well as the water management districts in the review process. Local governments and regional planning councils can intervene in the certification process.

EVALUATION

Gainesville Regional Utilities

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) plans to add 96 MWs of electrical generating capacity by 2001 by adding an additional natural gas turbine-generator to its John R. Kelly Generating Station located in downtown Gainesville (see attached). It is anticipated that the new turbine-generator will meet all applicable state air emission standards.

Seminole Electric Cooperative

Seminole Electric plans to construct an additional 587 MWs of electrical generating capacity by 2002 in Hardee County. Additionally, the cooperative proposes to build an additional 2,160 MWs of electrical generating capacity in unspecified locations by the year 2007.

No significant adverse impacts to north central Florida are anticipated as a result of the additional electrical generation capacity proposed by Gainesville Regional Utilities. Therefore, GRU's proposed ten-year site plan is consistent with the North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan. The impacts of the additional electrical generating capacity proposed by Seminole Electric Cooperative cannot be determined for the proposed 2,160 MWs cannot be determined (units 1 through 12 described as "unknown plant name" on Schedule 8, attached) as the location of these units is not identified in the ten-year site plan. It is recommended that the Seminole Electric ten-year site plan identify the locations of its proposed additional electrical generating units.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that these comments be forwarded to the Florida Public Service Commission as regional review.

Steve Dopp

From: Chris Bird [Chris@smtp.co.alachua.fl.us]
Sent: Tuesday, August 10, 1999 10:32 AM
To: GCS@smtp.co.alachua.fl.us
Cc: dopp@ncfrpc.org
Subject: EPD comments on GRU 10 year site plan

Geoff, Michael Drummond indicated that you are coordinating response comments to NCFRPC re the subject GRU plan.

EPD's only comments are related to the proposed continuation of wastewater/stormwater discharges to Sweetwater Branch creek as described on page 58 of the report.

EPD recommends that GRU's proposed continuation of direct discharges to the creek be eliminated. Alternative, more environmentally sensitive methods of treatment and discharge need to be instituted such as discharge to the Main Street treatment plant for the "low-volume waste" and discharge to an onsite or offsite stormwater retention treatment facility for the stormwater.

ALACHUA COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF GROWTH MANAGEMENT
10 S.W. 2nd Avenue • Third Floor • Gainesville, Florida 32601-6294
Tel: (352) 374-5249 • Fax: (352) 338-3224
Suncom: 651-5249
Home Page: www.co.alachua.fl.us

August 11, 1999

Steve Dopp
North Center Florida Regional
Planning Council
2009 NW 67th Place, Suite A
Gainesville, FL 32653

Re: The GRU 10-year Site Plan

Dear Mr. Dopp:

In regards to the GRU 10-year Site Plan-Regional Clearinghouse review, we appreciate the opportunity to comment. The Department of Growth Management has no comments on this item. We understand that Alachua County Department of Environmental Protection has e-mailed comments to you relative to the proposed continuation of wastewater/stormwater discharge to Sweetwater Branch Creek.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kurt Larsen

Kurt Larsen, Director
Department of Growth Management

KL/cmb

xc: Richelle Sucara, Interim County Attorney
Chris Bird, Director of Environmental Protection
Ed Culpepper, Director of Public Works
Ken Zeichner, Principal Planner
Geoff Sample, Senior Planner

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Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council

Baker • Clay • Duval • Flagler • Nassau • Putnam • St. Johns

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(904)363-6350 FAX (904) 363-6356
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Web site: www.nefrpc.org E-mail: nefrpc@nefrpc.org

MEMORANDUM

To: Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council

Thru: Linda Owens-Myers, Chairman
NEFRPC Comprehensive and Project Planning Committee

From: Jodi Hopkins, Regional Planner

Date: November 1, 1999

Re: Electric Utility Ten-Year Site Plans

On June 16, 1999, the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council received copies of the Ten-Year Site Plans for Jacksonville Electric Authority and Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. These plans were submitted pursuant to Section 186.801, Florida Statutes. Staff has reviewed the proposed plans, and with regard to each of the individual Ten-Year Site Plans offers the following comments.

Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA)

The Ten-Year Site Plan submitted by JEA includes the repowering of Northside Units 1 and 2, currently in the permitting and detailed design phase, expected to be completed by April 2002. The repowering project will result in a plant wide (steam units only) reduction of particulate emissions, NO_x, SO_2, and ground water use by 10 percent, while providing 265 MW of additional electric supply capacity. This program is at an existing facility and will not result in any new impacts on public facility capacities and is not inconsistent with the City of Jacksonville's Future Land Use Element.

JEA plans to complete construction on a simple cycle combustion turbine generating unit at the existing Kennedy Generating Station in May of 2000. In addition three simple cycle combustion turbine generating units are planned for the Brandy Branch site near Baldwin, FL, with the completion of the first two units in January 2001 and the third unit in December 2001. These programs are at existing JEA owned property and will not result in any new impacts on public facility capacities and are not inconsistent with the City of Jacksonville's Future Land Use Element.

Three JEA oil/gas steam units are scheduled for retirement or shutdown. The Kennedy Unit 10 will be shutdown by March 2000 and the Southside Unit 4 and Southside Unit 5 will be retired by October 2001. Upon retirement or shutdown, the units will all be over 35 years of age. This will allow the opportunity to replace the capacity with newer more efficient technology with lower emissions.

Overall, the programs in the Ten-Year Site Plan submitted by JEA are at existing sites and will not result in any new impacts on public facility capacities and are not inconsistent with the City of Jacksonville's Future Land Use Element.

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (SECI)

The Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (SECI) distribution system members provide electric power to the northeast Florida region are Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc. in Keystone Heights (serving portions of Clay, Duval, Baker, Flagler and Putnam Counties), and Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corporation, Inc. in Nahunta, Georgia (serving portions of Baker, Duval and Nassau Counties).

SECI serves its member system load with a combination of owned generation and purchased capacity resources. SECI purchases partial and/or full requirements (PR/FR) power from Florida Power Corporation, the Jacksonville Electric Authority, the City of Gainesville, the Orlando Utilities Commission, and Tampa Electric Company. A contract with FPL for partial requirements purchases was terminated effective January 1, 1999.

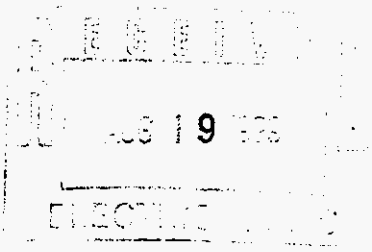
SECI is participating in the University of South Florida's Electric Vehicle Solar Recharging project and monitors other solar energy research projects and the advances in fuel cell technology for possible inclusion in Seminole future resource options.

The NEFRPC has no comments regarding SECI's planned facilities since none of the new facilities are located within the northeast Florida region.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Comprehensive and Project Planning Committee and the Council accept staff comments and transmit the comments to the Florida Public Service Commission.

South
Florida
Regional
Planning
Council



August 17, 1999

VIA FACSIMILE & U.S. MAIL

Mr. Michael Haff
Division of Electric and Gas
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

RE: Florida Power and Light - Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan 1999-2008.

Dear Mr. Haff:

We have reviewed the above-referenced plan and have the following comments:

- Additional transmission lines to be located in the South Florida region are limited to existing utility easements. They are necessary infrastructure for the economic growth of the region, and are not a subject of concern regarding the goals and policies of the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida.*

- With regard to the policies of the utility which impact the resources and economy of the region, Florida Power and Light has balanced conservation measures through its Demand Side Management programs with expansion of energy-generating facilities to simultaneously meet the energy needs of our expanding population while reducing the potential of that need for energy.

- The Ten Year Power Plan Site Plan is generally consistent with the goals and policies of the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan for South Florida,* specifically the following:

Strategic Regional Goal

2.3 Enhance the economic competitiveness of the region and ensure the adequacy of its public facilities and services by eliminating the existing backlog, meeting the need for growth in a timely manner, improving the quality of services provided and pursuing cost-effectiveness and equitability in their production, delivery and financing.

Regional Policies

2.3.22 Encourage the application of resource recovery, recycling, cogeneration, district cooling, water re-use systems, and other appropriate mechanisms where they are cost-effective and environmentally sound, as means of reducing the impacts of new development on existing public facilities and services, and the costs of providing new public facilities and services.

