

IN THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

INTELLIGENCE CENTER
10 NOV -3 AM 7:15

MITCHELL WILLIAMS
Snitchant/Plaintiff

NOV-3 AM 9:28

vs.

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC.,
et al
Snitchees/Defendents

Case No: AC 10-18-10

100000-07

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Snitchant Mitchell Williams, above named, motions this Commission for reconsideration of its statements issued in this proceeding on October 18, 2010, and in support of such motion states as follows;

1. This is NO trick or treat. Snitchant does not concede that this Commission lacks jurisdiction over the issues raised by this case or that the documents forwarded to this Commission were a quote "inquiry" unquote.
2. Since the relief sought would include relief against every fuel burning, commercial power station in the State of Florida, this Commission does indeed have valid jurisdiction over this case, along with the Environmental Protection Department. Defendent's council has been arguing for years (3) that the State Environmental and Public Service Commissions have jurisdiction over fuels burned in power stations.
3. The case includes allegations of fraudulent trading by Defendents in biomas fuel. Such allegations would indicate criminal deceptions of county residents as to the disposal of their valuable biomas fuel by the Putnam County Dump. Such criminal activities fall under the jurisdiction of the Florida Attorney General.

1.

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLEAR

4. Think about it a little. Climate change and fossil fuel burning are some of the most pressing problems of our age, and will require really big changes to have any effect. CO₂ must start being captured on dry land to counter the excess additions to the air. The only real way to do this is with plants growing where they are not growing right now. That means the desert. See Appendix B.

5. At the same time efficiency levels must be raised to the highest possible so that no unneeded CO₂ will be added to the air. Snitchant's case goes directly to the heart of these problems. Unlike wind and solar electrics no great costs are needed for the Snitchant's demanded changes and some of them could start overnight.

6. The real reason that the Defendants MUST and WILL BE forced to adopt the changes demanded by the Snitchant is because THEY HAVE NEVER MADE ANY GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO MOBILIZE THE ENERGY THAT THEIR CLIENTS ALREADY HAVE FOR THEIR CLIENTS BENEFIT. They are like appliance salesmen in Alaska trying to sell ice cube makers to Eskimos (Inuit). Just to show the Commission what has happened to these Snitchees the Snitchant adds Appendix A, 1930's powerplants can't hack it anymore.

7. The Snitchant is doing a huge public service coming to this Commission to injoin the Snitchees illegal crimes and torts. Snitchant considers himself a volunteer public prosecutor paid for by the United States with his Social Security. . What would the Snitchee's counsels do without these priceless disputes? Snitchant is working hard to prevent starvation among the ambulance chasers.

CONCLUSION

8. Obviously the issues raised by this case will not be dodged and this is just as good a time as any to consider them. In fact this is a real fun case (except for the Snitchees) that has the potential to greatly advance the art as much as SELLDAN vs. FORD (cites not remembered) which established the right for anyone to make automobiles.

Mitchell Williams

Mitchell Williams
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by U.S. Mail to; Clay Electric Cooperative Inc., 300 N. State Road 19, Palatka, Fl 32177, Russell D. Castleberry, Esq., Post Office Box 758, Palatka, Fl 32178-0758, Seminole Electric Cooperative Inc., 890 N. Highway 17, Palatka, Fl 32177 on this 31 day of October, 2010.

Mitchell Williams

Clay's wholesale power provider cancels Unit 3

By Wayne Mattox

Seminole Electric Cooperative, which supplies wholesale power to Clay Electric and nine other electric co-ops around Florida, has cancelled its Unit 3 generation project. Unit 3 was a 750-megawatt coal fired unit planned for the Seminole Generating Station, north of Palatka in Putnam County. Seminole operates two 650-megawatt units at the site, which have been in service since 1984.

"This was a business decision, due to the uncertain regulatory and legal environment related to the construction of new coal-fired generating units," said Jeff Fela, Seminole's senior public affairs spokesman.

Seminole's decision to cancel the project brings to an end a four-year state regulatory process that it had gone through in order to build Unit 3. This process became even longer and more expensive when Seminole was forced to file a lawsuit against a state agency that refused to issue necessary air permits after the utility had met all requirements for issuance. Another legal hurdle appeared when issuance of an air permit was appealed by the Sierra Club and the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy.

This litigation, plus the earlier delays in securing regulatory approvals, had pushed back the scheduled start of the project to 2016, three years later than first planned.

One of the chief reasons Seminole was planning to build additional generation was the need to meet growing demand

for electricity in the years ahead. Seminole expects to need about 1,600 megawatts of new capacity by 2016, mostly to replace expiring power purchase agreements with investor-owned utilities and independent power producers.

Fela said the cancellation of the \$1.2 billion Unit 3 project doesn't change Seminole's view that coal must and will continue to be an important part of Seminole's energy portfolio. "Coal is affordable, domestically available, and remains one of the most reliable sources of energy," he added.

The cancellation of the project is the latest in a string of



Seminole's Putnam generation facilities. coal-fired generation projects stopped in the state since Gov. Charlie Crist came out in opposition to coal-fueled generation in 2007 as part of his advocacy for energy policies to fight global warming.

Seminole generates 59 percent of its electricity with coal. Natural gas is used for 35 percent of its generation, with renewable energy sources providing 4 percent. Nuclear energy and oil each provide 1 percent of the generation mix.

