I. Meeting Packet

State of Florida
Public Service Commission
INTERNAL AFFAIRS AGENDA
Wednesday – September 14, 2022
9:30 AM
Room 148 - Betty Easley Conference Center

1. Presentation on Advanced Power Generation Technologies by Dr. Rita Baranwal, Chief Technology Officer of Westinghouse Electric Company (Attachment 1)

2. Draft 2022 Regulatory Plan (Attachment 2)

3. Draft Report on the Status of Staff Assisted Rate Cases, as required by Section 367.0814(10), F.S. (Attachment 3)

4. General Counsel's Report

5. Executive Director's report

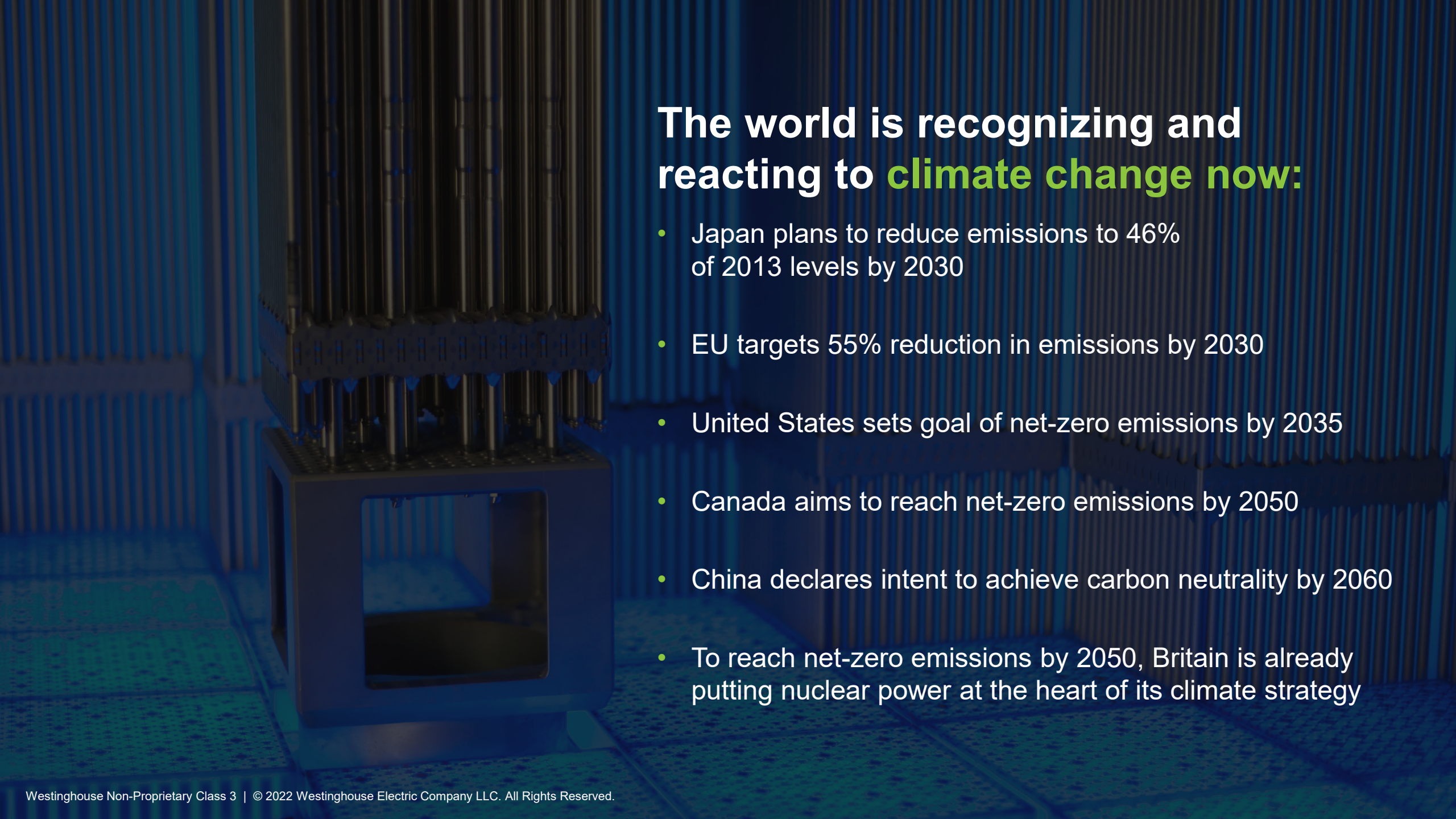
6. Other Matters

BB/aml

OUTSIDE PERSONS WISHING TO ADDRESS THE COMMISSION ON ANY OF THE AGENDAED ITEMS SHOULD CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT (850) 413-6463.

Attachment 1

Westinghouse



The world is recognizing and reacting to climate change now:

- Japan plans to reduce emissions to 46% of 2013 levels by 2030
- EU targets 55% reduction in emissions by 2030
- United States sets goal of net-zero emissions by 2035
- Canada aims to reach net-zero emissions by 2050
- China declares intent to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060
- To reach net-zero emissions by 2050, Britain is already putting nuclear power at the heart of its climate strategy

Shaping tomorrow's energy together for a cleaner, better future

Nuclear energy is expected to grow in **all climate scenarios** to help meet reliable energy needs and emission goals.

By supplementing other intermittent renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar with nuclear power, we can create a **carbon-free power grid that's always on.**

Nuclear is **gaining acceptance** from governments and the public as the need for reliable, carbon-free electricity increases.

Who is Westinghouse

Westinghouse is the world's leading supplier of safe, innovative nuclear technology. While our daily work entails providing nuclear energy technologies, products and services to utilities around the world, our mission is focused on a much broader goal: using the power of intellect, collaboration and innovation to build on the legacy of our founder, George Westinghouse, and to create a cleaner, safer and sustainable carbon-free future for generations to follow.

Today's Westinghouse brand benefits our customer — and our customers' customers – and is committed to a carbon-free future.

Westinghouse **VISION & VALUES**

- Customer Focus & Innovation
- Speed & Passion to Win
- Teamwork & Accountability

Safety • Quality • Integrity • Trust

Westinghouse

About **Westinghouse**

Approximately

19,000

Employees

Locations in

21

Countries

Comprised of

4

Business Units

OPERATING PLANT SERVICES

NUCLEAR FUEL

ENERGY SYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

More Than

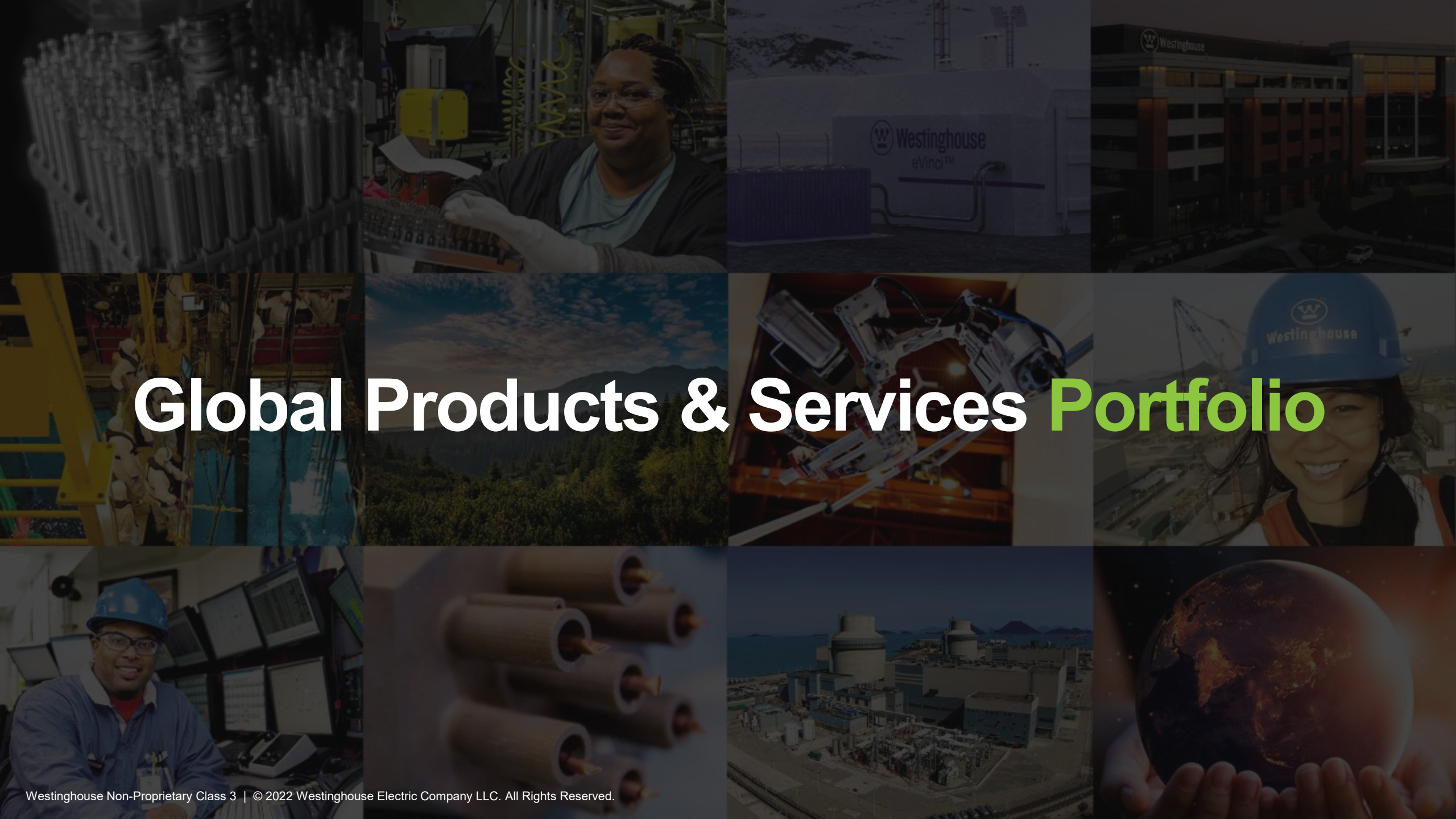
70

Facilities

Our Technology Generates Nearly

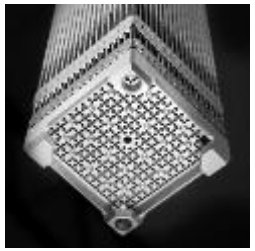
50%

Of the World's Nuclear Power



Global Products & Services Portfolio

Global Products & Services **Portfolio Snapshot**



Nuclear Fuel

Instrumentation & Control

Staffing Services

Components & Manufacturing

Field Services and Plant Modifications

New Plants

Engineering Services

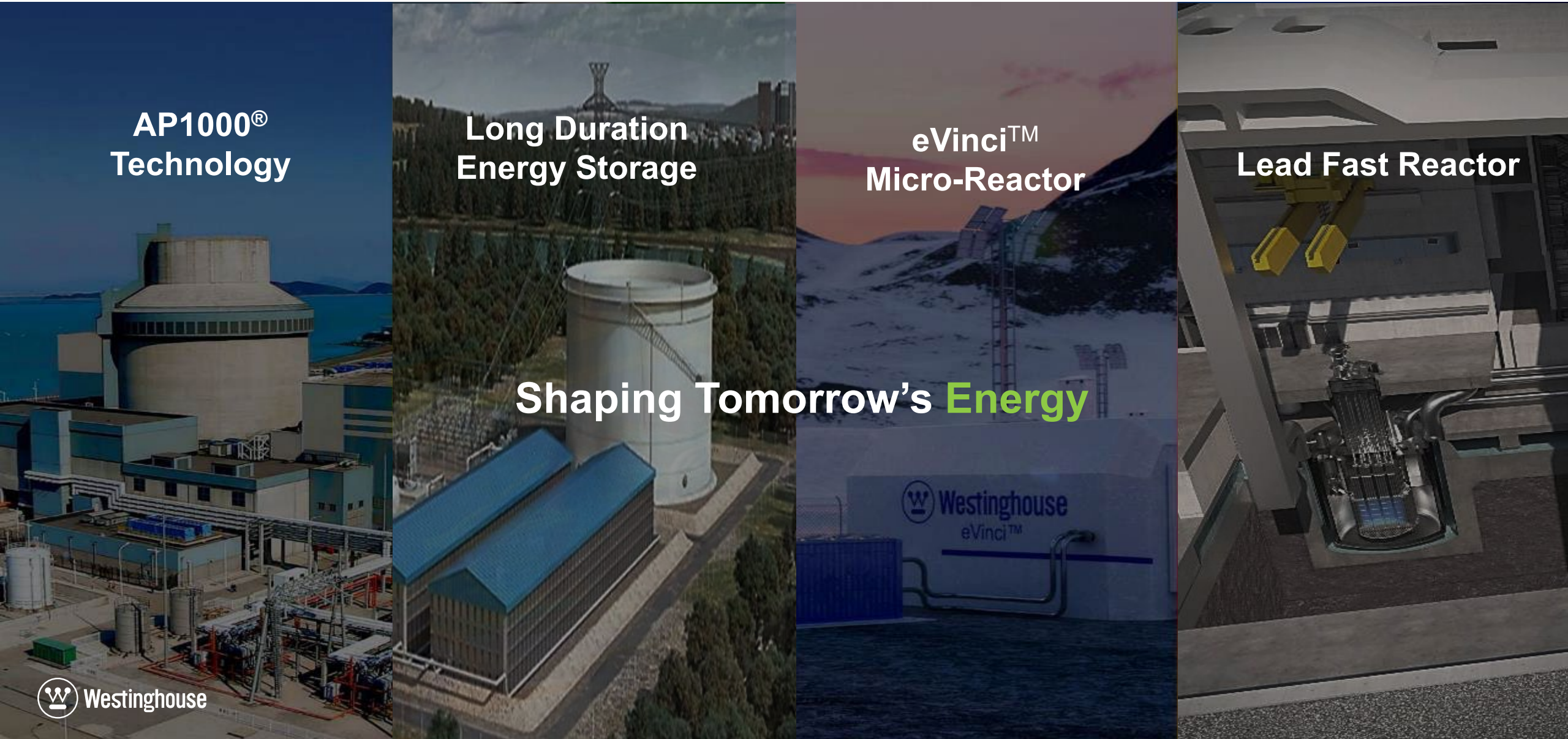
Decontamination & Decommissioning Solutions