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Broward (954) 985-4416, Area Codes 305, 407 and 561 (800) 985-4416
SunCom 473-4416, FAX (954) 985-4417, SunCom FAX 473-4417
e-mail sfadmin@sfrpc.com

2.3.35 Allow flexibility in state, local, and private sector participation in funding public services and facilities.

2.3.36 Encourage the use of user fees which discourage excessive use of infrastructure and services in the region while considering social and economic equity standards.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you require further information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

John E. Hulsey, AICP
Senior Planner

JEH/cp

Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

4980 Bayline Drive, 4th Floor, N. Ft. Myers, FL 33917-3909 (941) 656-7720

P.O. Box 3455, N. Ft. Myers, FL 33918-3455 SUNCOM 749-7720

FAX 941-656-7724

July 19, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Haff
Bureau of Conservation, System Planning, and Electric Safety
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Dear Mr. Haff:

SWFRPC staff has reviewed the Ten-year Power Plant Site Plan--1999-2008 (April, 1999) of Florida Power and Light Company as requested by the Florida Public Service Commission.

Expansion of the Fort Myers Facility

Florida Power and Light Company is adding new generation capacity in Southwest Florida at its generating plant at Fort Myers in Lee County. FPL has proposed expansion and repowering (with natural gas) its two existing steam units at that facility, to be completed by January of 2002.

Two existing oil-fired units will be replaced with six advanced combustion turbines to be fueled by natural gas and six heat recovery steam generators (referred to as "repowering"). The existing twelve combustion turbines at the site will not be part of the project.

In addition, FPL notes that two sections of transmission lines will be added (1.58 miles and 2.57 miles) as a direct association with the repowering project.

Preferred and Potential Sites

FPL has developed a list of sites, both preferred and potential (pages 82+). The number one preferred site is the Fort Myers facility. There are no other preferred sites in Southwest Florida. The discussion of potential sites includes no site in Southwest Florida.

SWFRPC Review

While the Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan for 1999-2008 provides some information about the preferred sites, neither that information nor the information about the potential sites is

adequate for review of a specific project. Additionally, that is not the function of this review as requested by the Public Service Commission.

SWFRPC is aware of the ongoing FPL siting effort as stated in the Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan for 1999-2008. If any of the sites noted above is elevated to the status of an actual project that requires SWFRPC review or if a new site is added to the list of sites for Southwest Florida, SWFRPC will participate as appropriate in review of such site(s).

Sincerely,
Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

James E. Newton II
Principal Planner

c: Ben Starrett, DCA.

Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

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P.O. Box 3455, N. Ft. Myers, FL 33918-3455 SUNCOM 749-7720

FAX 941-656-7724

July 19, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Haff
Bureau of Conservation, System Planning, and Electric Safety
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

21

Dear Mr. Haff:

SWFRPC staff has reviewed the 1999 Ten-year Site Plan (April 1999) of Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. as requested by the Florida Public Service Commission.

SECI has ten members, with two in Southwest Florida (Glades Electric Cooperative, Inc. in Moore Haven and Lee County Electric Cooperative, Inc. in North Fort Myers). They distribute power purchased from SECI. Neither cooperative generates its own power. None of the generating facilities of SECI is within Southwest Florida.

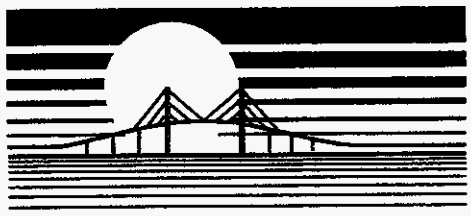
For Southwest Florida, the nearest generating facility is Hardee Power Station in Hardee and Polk Counties. (The facility is owned by Hardee Power Partners, a subsidiary of SECI.) The site is nine miles northwest of Wauchula, sixteen miles south-southwest of Bartow, in northern Hardee County, on the border with Polk County.

The site is outside the Southwest Florida region. As a result, no comments are offered on the SECI Ten-year Site Plan.

Sincerely,
Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

James E. Newton II
Principal Planner

c: Ben Starrett, DCA.



Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

August 9, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Huff
Public Service Commission
Capitol Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Subject: IC&R #227-99, Florida Power Corporation Ten-Year Site Plan Fiscal Year 1999-2008, Pinellas and Pasco Counties

Dear Mr. Huff:

The above-referenced project was considered during the Council's August 9, 1999 meeting and determined to be consistent with the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council's *Strategic Regional Policy Plan.*

Please contact me if further information regarding this item is desired.