Seminole is currently completing numerous environmentally beneficial upgrades to both Units 1 and 2 in Putnam County,

at a cost of about \$300 million. The Putnam plant consistently meets all state and federal environmental regulations.

The Unit 3 project would have created 1,500 construction jobs and about 50 full time jobs at the plant, Fela added.

APPENDIX
A

A Plan for Greatly Multiplying Habitable Lands

If you will turn in your Bible to the Book of Ecclesiastes in the First Chapter at verse 7, you will find a profound and important statement of a simple truth upon which all the potential of this plan rests. It says,

RIVERS

"All the rives run into the sea, yet the sea is not full; to the place from which the rivers come, there they return again."

Abstract

There is no shortage of land with mild climates suitable for human habitation, but much of this land is plagued with either too little or untimely rainfall for successful agriculture. A few places on earth have such an excess of rainfall that they also are not very well suited for comfortable living. With this plan it is possible to reverse that situation. How? By making the rivers run in reverse.

Thesis

It has been noted on previous occasions that if it were possible to turn seawater into freshwater at a low price, then many of the present world deserts would be feasible as irrigated lands.

Most of these schemes hinged on the use of atomic powerplants using waste steam to turn seawater into freshwater. Very expensive, and who needs all that left over electric power out in the desert? What is needed is high quality water (low salt) in places where not much rain falls, and at a fairly low price, in very large quantities.

Where does such water exist? Mostly at the mouth of some rivers. The Amazon flows with fully 25% of all the flowing fresh water on earth. The rivers of Scandinavia and Canada have very little salt and are icy cold to boot. The Congo and the rivers of New Guinea produce a lot of water that is presently flowing to waste into the ocean, where it quickly becomes worthless to the subject of this paper.

IF any or all this water were loaded into water-hauling supertankers, it could be sent to the mouths of dry rivers and pumped inland along the track of existing riverbeds.

APPENDIX B

The water pipelines would start out large at the mouth of the wadi (common term for a dry river) and reduce in diameter as they go inland until they stop at the watershed.

In most cases, it would be desirable to run one or more pipelines for water up both sides of the wadi. The reason for this is to simplify branch water lines without needing to cross the center of the wadi, which might cause damage from flash floods.

At intervals up the river valley, large concrete cisterns or ponds would be built on high ground. This would allow gravity flow to use, and some portion of power generation from energy recovery.

THE EFFECTS OF

Since pumping water uphill is basically a reversing of entropy, it is a highly efficient result.

The supertankers would be a bit different also. They would be mostly wind powered by 100 foot-in-diameter fiberglass wind turbines. These would drive electric motors to turn the water propellers and also unload the water at the sea island terminals when the ship arrived at its destination. The huge draft of these ships would make it difficult for them to come close to shore in most places. All the basic methods are well understood by those that ship **CRUDE** oil, however there would be little fear of explosion, fire, and pollution with the water tankers. There will be a sure need for many thousands of water ships to supply many of the desert regions of the earth. These unusual supertankers will be able to make slow headway directly into the face of the wind, but will be faster by tacking, running, and reaching like normal sailing ships. They will have small diesel engines to provide hot water and to turn the propellers of the ship when it is in a condition of low wind. When moving forward the propellers should always be turning fast enough so that they produce no underwater drag.

To give an example of what is possible, tankers could pick up loads of Swiss water at Venice and unload it in Israel or off the coast of Sinai at El Arish. From there, it would be pumped deep into the heart of the Sinai Desert so that Palistineans living in Gaza could have good land with water and would not need to live in refugee camps.

A sample of a very short supply trip would be from rivers of New Guinea to Darwin in Australia. Certain places are natural matches for this kind of plan. Mauritania in Africa will be the natural place for the largest pipe farms leading into the heart of the Sahara Desert. The water will come from the Amazon. Loading Amazon water will be easier than most rivers, because it turns the ocean to freshwater for 200 miles out to sea. Instead of needing to fill the ship at a sea island terminal, it will be sufficient to cruise through the fresh water off shore and open valves in the cargo hold and let the water flood the tanks. Very quick and easy. We can expect major water terminals at Walvis Bay for Namibia, Vancouver for Canadian ice water, and possibly pipelines across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico to carry Orinoco River water to Baja California. That is a place with the money to pay a high price for imported water. Areas that need water most of the time might have a wet year once in a while and not need to import water for a season. However, you can be sure that someone, somewhere will need a lot of water.

Even areas that rarely need water might be willing to pay for large supplies during droughts. Last year, Atlanta could have bought a dozen tanker-loads of water IF there had been a pipeline down the Chattahoochee to the Gulf of Mexico. In these cases, the water will need to be treated or filtered to be sure that dangerous fish and diseases are not imported also.

It is at least 100 times more efficient to move water by supertanker than to try to convert seawater into fresh. Only areas with energy to literally burn (Saudi Arabia, etc.) can afford to convert seawater to freshwater. Even they have been known to import water from Canada with oil tankers on their return trips.

For best results, the tankers would be designed just for this work. Prestressed concrete supertankers should be cheaper than steel and last longer because they don't rust. They also use a lot of sand which the deserts have in quantity.