Project and Engineering Services

Westinghouse Innovation

Westinghouse Energy Systems

A Portfolio of Innovative Solutions



The AP1000® plant is the most progressive nuclear energy reactor

An established design based on 25 years of research and development

- Superior safety; Simplified design
- Only GEN III+ design with a fully passive safety system
- Smallest footprint per MWe with significantly fewer moving components and materials of construction that drive operational efficiency
- Two-loop pressurized water reactor with a net power output of approximately 1,100 MWe
- Relies on natural forces vs. active components to keep the core and containment from overheating
- AP1000 reactors are successfully, cost-effectively providing district heating for the Shandong Peninsula around the plant with no impact to nuclear safety

The AP1000® plant is the new and proven nuclear energy reactor

Setting a new industry standard

- Industry record success: Four AP1000® plants in China operating with extremely high on-time/capacity factor and record-setting short outage durations
- Four additional AP1000® plants approved for construction in China
- Two more units being built in the United States
- Unparalleled load following capability that supports grid operator and integrates well with renewables
- Extremely strong licensing history, including U.S. NRC, Canada, China, U.K. and EUR Compliance
- Leads in economic performance

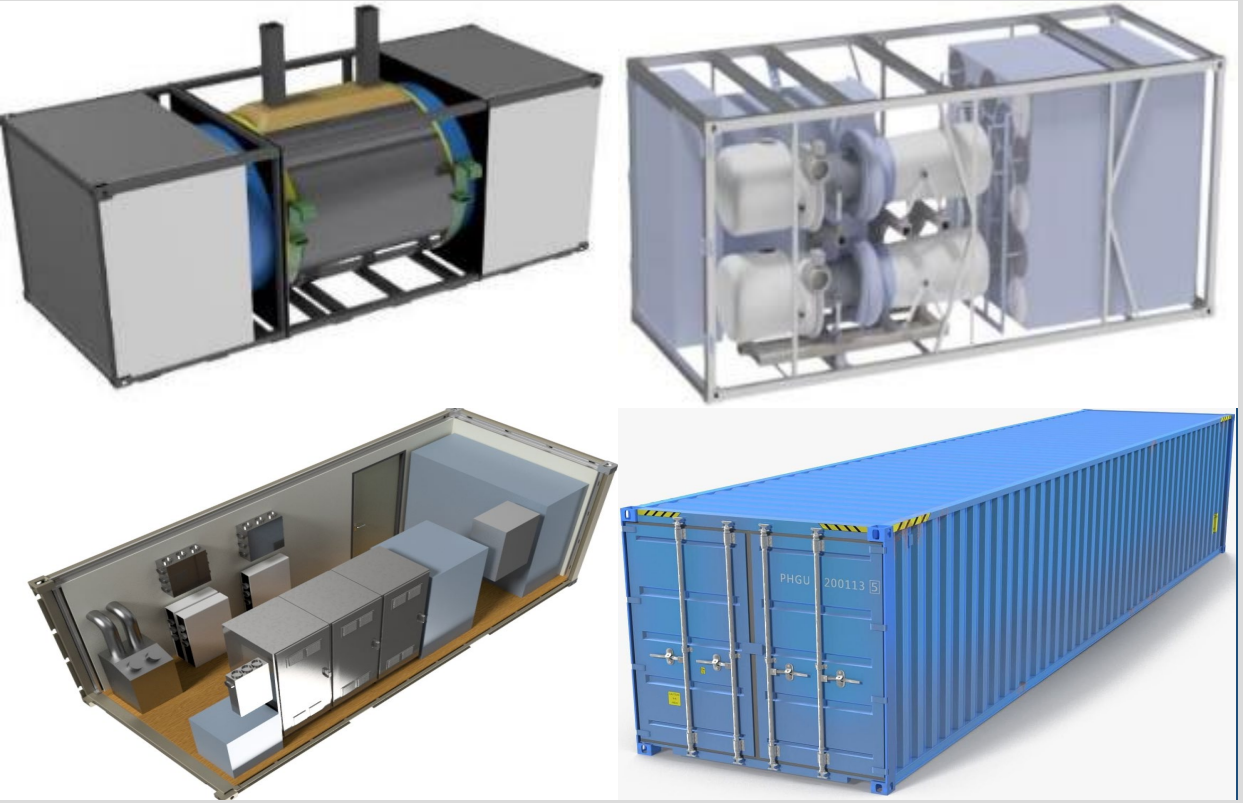
eVinci™ Microreactor

eVinci is a next-generation microreactor for decentralized generation markets

- Fully factory built, fueled and assembled
- Delivers combined heat and power – 1 MWe to 5 MWe
- Fewer than 30 days onsite installation
- Autonomous operation
- 40-year design life with 3+ year refueling interval

eVinci Microreactor Deployment

Transportability Advantages



Minimizes construction cost and labor

Installation to operation in less than 30 days

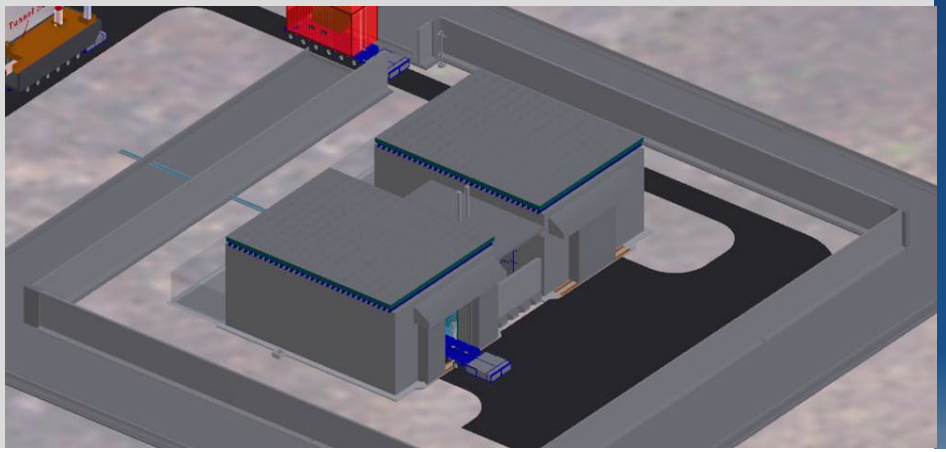
- ❑ **Entire plant delivered in four truckload size containers (40’ x 14’ x 14’)**
  - Reactor container
  - Power conversion unit
  - Instrument and controls
  - Miscellaneous support equipment

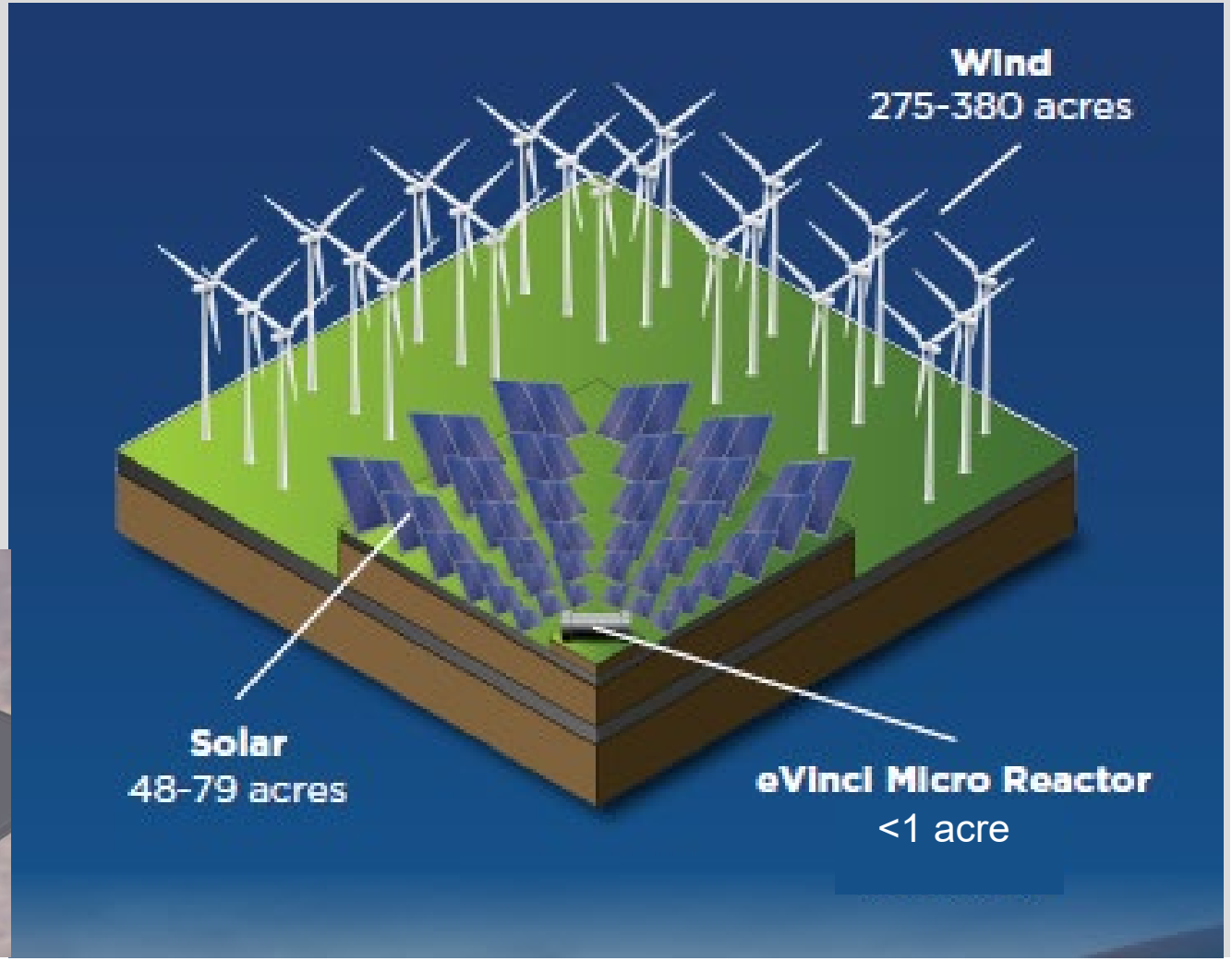
- ✓ **Weights and sizes allow for deployment in remote areas (truck/rail/barge)**
- ✓ **Allows for rapid scaling to meet demand supporting scale up, life extension and ramp down**
- ✓ **No spent fuel or waste storage on site**
- ✓ **Minimizes decommissioning**

Westinghouse

eVinci Microreactor
Footprint

- Near 100% capacity factor versus intermittent renewable supply
- Building shields radiation
- Emergency planning zone contained within site boundary
- All construction above ground
- Site footprint: **1.5 acre**
- Building footprint: **0.25 acre**





Westinghouse

Lead Fast Reactor:

Westinghouse's Next Generation High-capacity Nuclear Power Plant

An overview

Westinghouse Lead Fast Reactor
Mission and development status

A forward-thinking concept designed to:

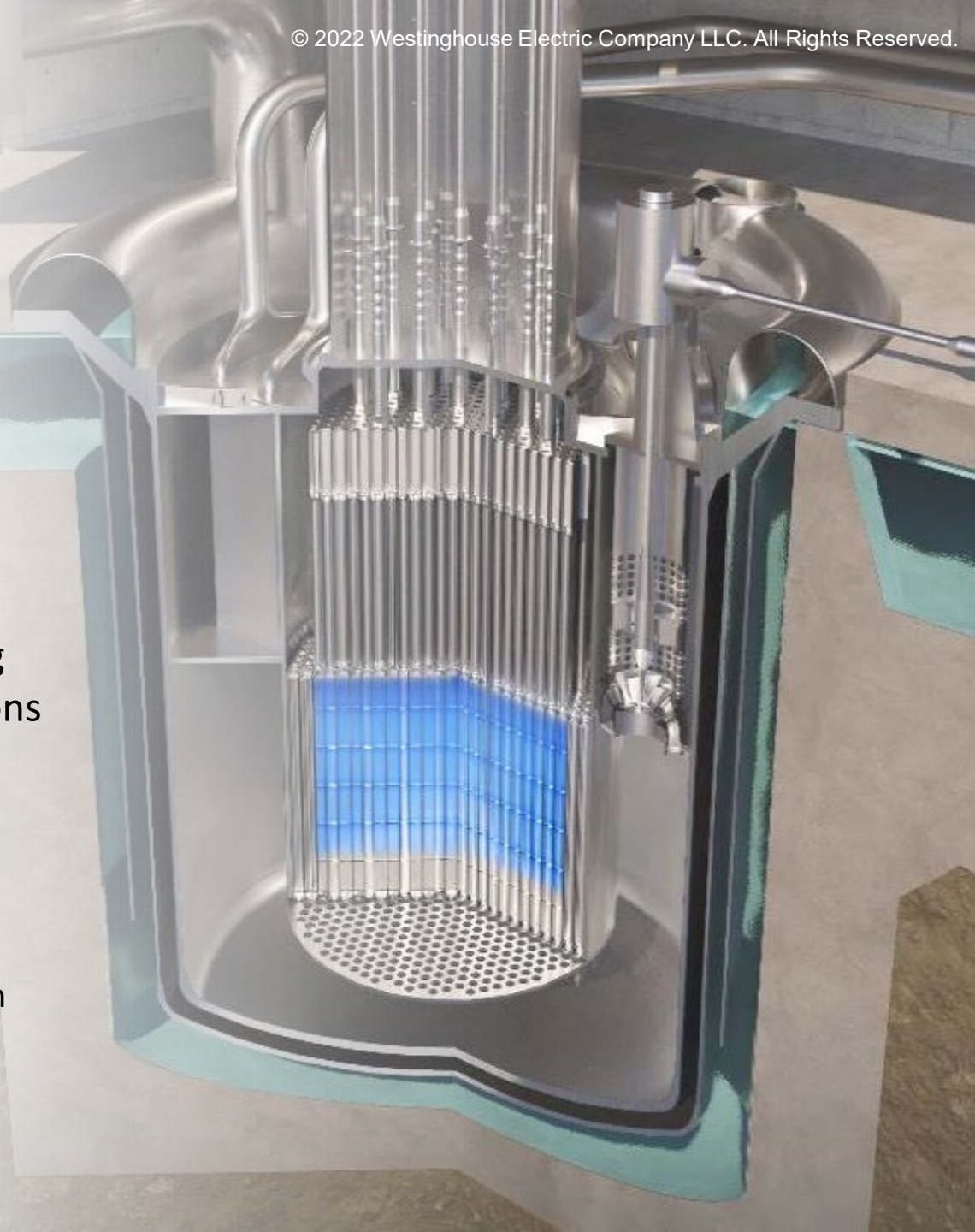
- **Achieve a step-change in economic competitiveness**
- Achieve versatility in applications, beyond electricity
- Accommodate transition to closed fuel cycle, if/when needed