Sincerely,

Kristi Thum

Kristi Thum, Associate Planner
Intergovernmental Coordination & Review

KT/bj

Enclosure

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Phone (727) 577-5151 FAX (727) 570-5118 SunCom 586-3217
http://www.tbrpc.org

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

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FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN, PINELLAS AND PASCO COUNTIES, IC&R #227-99.

The Florida Department of Community Affairs has requested review and comment on the Florida Power Corporation (FPC) Ten-Year Site Plan pursuant to Section 186.801, F.S. The Ten-Year Plan is required by Chapter 186, F.S. and 22E-2, F.A.C., and is prepared pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, Part II, Chapter 403, F.S.

The Ten-Year Site Plan describes the utility's current power generating capacity and demand, forecasts future electrical power demand and estimates future facility needs. In the Tampa Bay region, FPC serves Pinellas and Pasco counties. Generating plants located in the region are the P.L. Bartow, Bayboro and Higgins facilities in Pinellas County and the Anclote site in Pasco County.

Council Comments/Concerns

The FPC has identified a current electrical generating capacity of 9,027 megawatts (MW). This capacity includes utility and non-utility purchased power, peaking facilities, nuclear and fossil steam and combined cycle plants.

FPC customers participating in the company's Energy Management program are managing future growth and costs. Over 500,000 customers participated in the Energy Management program during the year. This excellent participation level provides over 875,000 kilowatts (KW) of peak saving capacity for use during high load periods.

FPC's forecast of capacity and demand is based on serving expected growth in regulated retail load and commitments to existing wholesale customers. As deregulation occurs in the electric industry, customers with choice, such as the wholesale market, are switching to new generation suppliers. This creates an added dimension of uncertainty which a traditional utility is not accustomed to planning for. FPC is not committing long-term generation resources to serve the wholesale market until a viable plan is in place.

FPC's fuel requirements and energy sources reflect a diverse fuel supply system which is not dependent on any one fuel source. FPC expects its fuel diversity to be further enhanced with the addition of future planned combined cycle generation units fueled by natural gas. Natural gas consumption is projected to increase as plants are added to meet future load growth. FPC's coal, nuclear and purchased power requirements are projected to remain relatively stable over the planning horizon.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Florida Power Corporation's Ten-year site plan be approved.

Committee adopted August 9, 1999.

Barbara Romano, Chair
Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

This project has been reviewed for consistency with the Council's adopted *Future of the Region: A Strategic Regional Policy Plan for the Tampa Bay Region*. It has been determined to be consistent with appropriate Council policies.

PLEASE NOTE: The Council's comments constitute compliance with Florida's Intergovernmental Coordination and Review process only.

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

Chairman
Barbara Romano

Vice-Chairman
Commissioner Chris Hart

Secretary/Treasurer
Frederick T. Reeves

Executive Director
Manny L. Pumariega

August 9, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Huff
Public Service Commission
Capitol Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Subject: IC&R #228-99, Florida Power & Light Ten-Year Site Plan Fiscal Year 1999-2008, Manatee County

Dear Mr. Huff:

The above-referenced project was considered during the Council's August 9, 1999 meeting and determined to be consistent with the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council's *Strategic Regional Policy Plan.*

Please contact me if further information regarding this item is desired.

Sincerely,

Kristi Thum

Kristi Thum, Associate Planner
Intergovernmental Coordination & Review

KT/bj

Enclosure

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Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

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FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN, MANATEE COUNTY, IC&R #228-99.

The Florida Department of Community Affairs has requested review and comment on the Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) Ten-Year Site Plan pursuant to Section 186.801, F.S. The Ten-Year Plan is required by Chapter 186, F.S. and 22E-2, F.A.C., and is prepared pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, Part II, Chapter 403, F.S.

The Ten-Year Site Plan describes the utility's current power generating capacity and demand, forecasts future electrical power demand and estimates future facility needs. In the Tampa Bay region, FPL serves Manatee County and its only generating plant in the region is located there.

Council Comments/Concerns

The FPL has identified a current electrical generating capacity of 16,416 megawatts (MW) and a projected demand in 2007 of 19,901 MW. The need will be met by demand-side management, buying additional power from traditional sources and cogeneration, repowering existing units, and building new capacity.