LFR was selected in 2016 as a result of a cross-comparison among all nuclear technologies, prompted by changes in market conditions

Technology exploration turned into development of a product

Development status:

- Near completion of conceptual design
- Demonstration of key systems, components and materials accelerating in 2022 through an intensive testing campaign in the UK
- Pre-licensing engagement ongoing with UK Regulators

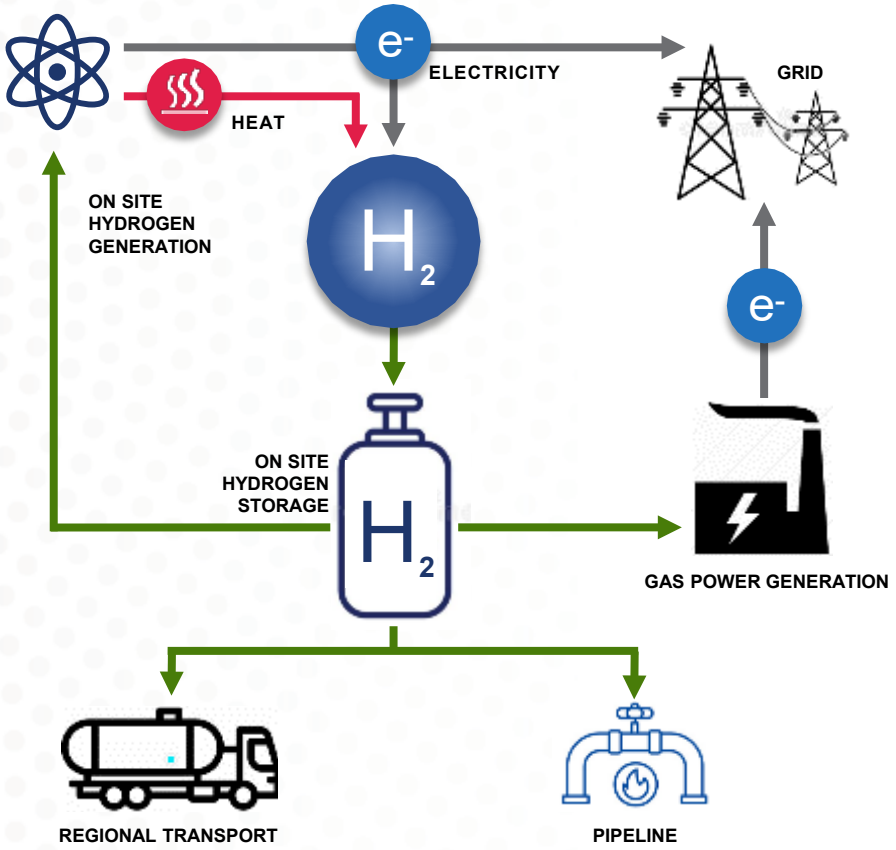


Clean Hydrogen

A new revenue stream for nuclear assets

Westinghouse

Nuclear + Hydrogen



Nuclear power will play a lead role in delivering clean, efficient and reliable hydrogen production economically and at scale, critical to meeting global decarbonization goals.

OPPORTUNITY

Global demand for hydrogen and its emerging applications could increase by a factor of ten by 2050, surpassing our current infrastructure for producing and delivering hydrogen. Paired with increasing global pressure to decarbonize, this has created a unique opportunity for nuclear power plants to deliver clean hydrogen at scale.

NUCLEAR'S ROLE

Nuclear plants are uniquely and ideally suited for providing energy for hydrogen production

- Reliable, non-intermittent source of power, both electricity and heat
- Higher power density per square foot
- Carbon-free source of power for "clean" hydrogen production
- Abundant, low-cost power to produce cheapest and cleanest hydrogen

WESTINGHOUSE'S ROLE

Westinghouse is uniquely and ideally suited to support utilities for hydrogen production, providing seamless integration services across a wide range of production scenarios.

- Utilization of institutional knowledge and expertise that build upon our core competencies and strengths:
  - Plant secondary-side integration (electrical and thermal)
  - Reactor Controls
  - Digital I&C / Main Control Room modifications
  - Systems Engineering, Components & PRA
  - Fuel & Safety Analysis
  - Licensing
  - Multiple reactor technologies and designs – PWRs, BWRs, Adv Reactors
- Subject matter expertise of the nuclear processes required to support hydrogen production (extracting MWt steam and MWe electricity for electrolysis).
- Power uprate services to increase current thermal and electrical production to support hydrogen generation.

Hydrogen Applications

Industry

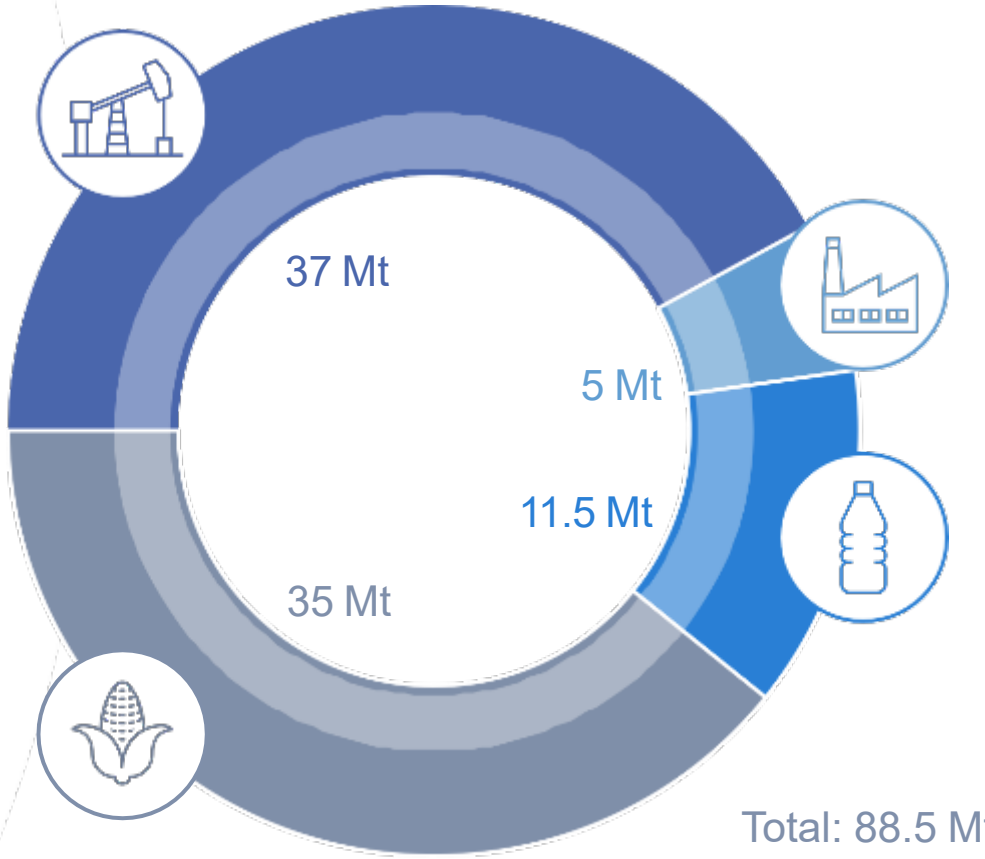
Oil refining
- Removes sulfur from heavy crude

Ammonia
- Combined with nitrogen in Haber-Bosch process to produce ammonia for fertilizer

Methanol
- Made from syngas and used in plastics and chemicals

Steelmaking
- Direct reduction of iron (instead of blast furnace/coke oven) can more efficient, high-quality steel

Global hydrogen production is expected to almost triple by 2030 (10x by 2050), driven by increased consumption in the markets above, as well as its anticipated use in biofuel and fuel cell manufacturing.



Annual Global Demand for Hydrogen, IEA 2020

Ref: Global Hydrogen Opportunity for Nuclear Energy, Helixos, L. Kollar

Radiation Sciences Overview

Westinghouse

Thank You

Westinghouse Electric Company

@WECNuclear

Westinghouse Electric Company

wecchinanuclear

westinghousenuclear.com

Westinghouse

Back-up slides for Global Products & Services

Nuclear Fuel

Fuel types:

- Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR)
- Boiling Water Reactor (BWR)
- Water-Water Energetic Reactor (VVER)
- Advanced Gas Reactor (AGR)

Complete fuel supplier:

- Development
- Manufacturing
- Core engineering
- Safety analysis
- Licensing and testing of nuclear fuel
- Fuel component manufacturing

Fuel manufacturing facilities in Columbia, South Carolina, United States; Springfields, United Kingdom; and Västerås, Sweden

Components & Manufacturing

Components:

- Reactor pressure vessels
- Reactor coolant pumps
- Steam generators
- Fuel-handling equipment
- Critical spare parts supply
- Nuclear Steam Supply System (NSSS)

Centers of excellence and services in the following areas:

- Heavy and light machining
- Manufacturing, welding and fabrication
- Material supply and commercial dedication
- Plant outage rapid component supply
- Design for manufacturability consultation

Engineering Services

Focused on:

- Enhancing plant safety
- Improving plant performance and reliability
- Extending plant life

Products and services for nuclear operations fleet and adjacent markets:

- Systems and risk applications
- Component replacements and engineering
- Primary system design and repair
- Operations engineering and training

Instrumentation & Control

Full lifecycle of instrumentation and control products for all plant designs:

- Support operating nuclear plants, including improvements and upgrades, and new plants

Products and services:

- Control system component services
- Outage support
- Training
- Cyber security
- Safety-related platforms
- Flux mapping
- Plant computer systems
- Nuclear instrumentation systems

Field Services & Plant Modifications

Offering value-add services for our nuclear utility customers through:

- Full-scope global outage services, including for:
  - PWR and BWRs
  - Steam generators
  - Refueling and associated outage work
  - Fuel inspection and repairs
  - Outage management
- Outage control center
- Shop and service center operations
- WesDyne inspection services
- Welding, machining and installation services
- Technology and innovation

Decontamination & Decommissioning Solutions

Complete range of decontamination and decommissioning solutions:

- Decommissioning plans
- Nuclear component segmentation
- Waste optimization and packaging
- Decontamination for decommissioning
- Final site surveys and monitoring
- Waste storage and disposal facilities design
- Regulatory issues management
- Post-operation support
- Spent fuel services
- Waste treatment systems
- Site and waste characterization plans

Staffing Services

WECTEC Staffing Services has the technical and professional resources to recruit, onboard and staff your needs in a variety of areas with expert services in:

- Contingent labor
- Contract-to-hire
- Direct hire
- Outage support
- Project-based solutions

WECTEC | STAFFING SERVICES

Attachment 2

State of Florida

Public Service Commission

CAPITAL CIRCLE OFFICE CENTER ● 2540 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0850

-M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M-

DATE: August 31, 2022

TO: Braulio L. Baez, Executive Director

FROM: Douglas D. Sunshine, Senior Attorney, Office of the General Counsel DD

RE: Florida Public Service Commission 2022 Regulatory Plan

CRITICAL INFORMATION: Please place on the September 14, 2022 Internal Affairs.
Commission approval is sought

Pursuant to Section 120.74(1), Florida Statutes (F.S.), the Commission must prepare a regulatory plan by October 1 of each year. The plan must include a listing of each law enacted or amended during the previous 12 months that creates or modifies the duties or authority of the agency. The Commission must also include a listing of each statute which the Commission expects to implement by rulemaking before July 1, 2023, and must include any update to the 2021 Regulatory Plan. The plan must also include a certification verifying that the persons executing the certification have reviewed the plan and that the agency regularly reviews its rules to determine consistency with the agency's rulemaking authority and the laws implemented.

Section 120.74(2), F.S., requires that by October 1 of each year, the regulatory plan must be published on the Commission's website and electronically delivered to the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC). Also by October 1, the Commission must publish a notice in the Florida Administrative Register that gives the date the Regulatory Plan was published on the Commission's website.

In order to comply with the statutory October 1, 2022 deadline, staff is seeking Commission approval of the 2022 Regulatory Plan at the September 14, 2022 Internal Affairs. The transmittal letter to JAPC contains the certification required by Section 120.74(1)(d), F.S. The list of laws that create or modify the Commission's duties or authority is attached to the certification letter as Attachment A. Attachment B to the certification letter is the Commission's list of laws that it expects to implement through rule adoption, amendment, or repeal before July 1, 2023. The Commission's report that it has no laws or updates to the 2021 Regulatory Plan is Attachment C to the certification letter.

Cc: Keith Hetrick, General Counsel
Apryl Lynn, Deputy Executive Director, Administrative
Mark Futrell, Deputy Executive Director, Technical

STATE OF FLORIDA

ANDREW GILES FAY
CHAIRMAN

Capital Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850
(850) 413-6038

Public Service Commission

September ___, 2022

DELIVERED VIA E-MAIL DRAFT

Kenneth J. Plante
Coordinator
Joint Administrative Procedures Committee
680 Pepper Building
111 W. Madison Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1400
japc@leg.state.fl.us

Re: Florida Public Service Commission's 2022 Regulatory Plan

Dear Mr. Plante:

The Florida Public Service Commission (Commission) hereby files its 2022 Regulatory Plan pursuant to Section 120.74, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

Section 120.74(1)(a), F.S., requires a listing of each law enacted or amended during the previous 12 months which creates or modifies the duties or authority of the agency. For each law listed under paragraph (a), the plan must state whether rule adoption is required to implement the law, and if so, whether a notice of rule development has been published and the date by which the agency expects to publish the notice of proposed rule. The Commission's report of laws pursuant to Section 120.74(1)(a), F.S., is attached hereto as Attachment A.

Section 120.74(1)(b), F.S., states that the regulatory plan must also include a listing of each law not listed pursuant to Section 120.74(1)(a), F.S., that the agency expects to implement by rulemaking before the following July 1. For each law listed under paragraph (b), the plan must state whether the rulemaking is intended to simplify, clarify, increase efficiency, improve coordination with other agencies, reduce costs, or delete obsolete, unnecessary, or redundant rules. The Commission's report of laws pursuant to Section 120.74(1)(b), F.S., is attached hereto as Attachment B.