Demand-side management (DSM) programs, by 2008, will generate reductions of 3,700 MW. FPL's DSM programs include residential load management, residential energy audits, commercial/industrial efficient lighting and load control, and BuildSmart. FPL submitted proposed DSM goals for 2000 and a decision on those goals is scheduled for the end of the year.

FPL has initiated renewable resources through the concept of "Green Pricing", which is the use of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies. Research and development projects have been conceived to analyze the feasibility of using PV in potentially large endeavors. FPL has also facilitated renewable energy project using facilities which burn bagasse, waste wood and municipal waste.

Part of FPL's proposed capacity increases are proposed to be met by existing unit upgrades, construction of new facilities at the Martin County Plant, purchases from other utilities and cogeneration. These increases will provide an additional 2,624 MW to the FPL system.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Florida Power and Light Company's Ten-year site plan be approved

Committee adopted August 9, 1999.

Barbara B. Romano

Barbara Romano, Chair
Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

This project has been reviewed for consistency with the Council's adopted *Future of the Region: A Strategic Regional Policy Plan for the Tampa Bay Region*. It has been determined to be consistent with appropriate Council policies.

PLEASE NOTE: The Council's comments constitute compliance with Florida's Intergovernmental Coordination and Review process only.

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

Chairman
Barbara Romano

Vice-Chairman
Commissioner Chris Hart

Secretary/Treasurer
Frederick T. Reeves

Executive Director
Manny L. Pumariega

August 9, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Huff
Public Service Commission
Capitol Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Subject: IC&R #229-99, Seminole Electric Cooperative Ten-Year Site Plan Fiscal Year 1999-2008, Manatee and Pasco Counties

Dear Mr. Huff:

The above-referenced project was considered during the Council's August 9, 1999 meeting and determined to be consistent with the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council's *Strategic Regional Policy Plan*.

Please contact me if further information regarding this item is desired.

Sincerely,

Kristi Thum

Kristi Thum, Associate Planner
Intergovernmental Coordination & Review

KT/bj

Enclosure

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Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

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SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN, PASCO, MANATEE AND HILLSBOROUGH COUNTIES, IC&R #229-99.

The Florida Department of Community Affairs has requested review and comment on the Seminole Electric Cooperative (SEC) Ten-Year Site Plan pursuant to Section 186.801, F.S. The Ten-Year Plan is required by Chapter 186, F.S. and 22E-2, F.A.C., and is prepared pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, Part II, Chapter 403, F.S.

The Plan describes the utility's current power generating capacity and demand, forecasts future electrical power demand and estimates future facility needs. SEC is composed of 11 distribution system members, which includes Withlacoochee River Electrical Cooperative, which serves parts of Pasco County, and Peace River Electrical Cooperative, which serves parts of Manatee County and a small portion of Hillsborough County.

Council Comments/Concerns

The SEC has projected the winter peak demand to increase to 4,230 megawatts (MW) in 2008, representing an annual growth rate of 3.2 percent in the next 10 years. Summer peak demand at an annual rate of 3.2 percent, from a projection of 2,458 MW in 1999 to 3,267 MW in 2008. The remainder of the demand from its member cooperatives is met by contractual purchases from other utilities.

Seminole has contracts with the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) for 53 MW of capacity through 2001, with an option to extent to May 2004. Orlando Utilities Commission is contracted for 75 MW through 2004 and Florida Power Corporation is contracted for 450 MW through to 2001.

SEC, through a contract with TECO Power Services, purchases 145 MW of capacity from the Big Bend No. 4 coal unit and a nominal 295 MW of first call reserve capacity from the Hardee Power Station. Seminole has first priority use of the Big Bend No. 4 capacity for any purpose, subject to an annual energy cap. Seminole has first priority use of the Hardee Power Station as a reserve resource to cover a forced or scheduled outage or reduced capability of Seminole's owned capacity resources.

Seminole's future plans include the installation of a 488 MW gas-fired combined cycle unit call Payne Creek Generating Station (PCGS) to be constructed on the existing Hardee Power Station site. This unit will contribute to meeting SEC's reserve requirements as well as displacing purchased

capacity. An in-service date for PCGS is January 1, 2002. SEC has no plans to build any additional transmission facilities in conjunction with PCGS generating facility.