Section 120.74(1)(c), F.S., requires an identification and listing of laws that were previously identified in a prior year's regulatory plan as requiring rulemaking to implement, but for which a notice of proposed rule has not been published. The Commission has no laws or

updates to report pursuant to Section 120.74 (1)(c), F.S. The Commission's report that it has no laws or updates to the 2020 Regulatory Plan is attached hereto as Attachment C.

Section 120.74(1)(d), F.S., requires the plan to include a certification. Pursuant to Section 120.74(1)(d), F.S., we hereby verify that we have reviewed the attached regulatory plan. We further verify that the Commission regularly reviews all of its rules and that the Commission's rules were most recently reviewed for the period August 1, 2020, through August 31, 2022, to determine if the rules remain consistent with the Commission's rulemaking authority and the laws implemented.

ANDREW GILES FAY
Chairman
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 413-6770

KEITH HETRICK
General Counsel
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(850) 413-6199

Enclosures

DDS

DRAFT FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
ATTACHMENT A
2022 REGULATORY PLAN

LAWS CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(a), F.S.

Laws	Rulemaking Necessary	Notice of Rule Development Published	Expected Date of Notice of Proposed Rule	Reason Why Rulemaking Is Not Necessary
Section 110.117, F.S., revised to clarify that observance of paid holidays falling on Saturday or Sunday applies to all holidays listed in paragraphs (1)(a)-(i). (S0848; Ch. 2022-4, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Applies to all agencies. The statute is specific as to all requirements and is self-executing.
Section 112.219, F.S., created to allow agencies to substitute related work experience in lieu of postsecondary education. (S0514; Ch. 2022-184, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Applies to all agencies. The statute is specific as to all requirements and is self-executing.
Section 112.24(6), F.S., relating to the assignment of a state employee pursuant to intergovernmental interchange under specified recommendations and approval for the 2020-2021 fiscal year only, expired pursuant to its own terms, eff. July 1, 2021. (S0850; Ch. 2022-5, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Applies to all agencies. The Commission has no rules concerning this exemption and therefore its expiration requires no rulemaking.
Section 112.3121, F.S., providing definitions for the purpose of implementing the constitutional prohibition against lobbying by a public officer. (H7001; Ch. 2022-140, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Applies to all agencies. The statute is specific as to all requirements and is self-executing.
Section 112.3122, F.S., concerning the enforcement and penalties for constitutional prohibition against lobbying by a public officer. (H7001; Ch. 2022-140, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Applies to all agencies. The statute is specific as to all requirements and is self-executing.

LAWS CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(a), F.S.

Laws	Rulemaking Necessary	Notice of Rule Development Published	Expected Date of Notice of Proposed Rule	Reason Why Rulemaking Is Not Necessary
Section 119.071(2)(n), F.S., revising an exemption from public records requirements for personal identifying information of the alleged victim in an allegation of sexual harassment or victim of sexual harassment and extending date for future legislative review. (S7024; Ch. 2022-172, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Applies to all agencies. The statute is specific as to all requirements and is self-executing.
Section 216.292(2)(a)5., F.S., relating to the transfer of appropriations funded from identical funding sources under specified conditions for the 2020-2021 fiscal year, expired pursuant to its own terms, eff. July 1, 2021. (S850; Ch. 2022-5, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Applies to all agencies. The Commission has no rules concerning this exemption and therefore its expiration requires no rulemaking.
Section 364.10, F.S., amended to clarify requirements regarding the pending termination of a subscriber's Lifeline service, to clarify the subscriber's duty to present proof of continued eligibility, and to remove obsolete provisions. (S7036; Ch. 2022-80, Laws of Florida)	Yes. To implement the amendments to Section 364.10, F.S.	Pursuant to Section 120.74(4), F.S., Notice of Rule Development will be published by November 1, 2022.	Pursuant to Section 120.74(5), F.S., Notice of Proposed Rule will be published by April 1, 2023.	N/A

LAWS CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(a), F.S.

Section 364.107, F.S., amended to authorize the release of certain confidential and exempt Lifeline participant information held by the Commission to the Federal Communications Commission or its designee. (S7036; Ch. 2022-80, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	The statute is specific as to all requirements and is self-executing. Therefore, rulemaking is not necessary to implement the amendment to the statute.
Section 366.04(9)(b), F.S., deleted provisions that have expired, become obsolete, had their effect, served their purpose, or been impliedly repealed or superseded; replacing incorrect cross-references and citations; correcting grammatical, typographical, and unnecessary repetition in the statutes; and improving the clarity of the statutes and facilitating their correct interpretation. (S848; Ch. 2022-4, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	Reviser's bill amended the statute to confirm editorial changes to move portions of statute; to redesignate portions of statute; and to provide clarity. Therefore, rulemaking is not necessary to implement the amendment.
Section 366.06(4), F.S., amended to increase the maximum annual sales which natural gas or public electric utilities may have to request that the Commission use certain procedures for the utility's petition for rate relief; and to make a technical change. (S350; Ch. 2022-74, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	The statute is specific as to all requirements and is self-executing. Therefore, rulemaking is not necessary to implement the amendment to the statute.

LAWS CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(a), F.S.

Section 377.814, F.S., created the Municipal Solid Waste-to-Energy Program within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; directed the Public Service Commission to provide assistance in verifying grant eligibility; and requires the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to adopt rules. (CS S1764; Ch. 2022-199, Laws of Florida)	No	N/A	N/A	The Public Service Commission was neither required nor granted authority to adopt rules regarding this statute.

LAWS NOT CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(b), F.S.

Laws	Intent of Rulemaking
Section 350.115, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-6.0142, F.A.C., Uniform Retirement Units for Electric Utilities, to update the Code of Federal Regulations reference in subsection (1) and to include a link to the F.A.C. website for the List of Retirement Units that is incorporated by reference in subsection (3)
Section 350.121, F.S.	To amend paragraph (4)(a) of Rule 25-22.006, F.A.C., Confidential Information, to change the number of copies required to be filed to be consistent with current filing requirements.
Section 364.10, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-4.0665, F.A.C., Lifeline Assistance, to incorporate changes in federal Lifeline program and changes to Florida law
Section 364.105, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-4.0665, F.A.C., Lifeline Assistance, to incorporate changes in federal Lifeline program and changes to Florida law
Section 364.183, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-4.0665, F.A.C., Lifeline Assistance, to incorporate changes in federal Lifeline program and changes to Florida law To amend paragraph (4)(a) of Rule 25-22.006, F.A.C., Confidential Information, to change the number of copies required to be filed to be consistent with current filing requirements
Section 364.33, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-4.511, F.A.C., Application for Original or Transfer of Pay Telephone Certificate, to remove unnecessary language
Section 364.335, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-4.511, F.A.C., Application for Original or Transfer of Pay Telephone Certificate, to remove unnecessary language
Section 364.3375, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-4.511, F.A.C., Application for Original or Transfer of Pay Telephone Certificate, to remove unnecessary language
Section 366.03, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-6.109, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal
Section 366.04, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-6.0183, F.A.C., Electric Utility Procedures for Generating Capacity Shortage Emergencies, to adopt the updated FRCC (Florida Reliability Coordinating Council) Generating Capacity Shortage Plan) as the Commission's plan to address capacity shortage emergencies To amend Rule 25-6.0435, F.A.C., Interim Rate Relief, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal

LAWS NOT CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(b), F.S.

Laws	Intent of Rulemaking
Section 366.04 (Cont.)	To amend Rule 25-6.109, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To amend Rule 25-14.012, F.A.C., Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, to remove references to obsolete accounting standards
Section 366.041, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-6.0142, F.A.C., Uniform Retirement Units for Electric Utilities, to update the Code of Federal Regulations reference in subsection (1) and to include a link to the F.A.C. website for the List of Retirement Units that is incorporated by reference in subsection (3)
Section 366.05, F.S.	To adopt Rule 25-6.04355, F.A.C., Effective Date of Approved Rates and Charges for Investor-Owned Electric Utilities, to address when a utility's approved rates and charges are effective and when the utility may begin applying approved rates and charges to a customer's bill for service rendered To adopt Rule 25-7.0405, F.A.C., Effective Date of Approved Rates and Charges for Investor-Owned Natural Gas Utilities., to address when a utility's approved rates and charges are effective and when the utility may begin applying approved rates and charges to a customer's bill for service rendered To repeal Rule 25-14.004, F.A.C., Effect of Parent Debt on Federal Corporate Income Tax, as obsolete To amend Rule 25-14.013, F.A.C., Accounting for Deferred Income Taxes Under SFAS 109, to remove references to obsolete accounting standards and replace references to obsolete standards with specific requirements To amend Rule 25-14.014, F.A.C., Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations Under SFAS 143, to remove references to obsolete accounting standards
Section 366.06, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-6.0142, F.A.C., Uniform Retirement Units for Electric Utilities, to update the Code of Federal Regulations reference in subsection (1) and to include a link to the F.A.C. website for the List of Retirement Units that is incorporated by reference in subsection (3) To amend Rule 25-6.0435, F.A.C., Interim Rate Relief, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal

LAWS NOT CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(b), F.S.

Laws	Intent of Rulemaking
Section 366.06, F.S. (Cont.)	To adopt Rule 25-6.04355, F.A.C., Effective Date of Approved Rates and Charges for Investor-Owned Electric Utilities, to address when a utility's approved rates and charges are effective and when the utility may begin applying approved rates and charges to a customer's bill for service rendered To amend Rule 25-6.109, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To amend Rule 25-7.040, F.A.C., Interim Rate Relief, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To adopt Rule 25-7.0405, F.A.C., Effective Date of Approved Rates and Charges for Investor-Owned Natural Gas Utilities, to address when a utility's approved rates and charges are effective and when the utility may begin applying approved rates and charges to a customer's bill for service rendered To amend Rule 25-7.091, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal
Section 366.07, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-6.109, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal
Section 366.071, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-6.0435, F.A.C., Interim Rate Relief, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To amend Rule 25-6.109, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To amend Rule 25-7.040, F.A.C., Interim Rate Relief, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To amend Rule 25-7.091, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal

LAWS NOT CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(b), F.S.

Laws	Intent of Rulemaking
Section 366.093, F.S.	To amend paragraph (4)(a) of Rule 25-22.006, F.A.C., Confidential Information, to change the number of copies required to be filed to be consistent with current filing requirements
Section 366.82, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-17.0021, F.A.C., Goals for Electric Utilities, to update rule requirements
Section 367.071, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.0371, F.A.C., Acquisition Adjustments, to update the rule to address current industry practices
Section 367.081, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.0371, F.A.C., Acquisition Adjustments, to update the rule to address current industry practice To amend Rule 25-30.255, F.A.C., Measurement of Service for Water Utilities, to update rule requirements To amend Rule 25-30.360, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To repeal Rule 25-30.415, F.A.C., Return on Common Equity, as unnecessary To amend Rule 25-30.420, F.A.C., Establishment of Price Index, Adjustment of Rates; Requirement of Bond; Filing After Adjustment; Notice to Customers, to specify that the Commission will send and receive the price index documents to and from the water and wastewater utilities and to add a customer notice to the Commission form that is contained in the rule To amend Rule 25-30.433, F.A.C., Rate Case Proceedings, to update rule requirements To amend Rule 25-30.434, Application for Allowance for Funds Prudently Invested (AFPI) Charges, to update rule requirements and AFPI Filing Schedules
Section 367.0812, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.433, F.A.C., Rate Case Proceedings, to update rule requirements

LAWS NOT CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(b), F.S.

Laws	Intent of Rulemaking
Section 367.0814, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.360, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal To amend Rule 25-30.433, F.A.C., Rate Case Proceedings, to update rule requirements To amend Rule 25-30.455, F.A.C., Staff Assistance in Rate Cases, to update the threshold amount for staff assisted rate proceedings pursuant to Section 367.0814(1), F.S. To amend Rule 25-30.456, F.A.C., Staff Assistance in Alternative Rate Setting, to update the threshold amount for staff assisted alternative rate setting proceedings pursuant to Section 367.0814(1), F.S. To amend Rule 25-30.457, F.A.C., Limited Alternative Rate Increase, to update the threshold amount for limited alternative rate increase proceedings pursuant to Section 367.0814(1), F.S.
Section 367.082, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.360, F.A.C., Refunds, to recognize alternative publications to obtain interest rates rather than sole reliance on the Wall Street Journal
Section 367.0822, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.433, F.A.C., Rate Case Proceedings, to update rule requirements
Section 367.111, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.255, F.A.C., Measurement of Service for Water Utilities, to update rule requirements
Section 367.121, F.S.	To repeal Rule 25-14.004, F.A.C., Effect of Parent Debt on Federal Corporate Income Tax, as obsolete To amend Rule 25-14.012, F.A.C., Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, to remove references to obsolete accounting standards To amend Rule 25-14.013, F.A.C., Accounting for Deferred Income Taxes Under SFAS 109, to remove references to obsolete accounting standards and replace references to obsolete standards with specific requirements To amend Rule 25-14.014, F.A.C., Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations Under SFAS 143, to remove references to obsolete accounting standards

LAWS NOT CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(b), F.S.

Section 367.121, F.S. (Cont.)	To repeal Rule 25-30.010, F.A.C., Rules for General Application, as unnecessary To amend Rule 25-30.0371, F.A.C., Acquisition Adjustments, to update rule to address current industry practices To amend Rule 25-30.110, F.A.C., Records and Reports; Annual Reports, to specify that the Commission will provide and receive copies of the annual report forms via email, unless a physical copy is requested by the utility To amend Rule 25-30.117, F.A.C., Accounting for Pension Costs, to remove references to obsolete accounting standards and replace references to obsolete standards with specific requirements To amend Rule 25-30.420, F.A.C., Establishment of Price Index, Adjustment of Rates; Requirement of Bond; Filing After Adjustment; Notice to Customers, to specify that the Commission will send and receive the price index documents to and from the water and wastewater utilities and to add a customer notice to the Commission form that is contained in the rule
Section 367.1213, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.433, F.A.C., Rate Case Proceedings, to update rule requirements
Section 367.156, F.S.	To amend paragraph (4)(a) of Rule 25-22.006, F.A.C., Confidential Information, to change the number of copies required to be filed to be consistent with current filing requirements To amend Rule 25-30.110, F.A.C., Records and Reports; Annual Reports, to specify that the Commission will provide and receive copies of the annual report forms via email, unless a physical copy is requested by the utility
Section 367.161, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-30.110, F.A.C., Records and Reports; Annual Reports, to specify that the Commission will provide and receive copies of the annual report forms via email, unless a physical copy is requested by the utility
Section 368.03, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-12.005, F.A.C., Codes and Standards Adopted, to reflect current 49 CFR parts 191, 192, and 199
Section 368.05, F.S.	To amend Rule 25-12.005, F.A.C., Codes and Standards Adopted, to reflect current 49 CFR parts 191, 192, and 199
Section 368.108, F.S.	To amend paragraph (4)(a) of Rule 25-22.006, F.A.C., Confidential Information, to change the number of copies required to be filed to be consistent with current filing requirements

LAWS NOT CREATING OR MODIFYING DUTIES OR AUTHORITY
SECTION 120.74(1)(b), F.S.