Construction of the PCGS in Polk and Hardee Counties, although not located in the Tampa Bay region, may impact this region. This facility, in conjunction with proposed or existing facilities of other power companies (Tampa Electric Company and Florida Power Corporation) in the area, may produce unforeseen adverse environmental impacts in the Tampa Bay region. It is recommended that the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, Hillsborough County and Manatee County be notified of any future action related to the Payne Creek Generating Station.

Recommendation

It is recommended that Seminole Electric Cooperative's Ten-year site plan be approved.

Further, it is recommended that any additional comments addressing local concerns be considered prior to final action.

Committee adopted August 9, 1999.

Barbara B. Romano

Barbara Romano, Chair
Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

This project has been reviewed for consistency with the Council's adopted *Future of the Region: A Strategic Regional Policy Plan for the Tampa Bay Region.* It has been determined to be consistent with appropriate Council policies.

PLEASE NOTE: The Council's comments constitute compliance with Florida's Intergovernmental Coordination and Review process only.

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

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Barbara Romano

Vice-Chairman
Commissioner Chris Hart

Secretary/Treasurer
Frederick T. Reeves

Executive Director
Manny L. Pumariega

August 9, 1999

Mr. Michael S. Huff
Public Service Commission
Capitol Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Subject: IC&R #230-99, Tampa Electric Company Ten-Year Site Plan Fiscal Year 1999-2008, Hillsborough, Manatee and Pinellas Counties

Dear Mr. Huff:

The above-referenced project was considered during the Council's August 9, 1999 meeting and determined to be consistent with the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council's *Strategic Regional Policy Plan.*

Please contact me if further information regarding this item is desired.

Sincerely,

Kristi Thum, Associate Planner
Intergovernmental Coordination & Review

KT/bj

Enclosure

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Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

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TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN, HILLSBOROUGH AND PASCO COUNTIES, AND THE CITY OF OLDSMAR, IC&R #230-99.

The Florida Department of Community Affairs has requested review and comment on the Tampa Electric Company (TECO) Ten-Year Site Plan pursuant to Section 186.801, F.S. The Ten-Year Plan is required by Chapter 186, F.S. and 22E-2, F.A.C., and is prepared pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, Part II, Chapter 403, F.S.

TECO's Ten-Year Site Plan describes the utility's current power generating capacity and demand, forecasts future electrical power demand and estimates future facility needs. In the Tampa Bay region, TECO serves Hillsborough County, portions of Pasco County and the City of Oldsmar located in Pinellas County. Three of TECO's generating plants are located in the region: Big Bend, Gannon, and Hookers Point.

Council Comments/Concerns

TECO has a current generating capacity of 3,426 megawatts (MW) and projected demand of 4,350 MW in 2008. The need will be met by purchasing additional power from non-utility sources (cogeneration) and/or other utilities, TECO Power Services Corporation, and building new capacity.

Cogeneration, from non-utility sources, is expected to generate 442 megawatts (MW) in 1999. By 2008 the total cogeneration is expected to grow to 459 MW. During 1999, Tampa Electric has entered into transmission wheeling with four of its cogeneration customers, supplying a total of 154 MW of firm contract to two other utilities in the state. By 2008, this total is expected to decrease to 145 MW.

Additional capacity is planned for 2001, based on analysis of system reliability, demand side management goals, projects system demand and energy requirements, purchase power, and the existing Tampa Electric generating system. To meet the existed system demand and energy requirements over the next ten years, combustion turbines are planned for service in 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2008 at the Polk Plant facility. These dual-fuel combustion turbines will be fired by natural gas and distillate oil. Hooker Point Station is assuming to be retired in January 2003.

In order to comply with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Tampa Electric will use low sulfur coal in Big Bend units 1-3, purchase sulphur dioxide allowances and integrate Big Bend Unit 3 flue gases into the scrubber on Big Bend Unit 4. After 2000, Tampa Electric plans to continue to use sulphur dioxide allowances and flue gas scrubbing.

Expansion of the TECO Power Station in Polk County, although not located in the Tampa Bay region, may impact this region. This facility, in conjunction with proposed or existing facilities of other power companies (Florida Power Corporation and Seminole Electric Cooperative) in the area, may produce unforeseen adverse environmental impacts in the Tampa Bay region. It is recommended that the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, Hillsborough County and Manatee County be notified of any future action related to the TECO Power Station and related transmission line construction.