The Commission has no laws or updates to the 2021 Regulatory Plan to report pursuant to Section 120.74(1)(c), F.S.

Attachment 3

State of Florida

Public Service Commission

CAPITAL CIRCLE OFFICE CENTER • 2540 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0850

-M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M-

DATE: September 7, 2022

TO: Braulio L. Baez, Executive Director

FROM: Andrew L. Maurey, Director, Division of Accounting & Finance ALM

RE: Report on the Status of Staff Assisted Rate Cases, as required by Section 367.0814(10), Florida Statutes.

CRITICAL INFORMATION: Please place on the September 14, 2022 Internal Affairs. This report is due to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2023. Commission approval of draft report is sought.

Section 367.0814(10), Florida Statutes (F.S.), requires the Commission to submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, by January 1, 2013, and every five years thereafter, on the status of proceedings conducted under this section. The report shall include the number of utilities eligible to request staff assistance, the number of proceedings conducted annually for the most recent 5-year period, the associated impact on Commission resources, and other appropriate information.

Attached is the draft report on the status of Staff Assisted Rate Cases as required by Section 367.0814(10), F.S. Please place this item on the September 14, 2022 Internal Affairs, as approval of the report is necessary before transmittal.

ALM/crr

Attachments

cc: Keith Hetrick, General Counsel
Mark Futrell, Deputy Executive Director – Technical
Apryl Lynn, Deputy Executive Director – Administrative

REPORT ON

Status of Staff Assisted Rate Cases

December 2022

Florida Public Service Commission

As Required
By Section 367.0814(10),
Florida Statutes

Background

The following changes to Section 367.0814, Florida Statutes (F.S.), became effective July 1, 2008.

> 367.0814 Staff assistance in changing rates and charges
>
> (1) The commission may establish rules by which a water or wastewater utility whose gross annual revenues are $250,000 ~~$150,000~~ or less may request and obtain staff assistance for the purpose of changing its rates and charges. A utility may request staff assistance by filing an application with the commission. The gross annual level shall be adjusted on July 1, 2013, and every 5 years thereafter, based on the most recent cumulative 5 years of the price index established by the commission pursuant to s. 367.081(4)(a).
>
> (10) The commission shall submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2013, and every 5 years thereafter, a report of the status of proceedings conducted under this section, including the number of utilities eligible to request staff assistance, the number of proceedings conducted annually for the most recent 5-year period, the associated impact on commission resources, and any other information the commission deems appropriate.

After the Florida Public Service Commission's (Commission) 2012 Report on Status of Staff Assisted Rate Cases was issued, and pursuant to Section 367.0814(1), F.S., Rules 25-30.455, 25-30.456, and 25-30.457, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), were amended to increase the total gross annual operating revenues of water and wastewater utilities eligible for staff assistance in rate cases, alternative rate setting, and limited alternative rate increases. The new thresholds were increased from $250,000 to $275,000 for water or wastewater service, and from $500,000 to $550,000 for water and wastewater service combined.

After the Commission's 2017 Report on Status of Staff Assisted Rate Cases was issued, and pursuant to Section 367.0814(1), F.S., Rules 25-30.455, 25-30.456, and 25-30.457, F.A.C., were once again amended to increase the total gross annual operating revenues of water and wastewater utilities eligible for staff assistance in rate cases, alternative rate setting, and limited alternative rate increases from $275,000 to $300,000 for water or wastewater service, and from $550,000 to $600,000 for water and wastewater service combined.

Number of Eligible Utilities and Proceedings in Most Recent 5-Year Period

Presently, there are 83 water systems and 58 wastewater systems that qualify for a staff-assisted rate case (SARC) at the current $300,000 gross annual revenue threshold level. The increase in the revenue threshold from $275,000 to $300,000 resulted in no additional cases being processed as a SARC since the threshold was last raised. The following table reflects the number of proceedings docketed annually for the most recent 5-year period and through the first six months of 2022.

Year	Number of Docketed Cases	Utilities Eligible Under $275K Threshold	Additional Utilities Eligible Under $300K Threshold
2017	5	5	0
2018	5	5	0
2019	5	5	0
2020	3	3	0
2021	2	2	0
2022	6	6	0
Total	26	26	0

Impact on Commission Resources

As noted above, the increase in the gross annual revenue threshold level from $275,000 to $300,000 resulted in no additional cases being processed as a SARC. As such, there was no incremental impact to Commission staff and resources. Any utility not eligible for a SARC could still file for rate relief under the file and suspend process.

Other Reportable Information

Section 367.0814(1), F.S., requires that the gross annual revenue threshold level be adjusted on July 1, 2013, and every five years thereafter, based on the most recent cumulative five years of the price index established by the Commission pursuant to Section 367.081(4)(a).[1] The following table reflects the estimated impact on the gross annual revenue threshold level.

Calculation of Index Provision of Section 367.0814(1), Florida Statutes					
Line No.	Year	Index	Cumulative 5-Year Index Percentage	Current Annual Revenue Level	Statutory Indexed Annual Revenue Level
1	2018	1.76%			
2	2019	2.36%			
3	2020	1.79%			
4	2021	1.17%			
5	2022	4.53%	12.15%	$300,000	$336,377

[1]Section 367.081(4)(a), F.S., provides in part that: "[o]n or before March 31 of each year, the commission by order shall establish a price increase or decrease index for major categories of operating costs incurred by utilities subject to its jurisdiction reflecting the percentage of increase or decrease in such costs from the most recent 12-month historical data available . . ."

Based on the application of the 5-year index shown above, the estimated gross annual revenue threshold level would move from $300,000 to $335,000 (rounded), which represents an increase of $35,000. At the $335,000 threshold, the Commission estimates that one additional utility will qualify for staff assistance. As such, the Commission estimates that the proposed threshold would have a negligible effect on Commission staff and resources. Commission staff will initiate rule making on Rules 25-30.455, 25-30.456, and 25-30.457, F.A.C. during the first quarter of 2023.

III. Supplemental Materials for Internal Affairs

Note: The records reflect that there were no supplemental materials provided to the Commission during this Internal Affairs meeting.

IV. Transcript

BEFORE THE
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS: INTERNAL AFFAIRS

COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN ANDREW GILES FAY
COMMISSIONER GARY F. CLARK
COMMISSIONER MIKE LA ROSA
COMMISSIONER GABRIELLA PASSIDOMO

DATE: Wednesday, September 14, 2022

TIME: Commenced at 9:30 a.m.
Concluded at 10:17 a.m.

PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center
Room 148
4075 Esplanade Way
Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY: DANA W. REEVES
Court Reporter and
Notary Public in and for
the State of Florida at Large

PREMIER REPORTING
114 W. 5TH AVENUE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
(850) 894-0828

P R O C E E D I N G S

CHAIRMAN FAY: All right. Good morning, everyone. If you could grab your seats, we will get started for our September 14th IA meeting.

As usual, I'd like to start with our Employee of the Month for this past month, which is James McRoy. James works out of our Tallahassee office as a safety engineer and is constantly working through our inspections with utility offices. Besides being a 29-year PSC employee and doing the job he's been doing for 15 years, James recently took on some additional responsibility when we lost an employee in that division who was doing some of that work. So just demonstrated, as usual, that he's been a long-term team player for the Commission. He's extremely valuable to us, and we're really lucky to have him because the federal agencies like to steal our pipe inspectors. And so we're grateful that he stuck around with us and is part of our team. James isn't here today, but with that, we just recognize him with a round of applause, Commissioners. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN FAY: All right. And with that, we will move on next to our presenter today for

presentation of advanced power generation technologies by Rita Barnwell, the Chief Technology Officer of the Westinghouse Electric Company. Ms. Barnwell, I'll recognize you in a minute here, but I just would like to give our Commissioners, Commissioner La Rosa, if you'd like to make any comments before we get started, and then we'll recognize you for your presentation. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Thank you, Chairman. You know, obviously, everything that gets put before us is very important. And, you know, as my time here in the Commission, I've been kind of digging into different issues and different areas, and nuclear was one of the things that kind of caught my attention early on. So as, you know, I've done research and attended different conferences, we talked a little bit -- we've heard a lot about micro nucleolar and how it can be implemented and where there are some successes and where technology has brought us. So I thought, of course, as a internal affairs item and presentation, I thought this would be a great idea. We'll kind of dig a little bit deeper, ask some questions, understand, you know, where those successes are, maybe how things can be reflected

here in the state of Florida and, of course, overall for our own education. So appreciate you entertaining this topic and I thank Ms. Barnwell for coming before us today and traveling from Pittsburgh here to give us this presentation. So certainly look forward to it. I had a chance to review the presentation beforehand and had a great discussion with her on Friday to chat about things. So, again, thank you, Chairman, and I look forward to today's presentation.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Great. Thank you, Commissioner La Rosa. Appreciate you bringing this forward. And, Ms. Barnwell, we apologize. I know it's a cold morning here in Tallahassee. So thank you for being here with us.

With that, yeah, you're recognized for your presentation. And typically, Ms. Barnwell, we'll wait until the end for questions, but if any of the Commissioners have something as to a specific slide and would like to interject, I give them the authority to do so, and so that may occur, but otherwise we might have some questions for you at the end. Thank you. Oh, and just make sure your light's on there so your mic is on. If you're green, you are -- there we go.

MS. BARNWELL: All right. So thank you very much for having me. Appreciate the invitation and the opportunity to talk to you today about Westinghouse, and more specifically some of our advanced reactor technologies.

So the United Nations duly recognizes that energy is central to nearly every single major challenge that -- and luckily opportunities the world faces today. We expect to see population growth over the next 20 years worldwide by 25 percent. And the demand for electricity, because of that population growth, is going to nearly double. And, again, that's globally for that demand increase. In the U.S. it's predicted to stay about level. But finding solutions to those increased energy needs, while also trying to balance the objectives of communities to decarbonize is definitely an issue for our time.

And so the world is recognizing and reacting to climate change now. Some examples include that Japan plans to reduce its emissions to 46 percent of its levels from 2013, and they're targeting to do that by 2030. The EU is targeting 55 percent emissions reductions by 2030. Our own country here has set net zero goals for emissions by 2035.

Canada has net zero emissions goals for 2050 and China has declared its intent to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. And to reach net zero emissions by 2050, Britain is already putting nuclear at the heart of its climate strategy.

So nuclear energy is expected to grow in all climate scenarios to help meet reliable energy needs and communities and mission goals. And by supplementing other intermittent renewable energy sources, like solar and wind, with nuclear power we can definitely create a carbon-free power grid that is always on. Nuclear, as a technology, is gaining acceptance from governments and the public as the need for reliable and carbon-free electricity increases.

So just a moment about Westinghouse. We are the world's leading supplier of innovative nuclear technology. Our daily work, of course, involves providing nuclear energy technologies, products and services to utilities around the world. And our mission, though, is focused on a much broader goal, and that is to use the expertise of our global staff, the collaboration and the innovation to build on a legacy of our founder, George Westinghouse, and to create a cleaner, sustainable

carbon-free future for many generations to follow.

We're built on 135 years of innovation. And what you see in this picture are two operating AP1000 plants in China. I'll get more into AP1000 in a few slides here.

A little bit about our vision and values. Our vision is that together we advance technology and services to power a clean carbon-free future, and our values are centered around customer focus and innovation, speed and passion to win, teamwork and accountability. And those are all founded on safety, quality, integrity and trust.

A bit about us. We are a company comprised of over 19,000 employees located in 21 different countries. We have more than 70 different facilities in those 21 countries. And very proudly, our Westinghouse technology generates nearly 50 percent of the world's nuclear power.

So I'm going to just give a snapshot of the breadth of services and technologies and products that we provide to the nuclear industry, and those include nuclear fuel, engineering services, field services, and plant modifications. And field services can also include things like when plant goes into refueling or an outage, we help with

those outage services. And then, of course, new plants, which I'll get into more here in the rest of my talk here.

So I have spent my entire career, almost my entire career, less maybe three years, in innovation in the nuclear sector. I started out working on developing advanced nuclear fuel for the U.S. Navy's aircraft carriers and submarines, then moved to Westinghouse when I was manager for materials and fuel rod design at our field -- one of our fuel fabrication facilities in South Carolina. And then I moved to work at Idaho National Laboratory for three years connecting private technology developers with the National Lab capabilities in the U.S. to help those private technology developers commercialize their technology faster, by using world-renowned experts that reside in our national lab complex, the facilities that the labs have, as well as the historical data that us as taxpayers have paid for, and U.S. developers should rightfully have access to leverage to commercialize their own technologies. Because of that experience, I think, my name was thrown into the hat as a candidate for Assistant Secretary in the U.S. Department of

Energy to lead the Office of Nuclear Energy in the last administration. Things proceeded. The President nominated me. The Senate confirmed me. So I did serve in that capacity under the Trump administration. And when that -- as administrations end, political appointees are asked to move on. So then I moved to Electric Power Research Institute where I was the chief nuclear officer. I realized that I really wanted to be back at Westinghouse working and ideally leading innovation, because of its very rich history in innovation. And so I am back. Fortunately, things worked out and so it's really an honor and a privilege to be able to be the Chief Technology Officer responsible for new technologies being introduced into the nuclear industry, all in the spirit of trying to provide clean energy to communities that already have it and are expanding their clean energy portfolio, to introducing new communities to clean energy. I think every community has the right to have access to clean energy.