Recommendation

It is recommended that Tampa Electric Company's Ten-year site plan be approved.

Further, it is recommended that any additional comments addressing local concerns be considered prior to final action.

Committee adopted August 9, 1999.

Barbara B. Romano

Barbara Romano, Chair
Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

This project has been reviewed for consistency with the Council's adopted *Future of the Region: A Strategic Regional Policy Plan for the Tampa Bay Region.* It has been determined to be consistent with appropriate Council policies.

PLEASE NOTE: The Council's comments constitute compliance with Florida's Intergovernmental Coordination and Review process only.

WEST FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Post Office Box 486 • 3435 North 12TH Avenue • Pensacola, Florida 32593-0486
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Daniel F. Krumel
Executive Director

Charles D. Covey, III
Chairman

Wilson B. Robertson
Vice-Chairman

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 30, 1999

TO: Michael Haff

FROM: Terry A. Joseph - Intergovernmental Review Coordinator

RE: Gulf Power - Ten Year Site Plan - 1999-2008 - RPC#: MJ489-06-2299

The staff of the West Florida Regional Planning Council have reviewed the above referenced proposed project under the Intergovernmental Coordination & Review Process (IC&RP). Based upon review of the information submitted, the Planning Council staff finds the proposal consistent with the Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP), 29A-4, FAC, adopted August 7,1996.

Approval of the above referenced project by the West Florida Regional Planning Council does not obligate funding by local governments.

cc: Paul Darst, Dept of Community Affairs

LINDA S. SLOAN, A.I.C.P.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1241 S.W. 10th Street
OCALA, FLORIDA 34474-2798

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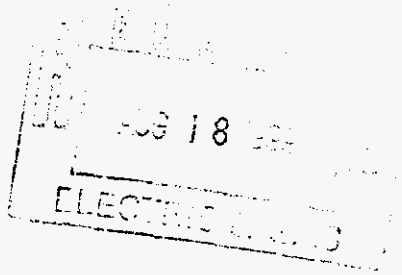
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
SERVING LEVY, CITRUS, MARION, SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTIES

BY CERTIFIED MAIL

August 16, 1999



Michael Haff
Division of Electric and Gas
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

SUBJECT: Consistency Review/1999-2008 Ten-Year Site Plan
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (SEC)

Dear Mr. Haff:

Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council (WRPC) staff reviewed the above-referenced ten-year site plan as it relates to the Withlacoochee region consisting of Marion, Sumter, Levy, Citrus and Hernando counties and found it suitable regarding potential impacts to Regionally Significant Resources.

The main focus of this review is the proposed Payne Creek Generating station which is to be built as an addition to the Hardee Power Station. All proposed development will take place within the existing 1280 acre site which is outside the Withlacoochee Region. No additional transmission facility improvements are proposed in the current review package. However, WRPC is looking forward to reviewing upcoming Ten Year Site Plans that will include the location of the numerous generating facility additions and changes that SEC has planned to provide for future power needs.

Originally, approvals for the Payne Creek Generating Station were received in 1995 and projected to be on line in 1999. However, for economic reasons the plant was not built. In 1998, the Seminole Board of Trustees reactivated the project with an in-service date of 2002. In the time that has elapsed, industry standards for efficiency and emissions have improved significantly. Therefore, the Seminole Electric Cooperative plan is consistent with SRPP goals and policies relating to energy use, air quality, economic development and efficient movement of goods and services within and through the Withlacoochee region.

If you have any questions about this review, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Bruce Day
Principal Planner

xc: Paul Darst, DCA

Southwest Florida
Water Management District

2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida 34609-6899
(352) 796-7211 or 1-800-423-1476 (FL only)
SUNCOM 628-4150 TDD only 1-800-231-6103 (FL only)
World Wide Web: http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us

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170 Century Boulevard
Bartow, Florida 33830-7700
(941) 534-1448 or
1-800-492-7862 (FL only)
SUNCOM 572-6200

Venice Service Office
115 Corporation Way
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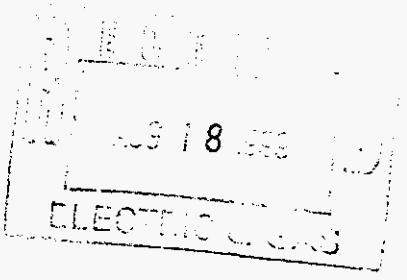
(941) 486-1212 or
1-800-320-3503 (FL only)
SUNCOM 526-6900