We are, at Westinghouse, very fortunate that we can offer a broad portfolio of products. So we'll start with AP1000 technology, which is our

large gigawatt scaled nuclear power plant. The AP stands for advanced passive, and I'll get into that in a moment. We also have a product that can be used to supplement excess energy that's produced -- or electricity that's produced from these power plants. So you can store -- sorry. You can store the energy. And in the long-duration energy storage product that we have, it's a pretty simple product in that it's concrete and water that are going to be the resources that are going to store the energy. And then when it's ready to be needed, it can be converted to electricity. And then we have our eVInci micro reactor, which is at a five-megawatt scale reactor. We are in communications with communities that are remote. So some communities in Alaska, for example, communities in Puerto Rico, lots of interest from universities that have decarbonization targets, and appreciate that nuclear is a way to go, but they certainly don't need an AP1000 on their campus. As well as substantial interest from Defense, Department of Defense, and other defense applications, this can be used for providing electricity, among other things, to military bases. It is also portable, and I'll show you that in a

moment. And so there's other reasons why there might be defense interest there as well.

And then, finally, our Lead Fast Reactor concept. At the moment, we are designing it to be 450 megawatts, and that is because it provides the most efficiency at that level. However, some of you may have heard the acronym SMR, and that stands for Small Modular Reactor. The well-accepted definition of an SMR is 300 megawatts or smaller. And so we've gotten inquiries, well, can the Lead Fast Reactor be an SMR? Absolutely. We have a design that's 250 megawatts. It is going to be based on the larger 450-megawatt concept. And if we have a customer that wants it at 250, because they just don't need the 450-megawatt output, we will happily design and deliver to that specification.

Okay. So I'm really excited to talk about AP1000 today, because in neighboring Georgia, there are two AP1000 plants that are nearing construction. Vogtle 3 is -- the fuel is imminent to be loaded into that unit and it is anticipated that it will connect to the grid very early next year. And then Vogtle 4 will be shortly behind it. And so this concept is based on 25 years of

research and development. It's a very simplified design. It has superior safety features. It's the only, what we call generation three plus, which we know in more, I think, layman's terms would be like a 3.0 or 3.5 version, fully passive safety system. It has the smallest footprint per megawatt with significantly fewer moving components and construction materials that are required. And so that really drives its operational efficiency.

It relies on natural forces versus active components to keep the core and the containment building, so what you see as kind of those stovepipes there, from overheating. And finally, our AP1000 reactors have successfully and cost effectively providing district heating for the Shandong Peninsula in China around the plant with no impact to nuclear safety.

So one of the ancillary benefits of nuclear power, in addition to, of course, the electricity that can be generated from it, is the ability to provide district heating from the excess energy that's produced by the plant. You can also use the high-temperature steam from these reactors to desalinate water. You can use it to produce hydrogen, and I'll talk about that in a moment.

And nuclear power plants can also be used to generate medical radioisotopes, and I'll talk about that on my last slide.

So there are many other benefits in addition to the electricity that's being generated from these plants. And we have a lot of interest from customers, existing customers, new customers, and actually new communities even that appreciate the fact that nuclear power plants, of course, can provide electricity to provide a level of -- a standard of living for their communities, right, that we all deserve, but then also can be used to produce products that save lives; clean water, medical isotopes for cancer, diagnostics, and for cancer treatment. And I'll get into that more in a moment. And I'm happy to answer what questions I can, you know, as we get through that.

So our AP1000 is setting many new industry standards. We have our four plants in China. So we have two at the Sanmen site, and two at Haiyang, that are operating on extremely high on-time and capacity factors. And they have set records for what are -- they're called outage durations. So what an outage is you take the plant part down to put new fuel in, take out used fuel, and you can

also shuffle some of the other fuel to optimize its output. And then you do, you know, routine maintenance and things like that. These outages sometimes were months long, which is not acceptable, because every day that a power plant is down, it costs over a million dollars to the utility. And so to minimize outages is really one key metric that utilities and plants strive for. And so they have -- the plants in China have set the very short outage records for refueling. So that's really a point of pride for that reactor design, as well.

There are four more plants that are approved for construction in China. I already talked about the two units in the U.S. They also are fully capable to be load following. So that means as the demand goes up and down, it is capable of meeting that demand. As I mentioned, it can integrate with renewables, and it also does have the capacity to generate hydrogen. And the way that's done is that you can extract steam, once it is heated from the reactor, you can extract that steam and that steam can be used to generate hydrogen.

We have a strong licensing history, including with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, China,

Canada, the UK, and the European Compliance, as well. And this concept also leads in economic performance because, as I already mentioned, it has the highest megawatt output per land acreage, if you will, of all of the new developed concepts for advanced reactors.

So I want to move on to our eVinci micro reactor. It is really intended for decentralized generation markets. It's fully factory built, fueled and assembled. And so it is less than 30 days that are required for on-site installation. So to put that into context, the baseline for new nuclear plant construction is typically four to five years. We have seen in the U.S. that that's taking longer for first-of-a-kind builds -- or first-in-a-while builds. So to have something to be able to be up and operational in a month on your site is quite remarkable. It is targeted for autonomous operations. So you could be sitting at your seats right there and be operating the reactor that might be powering your community, your -- you know, I semi-joke that I would like to have one of these in my backyard or at least, you know, go to my homeowner's association and say we need one of these. Right. And after like a third power outage

that we might experience in a month, then they might start to realize, yeah, this might actually come in handy for us. But autonomous operation is a reality for this concept. It delivers combined heat and power from one megawatt, if that's what our customer wants, to five megawatts electric, and then it has a 40-year design life with more than three years of refueling. Currently, we have designs that can use the fuel for eight years without interruption. So if a customer really just is not familiar with nuclear, doesn't want to be familiar with nuclear, we take care of everything in a turnkey operation where we'll deliver the reactor, we can either refuel it after three to eight years or take the reactor back as well, but it is designed for 40 years, so.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Chairman do you mind if I ask a quick question on that point?

CHAIRMAN FAY: Please do.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: I have a lot of questions. You mentioned fuel. So just out of curiosity. So basically you called it turnkey service, right, so you can come in and refuel the micro reactor. What do you do with the fuel?

MS. BARNWELL: So at the moment in the U.S.,

the way that existing power plants handle their used fuel, because in the U.S. we don't have a permanent repository, they are licensed to keep the used fuel on their sites. And the casques versus in spent fuel pools and up to -- you know, it takes about five years to cool down, and then you store it in dry dirt, what's called dry casque storage on your site. And that can -- those casques are designed to be 80-years plus in terms of being able to store the used fuel.

In parallel, the U.S. government has put out requests for consent, what's called consent-based siting. So we have states, communities, tribal governments, private companies that are raising their hand to say, yeah, I'll take the used fuel and put it on my site, or create a site for storing the used fuel. So what we envision for eVinci is that either it would -- it would most likely be one of these consent-based siting storage sites, because, again, some of our customers may be people that are -- or entities that really just want the autonomous operation and they want nothing else to, you know, to have to worry about. So that would be part of the full package that we offer.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Awesome. Thank you. I

know, fuel, you know -- spent fuel is a controversial issue, but I was kind of curious how you guys handled it in the small micro reactors, but I'm sure we'll talk more about fuel down the road.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Mr. Clark.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I would love to follow-up on that question on spent fuel. One of the statistics I heard a number of years ago really intrigued me about the amount of spent fuel in the U.S. And could you tell me -- or give us any idea, if you took all of the spent fuel since the beginning of the nuclear age and put it in one location, how much are you talking about?

MS. BARNWELL: It's one U.S. football field, 10 yards deep.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The entire nuclear waste --

MS. BARNWELL: All of it --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: In the world --

MS. BARNWELL: -- since the power plants have started operating in the U.S. My -- if in my lifetime, my entire electricity generation relied on nuclear, which it doesn't, and I don't advocate that either, because I think we should have a

diverse portfolio for our energy sources, but if it all relied on nuclear energy, the amount of waste I would generate in my lifetime would fit in this Styrofoam cup.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that's one of the most impressive statistics. I think that gets overinflated a lot about nuclear waste, but the entire world's production would fit in a football field, 10 yards deep.

MS. BARNWELL: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Go ahead. And just to clarify the U.S. production or the world's production?

MS. BARNWELL: That's U.S.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Okay.

MS. BARNWELL: Yeah. Yeah. We have the most reactors per -- we have 93 operating reactors now in the U.S. So we do have the highest volume of -- or number of reactors in the world, as well, but that statistic, the football field statistic is a U.S. statistic.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: And an American football field, not Canadian.

MS. BARNWELL: Yes. Yes. American football.

So just for context, the eVinci plant is

delivered in four truckload containers. So you've got the reactor in one container, the power conversion unit in another, instrument and controls in another, and then other supportive equipment in the fourth. It can be transported by truck, rail, or barge. So regardless of where the installation location might be, we can get there. It also allows for rapid scale-up. So if a community decides, you know what, I'm not sure what I'm getting into, let me just do one eVinci unit, with the thought that I might scale up to four, for example. We can do that. We can -- it's wonderfully modular in that you can actually decide as you go along to add more units if you'd like.

We already talked about the used fuel. None of that would stay on site. And then also it minimizes decommissioning. So you're -- it's a smaller unit, and because we can come in and remove the whole thing, one, as a customer, does not have to worry as much as a customer who has an AP1000 on the large scale decommissioning, which would be required. And that's 40 years later for an eVinci concept.

Speaking of footprints and, you know, the magnitude of the impact of nuclear, the graphic on

the right shows comparable output. So an eVinci micro reactor would take less than one acre to produce the output of one to five megawatts. Similarly, so -- if you wanted that output from solar, it would take up to almost 80 acres. And if you wanted that similar output from wind, it would take up to 380 acres. So this is just to be, I think illustrative of the fact that nuclear has a pretty tight footprint, is reliable 24/7. Again, I don't advocate that anyone's energy portfolio should be one hundred percent nuclear, but nuclear is a very nice complement to other renewable sources like wind and solar.

Let's see. What else? The emergency planning zone. So as a plant gets smaller, the emergency planning zone that's required for those smaller plants is, in theory, going to shrink. So the examples that are actually being discussed at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission right now are for the small modular reactor. The current radius for an emergency planning zone around a gigawatt scale reactor, I believe, is a 10-mile radius. And the conversations are now focused on having a two-mile radius for small modular reactors. That -- I anticipate that radius is going to shrink even

further for an eVinci reactor, in that this could then really seriously be placed in urban centers in our homeowners, you know, association kind of scenario. The site footprint is one and a half acres. The building footprint itself is a quarter acre. And all the construction is above ground. Every nuclear reactor is designed for seismic activities wherever it's located -- going to be located. So all of that is going to be accounted for in the design and the siting selection for any of the eVinci concepts.

All right. One thing I did not add on this slide, but I do want to mention, is that we, at Westinghouse, have been selected by NASA to participate in a one-year evaluation of a concept to go to the moon and provide fission surface power for astronauts on the moon. And that concept is a variant of our eVinci micro reactor. It's going to use a different fuel because you need something that's a little bit more robust, but -- so these kinds of reactors are beneficial terrestrially, but very much so can benefit us if we choose to go off the earth, as well. So, personally, for me, I'm very excited. NASA co-funded my graduate work. I've worked on NASA projects off and on throughout

my career, so to be able to be part of this, to me is an absolute joy.

All right. A little bit more on Lead Fast Reactor. This is our longest -- I would say the longest lead time. It's the most advanced concept that we are working on. It will provide a step change in economic competitiveness, especially in the U.S., but also worldwide where natural gas prices are quite high at the moment.

I was actually part of -- I led the team when we decided, one, that we were going to play in the advanced reactor space and then we down-selected to the Lead Fast Reactor concept when we compared what the cost -- the levelized cost of electricity would be for different concepts. So in terms of where we are with development, it's near completion of its conceptual design, and we are in pre-licensing engagement with regulators in the UK.

So I talked a little bit earlier about clean hydrogen and the need for that. And so one of the ancillary benefits of the clean steam that is generated from nuclear power plants is that you can use that steam for creation of hydrogen. Westinghouse has decided to partner with some key folks, including Bloom Energy, which produces the

electrolyzer. And so what we are now targeting is looking to partner not only with Bloom, but then with the utility, as well, to demonstrate that nuclear can and will continue to in the future generate clean hydrogen. I'm going to go into why hydrogen -- there we go -- is important. Many different industries use hydrogen. So it's being manufactured now. It just could be done, in my opinion, more cleanly. And this is especially important as many, many industries are setting decarbonization targets for themselves. Nuclear can play a role in achieving those decarbonization targets.

Okay. I'm just going to talk about medical isotopes, because a lot of the activity that we have going on at Westinghouse at the moment is not public information, but the one I can talk to you about publicly is Cobalt 60. We partner with Nordian to generate Cobalt 60. One of the main applications for Cobalt 60 is medical device sterilization. Many of the medical isotopes that you and I and our families benefit from are generated in Russia. And so even pre-February, this would be a big deal. But sitting here today before you, it's an enormous deal. And so we have

folks that have had an interest and a passion about using nuclear technology to generate medical radioisotopes for many years. A few engineers have filed patents within -- from Westinghouse on unique technology that can be used to generate neutrons, to then generate medical isotopes without needing an actual nuclear power plant. So that's -- that is, what I would say, leapfrogging what's happening today. But the fact that there are other options for generating medical isotopes is very, very exciting.

Right now, the way that it's done, or in the way that we are proposing, is that you insert targets into a reactor -- and there's a way to do this already. There are already vehicles that can go in and out of a reactor. And so we kind of piggyback onto that. You irradiate the target. You extract the target. And then there's a little bit more processing done. But there's a short half-life for most of these radioisotopes. Six days, seven days. So you need to be close to a power plant and you need to be close to a hospital or a medical center that can then administer the isotope. With this leapfrog evolutionary technology, again, if you have a neutron generator,

it can be at any kind of facility that will be able to radiate the target and then you can easily convert to an isotope that can be used for either diagnostics or treatment, and then you limit -- or I'm sorry -- you expand the possibilities. You can have these neutron generators at hospitals themselves, versus needing to be proximate to a nuclear power plant.

So those are the kinds of activities that Westinghouse is also looking at and look forward to continuing to participate in this space. It is not electricity production, but it is indeed important to our global community. I'm very proud that Westinghouse has decided to expand our innovation apertures so that we can save lives in this arena, as well.

I think that was all I had prepared. Happy to answer questions, comments, criticism.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Great. I think we're going to have a number of questions for you. And I'll just add from our Commission perspective, we are always mindful of anything docket-related and that type of thing. Your vendor -- I know Vogtle is a big topic issue. So if there's something that we ask you that pins down on anything proprietary or anything

like that, please feel free to pass along on that. We're just trying to get information to better understand the topic itself.