Lecanto Service Office
3600 West Sovereign Path
Suite 226
Lecanto, Florida 34461-8070
(352) 527-8131
SUNCOM 667-3271

August 13, 1999



Mr. Mike Haff
Florida Public Service Commission
Division of Electric and Gas
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Room 200
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Subject: 1999 Electric Utility 10-Year Site Plans Including Florida Power Corporation, Florida Power and Light (FP&L), Tampa Electric, Lakeland Electric & Water, and Orlando Utilities.

Dear Mr. Haff:

The staff of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (District) has reviewed the Environmental and Land Use Information sections of the above referenced plans. All the proposed power plant expansions addressed in these plans are either on existing sites or have already undergone site certification. As such, we have no water resource concerns that have not already been addressed in the certification process.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please contact me in the District's Planning Department at Extension 4417.

Sincerely,

Mark D. Phelps, AICP
Government Planning Coordinator, *Central Region*

MDP

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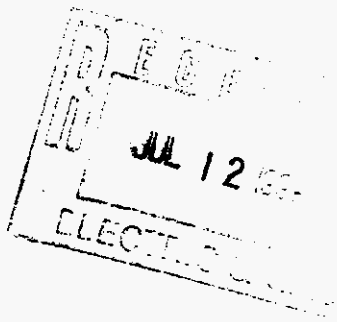
SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

July 8, 1999



Mr. Michael S. Haff
Florida Public Service Commission
Capital Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Subject: Gainesville Regional Utilities - Seminole Electric Cooperative's Ten Year Site Plans

Dear Mr. Haff:

This letter is in reference to the Ten Year Site Plans (Plans) prepared by Gainesville Regional Utilities and Seminole Electric Cooperative submitted by the Florida Public Service Commission (Commission) to the Suwannee River Water Management District (District) for review. As outlined in your correspondence dated June 16, 1999, the District has reviewed the Plans for any proposed impacts to natural resources and adjacent land use concerns, land development regulations, and stormwater drainage issues that could occur within District boundaries. The District did not identify any environmental impacts or other related issues during the review of the Plans, proposed to occur within District boundaries, by either of the above-referenced electric utilities.

If you have any further questions, please contact me at 904/362-1001, or toll free at 800/226-1066.

Sincerely,

Jerry A. Scarborough
Executive Director

JAS/wam

County of Volusia

Growth Management and
Environmental Services Center
Growth Management/Planning
123 West Indiana Avenue • DeLand, Florida 32720-4253
Telephone (904) 736-5959

July 16, 1999

21

Mr. Michael Haff
Public Service Commission
Bureau of Conservation, System Planning & Electric Safety
Division of Electric & Gas
Capital Circle Office Center
2540 Shummard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Re: Electric Utility Ten Year Plan/ Volusia County

Dear Mr. Haff:

Thank you for your letter of June 16, 1999, inviting comment on the plans of two power companies within Volusia County, which are subject to agency review requirements. Although both sites are in Volusia County they are within incorporated cities. One site, operated by Florida Power and Light, is located in the City of DeBary and the other site is for a future plant to be operated by Duke Power in the City of New Smyrna Beach.

Specifically your office requested comments on potential conflicts with natural resources and growth management. Polices regarding growth management and natural resource protection for the two sites would be found in the Comprehensive Plans of DeBary and New Smyrna Beach. You may wish to contact those jurisdictions regarding potential impacts.

Power line and natural gas corridors providing service to and from the sites would transverse the unincorporated area of the County and new lines would be subject to review by the County pursuant to the Power Plant Sitting Act.

Although the two sites are in incorporated areas and not subject to Volusia County's Comprehensive Plan we have no objections to the information presented. Also, we are encouraged by the potential positive impact on air quality resulting from the proposed use of natural gas.

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Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Ben L. Dyer
Planning Director

BLD:ps

c: Ed Rinderle, Director, Growth Management and Environmental Services Center
Don Sikorski, Director, Growth Management Services Group
Ron Paradise, Planner II
Pauline Shattuck, Staff Assistant

G:\ADMIN\WP99\GM\PLA\DYER\HAFF