So, with that, Commission La Rosa, did you have some questions you wanted to follow up on or --

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Sure. Not necessarily a specific question, but maybe something you can elaborate a little more on. Can you kind of put this in a box in a sense of cost. Right. Like, you know, especially like the micro reactors, how does that relate to cost? Where have we been? Where are we today? Where are we going? And I guess a simple question, something we always have to decide on, you know, is it affordable?

MS. BARNWELL: Yeah. So I have my cost numbers written down for -- because we need to use the same numbers when we speak publicly. Right. And these are ranges. Right. These are ranges. The numbers that my team have given me for levelized cost of electricity is 150 to $200 per megawatt hour for eVinci. So that is -- you know, that's not what you and I want to pay as a electricity ratepayer. Right. But that is very attractive to communities that rely on very -- now,

these days, right, since February, diesel being trucked in to keep their lights on or to communities that need to be off the grid or need a resilient power source. So I'm thinking of like islanded communities, like Puerto Rico that are, unfortunately, susceptible to climate events. So that's the range that I have. Hope that answers your question.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: No, it does. And you mentioned that it was almost intended for decentralization initially, but I think, of course, as we've always seen technology change things where maybe intended for something else that now becomes more cost-effective to be used in other settings. And it sounds like, from hearing what you said in the presentation, that's starting to change. So certainly interesting.

MS. BARNWELL: And I'll add that our numbers, while they might seem high, are backed by economic analysis. I would say that there's some numbers out there that are floating around that seem much more attractive, but when you dig into them, you realize, you know, it might have been a guesstimate. So I'm -- that's why I refer back to my notes, because I know that those are the numbers

that are quite rigorous, and we can hang our hat on.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Absolutely. No, I appreciate that. And, you know, costs are always what someone puts out there, but it's all the other elements that also truly matter.

MS. BARNWELL: Right. There's a value. Let's talk -- we don't all have the cheapest smartphone. There's a reason for that. Right. There's a value that we put on having something that's reliable and always accessible.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: I'm just going to jump on to different topics. And we can, of course, always come back. Can we talk a little bit of about safety. And just, you know, historically, nuclear has been one of those areas that are nuclear, right. You know, you mention it, people start to kind of freak out a little bit. They don't want to be near it, they don't want to see it. A lot of the stuff that you presented today, especially, you know, the newer technologies are very different from what we're used to seeing, not the smokestack with steam, you know, popping up on top of it. I guess, what experience has your company had with the public, general public? And

maybe how do you kind of defeat some of the misconceptions?

MS. BARNWELL: Sure. So I talk about it all the time. If this were not such a formal setting, I would probably have worn my mothers for nuclear t-shirt to present to you. I've done that in the past. And the reason why that's important is that, right or wrong, people tend to trust mothers. Right. And the reason -- and part of my -- when I talk less formally, storytelling is the reason I am in this business is because I firmly believe that the product I sell will help my children and their children and generations to come. And I would not be in a business, none of us would be in a business that wasn't safe.

And so you'll see that my -- some of my slides mentioned safety and safe. I -- those words typically don't come out of my mouth, because to me it's baseline. Right. I'm not -- that's the price of admission. We're designing things that, of course, are safe. Ford's not designing cars that aren't safe. Boeing's not designing planes that aren't safe. We're in the business. That's a baseline. We have -- it's called -- it's nuclear safety culture, and there are pillars on pillars on

pillars of what that looks like. And in our industry, anybody from top down, bottom up has the right to call a timeout, if something doesn't look right, doesn't sound right, doesn't seem right, regardless of the impact of production schedule, regardless of the impact to cost. The safety culture in this industry makes me proud.

That said, there is -- I think we need to talk more about what nuclear's benefits are, because for decades, this industry has been told to stay off the front page, to stay off of CNN. You know, and that was maybe up until five years ago. And we are very stodgy as an industry. And so it's really hard to change our behavior to say, oh, we should start bragging about what we're doing. We should start saying that we're a clean energy source. And we're not tweaking something. The physics has always been there. We've not done anything to change our product. It has always been a non-emitting source of energy, but our -- I mean, we're our own worst enemy, if you will, that we don't go and talk more about why we do what we do.

The very few incidents that have happened globally, over the past several decades, if you will, have gotten all of the media attention.

Right. But from those events, be it based on bad technology, bad design, there have been improvements made in the sector. There have been huge improvements made in terms of regulations, as well, and oversight. And so good things have come out of bad instances in our industry. That said, I -- when I do speak, I try to get data on what percentage of electricity is coming from nuclear so that we can demonstrate like, okay, if -- you know, I remember when we lived in South Carolina, half our energy -- or electricity came from nuclear. And my son was six at the time, and he didn't understand what I did. And I said, can you imagine if everything on the first floor never worked, the fridge didn't work, the dishwasher didn't work, the TV didn't work. He didn't really care. And I said, can you imagine if your video games never worked, and he was like, oh, okay, I get what you do now. You make sure that the lights on the first floor come on. And so we need to talk -- and not like I'm talking to a six-year-old, but we need to talk to the public in a way that will impact them.

And so there's four ways that we have found that organizations, not Westinghouse, but organizations in the industry have found that

resonate with communities. One is that nuclear can provide really good-paying jobs to a community. Nuclear can provide substantial amounts of tax revenue to a community. Nuclear can provide clean energy to a community. And nuclear provides really innovative technology and brings that into your community, as well.

And so this is important for students coming out of high school, coming out of a two-year-degree trade school, coming out of four-year-degree, you know, colleges or even, you know, going for Masters or PhD's. If folks want to work in an innovative organization or industry, this is the place to be. One of the places. It's not the only place, but it's one of the places to be. And so one of those four reasons usually resonates with people.

There are people that realize, oh, well, if I have nuclear in my portfolio, right, my community has nuclear in its portfolio, maybe I won't experience so many blackouts. Maybe I won't be asked to turn my AC down in the afternoon when I need it the most. You know, that resonates with some folks as well. But we -- I admit the industry is doing a little bit better job of talking about why we do what we do, but we need to do better.

CHAIRMAN FAY: I just would like to follow up on that question. So I know there is, to your point, the history of nuclear, and those components are something that are discussed a lot, but it seems to me, and please feel free to correct me, it seems to me that we've transitioned a little bit from sort of this requirement of really active technology to protect the operations as to where there are some things built in. So even when there are failures in the systems, those don't create the risks that were created in the past. Is that -- is the technology consistent with that, or is there still this reality that you need other things to work consistently in order to ensure the safety of the operation?

MS. BARNWELL: So the technology has advanced to the point where we can actually almost have autonomous operation, but just like with autonomous cars, there's this comfort level that we have to get to to get to that point. The regulator in whatever country you're going to deploy this technology also has to sign off on that. So, you know, as we progress with eVinci, we're going to be working with the USNRC and other regulators on the autonomous operation. The technology, though, for

AP1000, so the advanced passive technology where you can leave it without operator intervention for 72 hours in the unlikely event of an issue, that was -- that's baked into the design, applying lessons learned from other -- you know, the few past incidents that had happened. The technology for these incidents was sound, but AP1000 has taken it to the next level, so you don't have to. And actually they prefer that an operator does not do anything.

And I if you're ever in Pittsburgh, I invite any of you to come to our headquarters to see the AP1000 control room. We have a simulator. And it's wonderful, but one of the stories that the trainers say is the hardest part, when they are training operators on the AP1000 that have been trained on other -- a more analog system is to tell them, you don't need to do anything. You don't need to touch the controls really be -- not anything, but you need to do much less than what you might expect, because the instrumentation, the technology has been designed such that it does not need much operator intervention. Applying lessons learned from our past history.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Yeah. Thank you. Next,

Commissioner Clark, and then I'll go to you.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My biggest takeaway is that Westinghouse is putting a nuclear plant on the moon. Make sure I understood that right.

MS. BARNWELL: If we get chosen, right. So there's three teams.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I do have a couple questions specifically related to the eVinci micro reactor. I think that technology is amazing and I think that is a -- probably one of the best, most practical, viable options that we have for even doing some small-scale integration into the existing system. And you mentioned that the cost of the system, you were talking about the output costs, the per-megawatt-hour price of $150 is not really -- compared to typical nuclear energy costs, I realize that's very high, but what are we looking at from an installed cost on something like a five-megawatt reactor? Do you have a per kW or per mW estimate?

MS. BARNWELL: I don't think I have that with me. I can --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I don't think I can afford one for my house today --

MS. BARNWELL: Not today. Maybe not today. I don't have that, but I can certainly get you that information.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And just to follow up on that. One of the things I've always advocated was integration of our nuclear program into our military bases, but has there been any concept of using these type micro reactors in -- on military installations to be able to supplement the grid from those locations?

MS. BARNWELL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The security aspect seems to be an ideal situation.

MS. BARNWELL: Yes, there is interest from DOD.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So my second question follows up on that. You know, this is a small nuclear reactor. What are the safety protocols in relation to a company? Let's say a company wanted to buy one of these to do all of their own generation on site with, are there safety protocols related specifically to the generation? Does Westinghouse take those on or does the company bear those burdens?

MS. BARNWELL: The operator would bear the

burden. The concept though, the eVinci, the reactor design concept meets all of the safety requirements. It has all of the design margins in it that in the U.S. the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is going to require. So one example, one variant of the eVinci, which is what we're working on, focused on right now, uses something called TRISO fuel. And so it's like fuel that looks like a little pellet -- or not pellet, a BB. And you encapsulate many of these BB's. The reason why we are using TRISO fuel is that there are many in that -- with one little fuel BB, there are many layers of protection. And so especially for defense application, in the unlikely event something happens and some -- and the reactor is compromised, the fuel still has several layers of -- I mean several layers of defense, and you cannot extract the uranium from all of, you know, all of these BB's. Really, I would think -- I don't even want to say easily, but it would be ridiculously painstaking.

That said, because of all of these extra layers of defense, your energy density is not as great as it could be, and so that's why we're actually looking for a different fuel when we

hopefully go to the moon. But, you know, it's -- again, being mindful enough to understand what the customer wants, having the technology and the breadth of expertise on our bench to deliver on that as well.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I took away, uranium is not robust enough fuel, right?

MS. BARNWELL: No, no. Uranium is robust, but you want it to be properly protected. Right. Especially in defense applications.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So do you have a commercial micro reactor in operation in a private setting?

MS. BARNWELL: We do not, nor does anybody else. So we're hoping to be the first, but -- yeah.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But you do have them in a utility grade, or in some deployment somewhere?

MS. BARNWELL: No, no. Not yet.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: They're none of them deployed --

MS. BARNWELL: None of them have been deployed yet. I think the soonest that any developer has declared is 2025. I'm not sure how realistic that is, given that we're coming up on '23. Our target

is in the '26-'27 time frame.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: My final question, Mr. Chairman, is more of a generalized question that related to us as a regulatory body. Are there any things that you see as a private industry that the regulatory bodies, that are overseeing nuclear development, can do to assist and to further the advancement of nuclear usage in energy production? Especially from a state perspective. I realize most of the things you guys deal with are more federal from that perspective, but what are the things we can do on a state level to encourage further development?

MS. BARNWELL: I think when it comes to probably more collaboration on siting opportunities, you know, inviting developers -- so for the -- let's talk about the state of Florida, right, inviting developers to assess what greenfield sites might be available, or if there are, for example, fossil plants here that are slated to be retiring. That's another area that a lot of Westinghouse included, but a lot of nuclear industry is looking at to be able to take a -- a retiring coal plant, for example, and then supplement -- you know, come in and retrofit with a

nuclear power plant, which is not as easy as I'm making it sound. I give you that. But what we're trying to do is maintain the jobs in the community, maintain the standard of living that those communities have been used to by those jobs that were created previously, and providing them some continuity that way.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I had -- well, I guess one final question. In light of what we saw in Georgia with Vogtle, what assurances could a regulatory body expect from industry regarding the ability to -- if we were looking at, for example, a new development and being able to ensure that there was cost containment, I realize that one got out of control very fast and there were a lot of reasons, but I think that's the big fear most regulatory bodies have right now. What are some things that we could be assured of that are different going forward than they have been in previous applications?

MS. BARNWELL: All right. I have notes on that. So I'm really happy for your last question, because now my notes come in handy. And I'll say -- I'll caveat this, that it's not an assurance, and this is more my personal

perspective, not necessarily that of Westinghouse's.

But with the Vogtle 3 and 4 construction in the U.S., we -- one of the issues was that we did not have enough skilled craft labor. I think now with the construction of 3 and 4 almost wrapped up -- I was actually just there last month. And I said, well, what happens to these folks? What are they going to do? Are they rooted here in Waynesboro, Georgia, or are they more of a mobile community? And the answer is 75 percent of that labor is expecting to go on to the next big thing. So, you know, it's good news that we have now got this skilled craft labor pool, but we need to continue to supplement, continue to train workforce where the next big build is going to be so that we don't have what we saw at the beginning of Vogtle 3 and 4. So that's one.

The other was the obvious -- the inexperience with new builds in the U.S. for 40 years. Right. So gotten over that hump, as well. Supply chain challenges for sure, especially on the large structural modules. I think we've overcome that hump, as well. Now we know -- we understand better what we need in terms of these larger builds in

this time -- in this period in time.

There was a lot of constructor turnover and division of responsibilities. My notes -- I hope this is right, but I think for Vogtle 3 and 4, they're on their fourth constructor. So when you change hands, there's I think just a bit of redundancy in cost and things like that. So ideally you wouldn't have that as we move forward on the next big projects.

And then the other big one, which won't be the case, as we move forward, is that the design was not completed when construction began. So there were iterations, appropriately so in my opinion, again, with the regulatory body, but now that, you know, things are complete we would -- I don't expect to incur that again.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: One of the outside observations was that the time lag was a significant cost, significant factor in the cost as well. Not having the design complete and having to go through the review process during the construction process, do you see that as one of the fatal flaws in the overrunning cost?

MS. BARNWELL: In my opinion, yeah.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MS. BARNWELL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PASSIDOMO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Commissioner Passidomo, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER PASSIDOMO: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I will say, going last, Commissioner Clark stole most of my questions, but I do -- I think they're really important, I think for us, as a regulatory body, the main thing I really wanted to focus on was as, you know, as state regulators and federal regulators how we can, you know, assist in sort of the promotion of nuclear energy development.

And sort of similar to that, when I was in law school, my professor came -- he spent most of his career at the NRC, and the biggest takeaway I took from the class was, do not get into nuclear energy. So I want to know -- you know, you mentioned some of the challenges would be labor and, you know, getting an adequate workforce. How do we change public sentiment to kind of encourage people to go into this field? Because it's obviously highly technical, there's a lot of skill sets that need to be trained for it. So what can -- you know, what do you see as a future for -- make sure that we have the workforce to support this promotion of

nuclear energy?

MS. BARNWELL: Understood. Understood the question. I do want to go back to the earlier part of what you just mentioned, because I think another thing that regulators can do is continue to have this conversation. Part of it at the federal level, what I had observed up until about five -- again, five or so years ago was kind of a throw things over the wall to the NRC, hope for the best, and then you get, you know, hundreds of REI's, et cetera. Even at the state level, I would encourage a dialogue, even if it's informal, off the record, drop-in meetings, et cetera, so that a developer or an end user understands what the expectations are and aren't surprised two years later when they could have had these, you know, clarifying conversations all along the way. I think it also helps to build that relationship, as well, with developer and regulator.

So that's one piece. The other is there is so much interest in folks entering the nuclear industry from the -- I would say the student population. So from high school onwards, people come into this industry because they actually want to help save the world. And I know it sounds

cheeky, but that is what they want to do. I have had, what I would call -- I mean, they're grown men. Right. They're men, in tears, come to me saying, I came into this industry because I want to make a difference, and I know that this technology will help us reverse what we're seeing right now.

So I think the passion is there for students that want to enter. The issue that I'm trying to address is making students aware that this is a field that they can enter. If you don't know it exists, you're not going to pursue it after high school, in a trade or, you know, associate's degree or a bachelor's degree. So, tomorrow I'm speaking at an event at University of Pittsburgh on sustainability. We're one of many. I think Shell and a couple of -- PITT OHIO Trucking is coming, as well -- but it's talking about, you don't have to be a nuclear engineer. You can be in finance. I've worked with art majors. I've worked with English majors that are all part of my industry, which, frankly, make us better, because if -- and I'm not a nuclear engineer either. If we all were, then, you know -- I don't know what we'd look like, but it really does take a diverse group of folks to come into our industry. Some of our strongest

advocates started out as anti-nukes. And then they -- something happened. Right. They had an aha moment, or a life-changing kind of event that made them appreciate what we offer to the world.

So it really comes down to sharing with students the opportunities that are out there. If they want to be an engineer, we welcome them, but they do not have to be to come into our industry. And then we do actually -- the Department of Energy worked with the American Nuclear Society to develop curricula for K-12. It's called navigating nuclear, and it's free. And as far as -- I think the last time I checked, I think it's in half of the schools in the U.S. And so it's a little -- that was a big effort, but it's little things like that, exposing students to what is a possibility for them, that is also going to help us get more students into the workforce.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Any follow-up?

COMMISSIONER PASSIDOMO: I guess the only the follow-up I have is also that same sort of -- on the same realm of, you know, changing, sort of educating just general public because that was, you know, I think the reason that we've seen -- done as much investment into nuclear as just the general

kind of -- you know, you only need two terrible incidents. And so people change -- so changing public sentiment. Is there resources that -- you know, even the -- we can sort of promote is, here are good educational opportunities for other just general consumers to get more engaged and to understand the technology better, because I think once consumers understand really what it is and not how much it's progressed since past mishaps, it can change sentiment a little bit.

MS. BARNWELL: So, again, the American Nuclear Society, so it's ANS.org, has a lot of good content, exactly trying to address what you're asking about. And it's pretty polished, as well. And so that's probably where I would direct you versus, you know, maybe my company's website or another company's website. In that sense, it's a bit agnostic, as well, so one doesn't feel that it's, you know, big Westinghouse-leaning or, you know, another company being an advertisement, if you will.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Great. Well, I think that's all we, unless Commissioner La Rosa or --

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Chairman I have --

CHAIRMAN FAY: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Yeah, Chairman. I threw out there as kind of a takeaway, and I really appreciate you talking about kind of the, you know, the area where -- of education where students are coming from, and I think this can probably be said about the energy industry in general is that it's not just being an engineer or being an attorney or being an accountant. There's so many other areas that are essential to make the process work, to make the system work, to get things deployed, to get things designed. So refreshing to hear that, and I hope that message continues.

Obviously, as the Chief Technology Officer, a lot of your focus, obviously, is within technology. I'm assuming, and correct me if I'm wrong, that you're starting to see a shift. When you think of technology, you think of programming, you think of computers, but now as you start to apply those technologies to, you know, different things and, of course, you know, elements in which Westinghouse is building, you are starting to see those students change and attributes in which they bring to the table?

MS. BARNWELL: There are actually more well-rounded, I would say. We have engineers that

are coming into the workforce that have either taken courses or double-majored even in areas like, you know, government studies or public policy, when typically it would have been one or the other. And so I think the students coming out of school today -- I don't think I could have gotten into college if I had to do it now, but like they're just brilliant in that they've got this vision of what they want to do and they have the foresight to pick curricula and courses that are going to help them achieve their goals. And so when we talk to them, it's like, well, I took those two courses because I want to go do this in five years, or I'm going to go and work on Capitol Hill, and then go into industry.

I think we're seeing -- we're seeing more of that but then also like for events like tomorrow, I would go and talk to the student body and say, you don't have to pick one thing. And even if you do pick one thing, you can change your mind down the road. Right. You can go into a different career. You can go into a different title 5, 10, 20 years down the road, allowing people to, you know, make different decisions as they progress through their career so that, you know -- at least me growing up,

it was sort of like, well, you're going to do this job for the rest of your life, collect your pension and go home. That's not the case anymore. Two to five years in a company even is pretty normal for some of these folks.

COMMISSIONER LA ROSA: Thank you. And refreshing to hear. And if I don't get to say it, thank you, again. Thank you for coming out. And certainly a lot that I took away, not just the football field analogy, but a lot of others.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Thank you, Commissioner La Rosa. And we, as we do often within interoffice, sometimes we have follow-up for presenters. And so we may have specific questions that each office will follow up with you, if we have that. But just reiterate, Commissioner La Rosa -- I mean, first of all, I appreciate Commissioner La Rosa bringing this concept forward. I think, as mentioned by a few of us, nuclear became something that just wasn't talked about for a while because of its history. And we as regulators have an obligation to consider what's best for Florida. And so having the education for something like this, I think, is really critical. And even just the concept of micro nuclear, or the development of some different

technology, I think is really important. So I do appreciate you taking the time to come all the way down here and -- and I will, I embarrassingly, or rarely make a plug for University of Florida, because I'm a Florida State alumni, but I do recall their nuclear engineering program being a very strong program --

MS. BARNWELL: It is.

CHAIRMAN FAY: -- both within the state and nationally. And so hopefully some of the talent that we're seeing come through that are committed to producing safe and clean energy are coming from one of our universities that I think might be ranked higher than FSU. I don't know. I don't pay attention to those things.

MS. BARNWELL: I don't know about the ranking, but you're absolutely right. Some great nuclear engineers are coming out of there.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Yeah. So thank you, again, for your time being here. And we move on to our other sort of internal business with the meetings now. You're welcome to stay for that, but I wouldn't recommend it. It might not be something you're interested in.

MS. BARNWELL: Well, thank you for having me.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Thank you again.

All right. Commissioners, we will move on to our next item, which is our draft 2022 regulatory plan. We'll make sure our folks get a second to set up here, and then I believe that's attachment two in our materials.

And then, Mr. Sunshine, whenever you're ready to address the Commission, you're welcome to do so. Just make sure you're -- I think you're on there.

MR. SUNSHINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Commissioners. Staff is seeking approval for the Commission's 2022 regulatory plan, reporting on rulemaking in the upcoming year. Section 120.74, Florida Statutes requires the Commission to prepare a regulatory plan and submit that plan to the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee by October 1st of each year. The certification by the Chairman and the general counsel that they have reviewed the plan and that the Commission regularly reviews its rules for correctness is required. The plan must be posted on the Commission's website and the certification submitted to the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee by October 1st of 2022. We plan to work with the Chairman's office to submit a certification letter to the Joint Administrative

Procedures Committee and ask for administrative authority to correct any scriveners errors as necessary before posting the plan. Staff is available to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Okay. Great. Any questions from Commissioners?

Just real quick. When we send it to JAPC, is there a time line for them to give us any sort of response?

MR. SUNSHINE: Not by statute, but I will follow up with them to ensure that they have received it and that that basically fulfills our requirement.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Okay. Great. Then with that, Mr. Sunshine, do we -- we will just accept that report. Is that sufficient for our procedures?

MR. SUNSHINE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Okay. Great. With that, we will accept the report, seeing no objection to that. And, with that, we're completed with that item. Thank you.

MR. SUNSHINE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Commissioners, next we will move on to item number three, which is attached in your materials in attachment three, the draft

report on the status of staff-assisted rate cases. We'll give everybody a second to set up. Mr. Richards, you're recognized.

MR. RICHARDS: Good morning, Chairman and Commissioners. I'm Christopher Richards with the Division of Accounting and Finance. By statute, every five years the Commission is required to compile information on the status of staff-assisted rate cases and to adjust the SARC eligibility threshold if appropriate. Item number three is the draft report due to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate by January 1st, 2023, to comply with this requirement. The 2022 report addresses the number of utilities currently eligible to use the SARC process, the number of SARC filings -- filing processed during the last five years, the recommended revised threshold for SARC eligibility, and any incremental impact the new eligibility threshold may have on Commission resources.

In this report, staff is recommending that the eligibility threshold be increased from 300,000 to 335,000. This recommended increase is based on the application of the index increases the Commission has approved annually over the past five years.

Based on 2021 reported revenues, staff estimates that one additional utility will become eligible for the SARC process as a result of increasing the eligibility threshold from 300,000 to 335,000. Staff seeks Commission approval of this report.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Great. Thank you, Mr. Richards. Any questions or comments, Commissioners?

With that, we will accept the report, seeing no objections.

With that, we're concluded. Thank you, Mr. Richards. I appreciate that.

Next, we will move into our general counsel's report. Mr. Hetrick.

MR. HETRICK: Just real briefly, Mr. Chair and Commissioners. I'd just like to take this opportunity, we're in the process of filling some positions. We've lost some, as you know, probably due to retirement, we've lost some due to a couple of folks finding some opportunities where they can do a hundred percent telework. We're not set up to do that here, and nor is it my desire that we ever move in that direction, a hundred percent, but some folks have moved on due to those reasons. And we've had a few other folks move on due to just the

normal advancement in their careers outside of the public service. It's a confluence of events. I think sometimes we feel like a tsunami has hit us because it's happened all at once, but I do want to take this opportunity to -- August 1st we had Austin Watteau (sic) start with us. And, Austin, you can stand up. Austin comes to us from Penn State University. And I will say about Austin, he applied to us from out of state. So this is his first foray into Florida and certainly Tallahassee, and he has moved here all the way from Pennsylvania never having been in this part of the country before, and we're very excited to have Austin join us. He's just a real gem. And we have a continued commitment to hire only high-quality lawyers incoming or otherwise, and he fits that mold.

The other one I'd like to introduce is Daniel Das, who just -- Dos. I apologize. Daniel Dos who just started with us. And Daniel Dos comes to us from Boston University. I think his family is in Gainesville, is that right? And he did undergraduate work in Gainesville. Unfortunately, I did not realize the extent of his allegiance to the University of Florida when we hired him, but nonetheless, he does wear his colors on Fridays,

and that's inspired us to wear our colors and numbers even more so. So healthy competition in the office. But welcome to those two.

Just a side note. These are two new faces. You're going to see a number of other new faces. We have another individual who has come on. As you know, Adria Harper has been promoted to LeeAnne's position as supervisor. LeeAnne, unfortunately, has left us but we're extraordinarily fortunate to have Adria take over that spot. And I'm so excited that what she brings to the table in that regard. Unfortunately, for Samantha that's left her down an important person with the retirement of Catherine Cowdery and the desire of Margo to be a full-time mother with three small children at home in Gainesville. Samantha finds herself down three lawyers, but the good news is we have a strong 30-year plus appellate lawyer coming on board by the end of this month, and I'll be very excited to introduce her. And we've got another person that we're looking at, strong prospect for Adria's section, to show up. Some real need in that section. We will continue to work forward to filling positions.

And I can't leave this without saying I need

to give a real shout-out and a huge thank you to Apryl, who has been hugely supportive in our plight by providing flexibility and resources we need to maintain our commitment in hiring a strong slate of very high-quality lawyers, and that takes some maneuvering budget-wise, but it also takes a commitment, budget-wise. And, of course, I have a lot of rate built up based on some that we've lost, but nonetheless, I can't say enough about how supportive she is. And whenever I walk in, she's always, what do you need. And that's hats off to Apryl and Braulio and their staff there. So I just -- you know, she doesn't get much credit -- I mean much public credit, and she deserves a real shout-out here for what she does for this agency and particularly for the General Counsel's Office. So I thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Great. Thank you, Mr. Hetrick, and appreciate that update. I know you and your team are working really hard to make sure we fill those voids as they come up, but I think the -- both Austin and Daniel just prove that we're able to attract some top-tier talent and looking forward to having you guys as part of this agency.

With that, that will conclude the general

counsel's report. We will move to the executive director's report. Apryl, you didn't know you're going to get called out, being here so much, but appreciate, you being here. Any updates on the executive director's side?

MS. LYNN: Yes. I am going to bring you the update on the LBR. We are scheduled to submit the LBR, which is our legislative budget request, on September 15th. And that's for the fiscal year '23-'24. It basically is a continuation budget, but we do have two issues. We closed the district offices that produced an opportunity for us to streamline and eliminate two positions and also some expense associated with that. So it's administrative positions for those district offices and $100,000 in expense related to the lease. So we'll submit those in our LBR this year.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Okay. Great. Any questions on the LBR?

Once again, appreciate your work on that. I know with the expansion and making sure we're competitive as to hiring, some of these other expenses that we're able to bring down are important to the legislature to see that. So thank you for doing that. Anything else with your report

today?

MS. LYNN: No, that's it.

CHAIRMAN FAY: By the way, I love your cup.

MS. LYNN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FAY: Anything else? With that, that will conclude the executive director's report.

Commissioners, anything else that you'd like to add before we conclude IA?

With that, seeing this meeting concluded. Thank you so much.

(Proceedings concluded.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LEON)

I, DANA W. REEVES, Professional Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.

IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 28th day of September, 2022.

DANA W. REEVES
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