

**AFFIDAVIT**

**OF**

**HARRY C. LUFF, JR.**

**RE:**

**FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
NUCLEAR UNITS**

**NRC DOCKET NO. P-636-A**

**and**

**NRC DOCKET NO. 50-389-A**

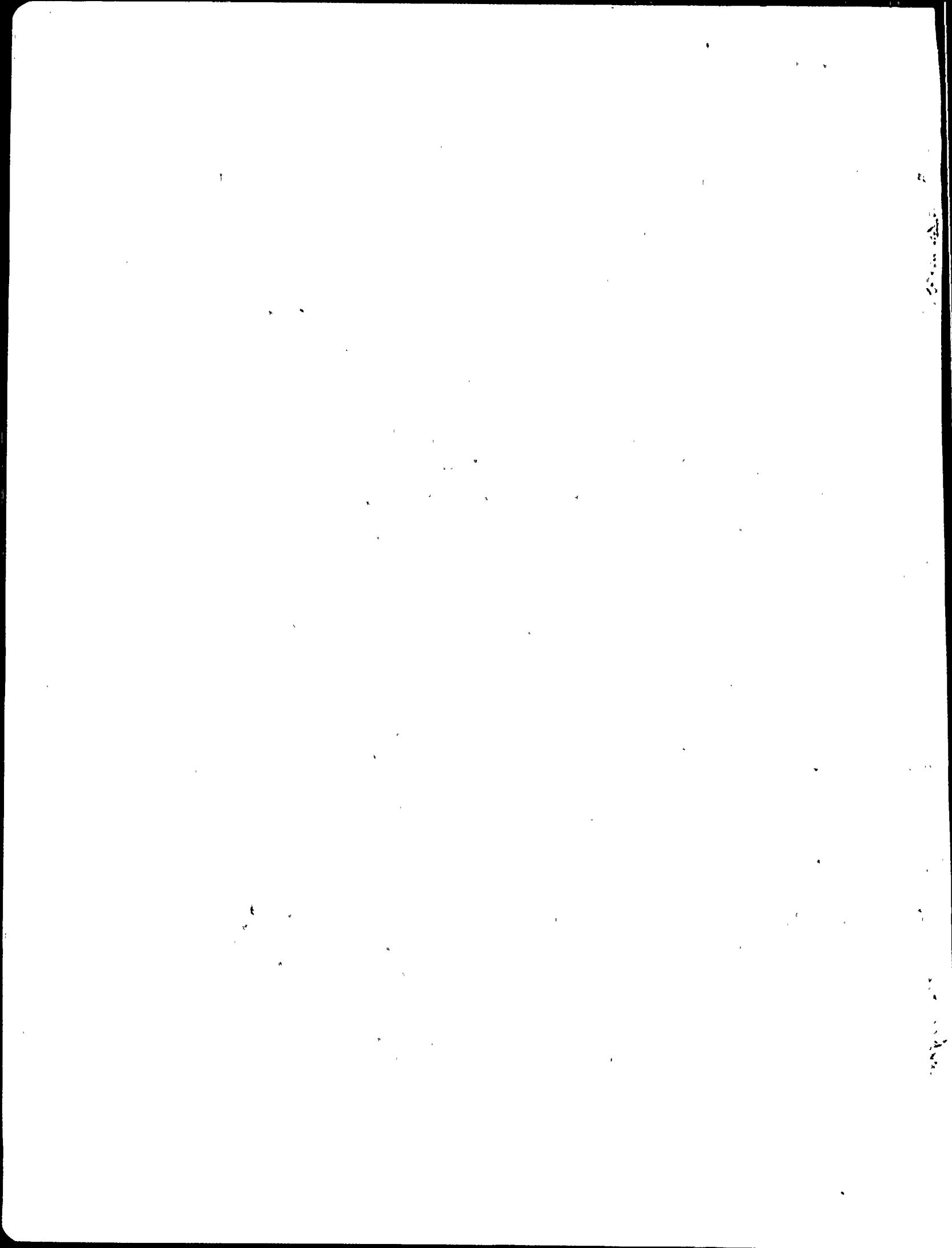
**BEFORE THE**

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

**of the**

**UNITED STATES**

**April 14, 1976**



STATE OF FLORIDA:

COUNTY OF ORANGE:

AFFIDAVIT

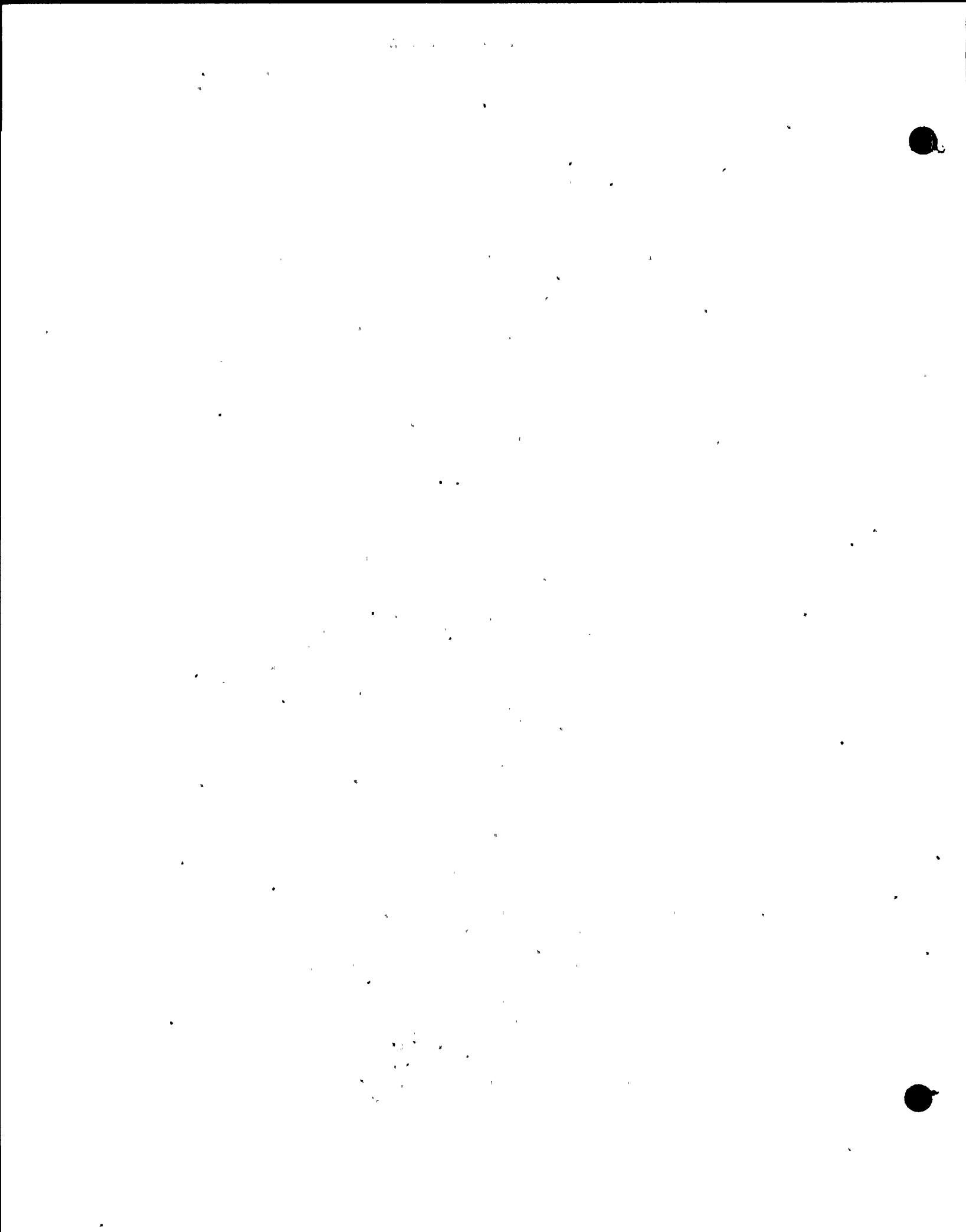
BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, personally appeared HARRY C. LUUFF, JR., to me known and known to me to be the person named herein, who being first duly sworn deposes and says as follows:

My name is Harry C. Luff, Jr., and my residence is 950 Terrace Boulevard, Orlando, Florida. I am Assistant General Manager of Orlando Utilities Commission, a position which I have held since 1967. I have been employed by the Commission since 1946 and have served in Operations, as Plant Mechanical Engineer, Assistant Superintendent of Power, Superintendent of Power, Manager of Electric Operations, and Assistant General Manager. I hold a Bachelor of Science degree from Brown University, majoring in mechanical engineering, and am a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Responsibilities: My responsibilities with the Commission include serving in the absence of the General Manager, long-range facility and financial planning, attending power industry meetings as official representative of the Orlando Utilities Commission, and participating on a number of industry committees, primarily in the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group (FCG). I have been involved in meetings and other policy level discussions from the inception of FCG. I served as President of Florida Municipal Utilities Association in 1972.

I am personally acquainted with those persons who manage operations of electric utilities of the State of Florida, including the Florida Power and Light Company, having been involved with them in many committee assignments of the FCG. In the FCG I have served on the Steering Committee, which presently is designated as the Technical Advisory Group, which included personnel of Florida Power and Light, and whose purpose was generally to direct the functions of the Operating and Planning Committees of FCG. I was involved in the early development and formation of the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group and served as meeting Chairman of the Formation Committee on several occasions in 1972.

The Orlando Utilities Commission desires the opportunity to have access to nuclear generation because various engineering studies performed by the Commission's consulting engineers, Black and Veatch, have shown nuclear capacity to be the lowest cost alternative generation source available. These



studies have also shown that the Commission is unable to finance an investment in nuclear capacity on an independent basis because of the Commission's size and financial capability. Based upon my total knowledge and the information available to me with the Orlando Utilities Commission, it is my belief that unless the Orlando Utilities Commission has the opportunity to obtain nuclear power resources, its competitive situation will be seriously impaired. Apart from any other factors, a joint venture would be necessary for Orlando to participate in nuclear capacity.

The nuclear capacity available to the Commission in the near future is the 13-megawatt share that it was able to purchase from Florida Power Corporation's Crystal River Unit #3. This provides an example of cooperative effort at joint development in Florida. However, this 13 megawatts amounts to only 1.8 percent of the Commission's presently installed generating capacity. It is significant that this 13 megawatts will reduce costs to Orlando system rate payers by approximately \$900,000 annually.

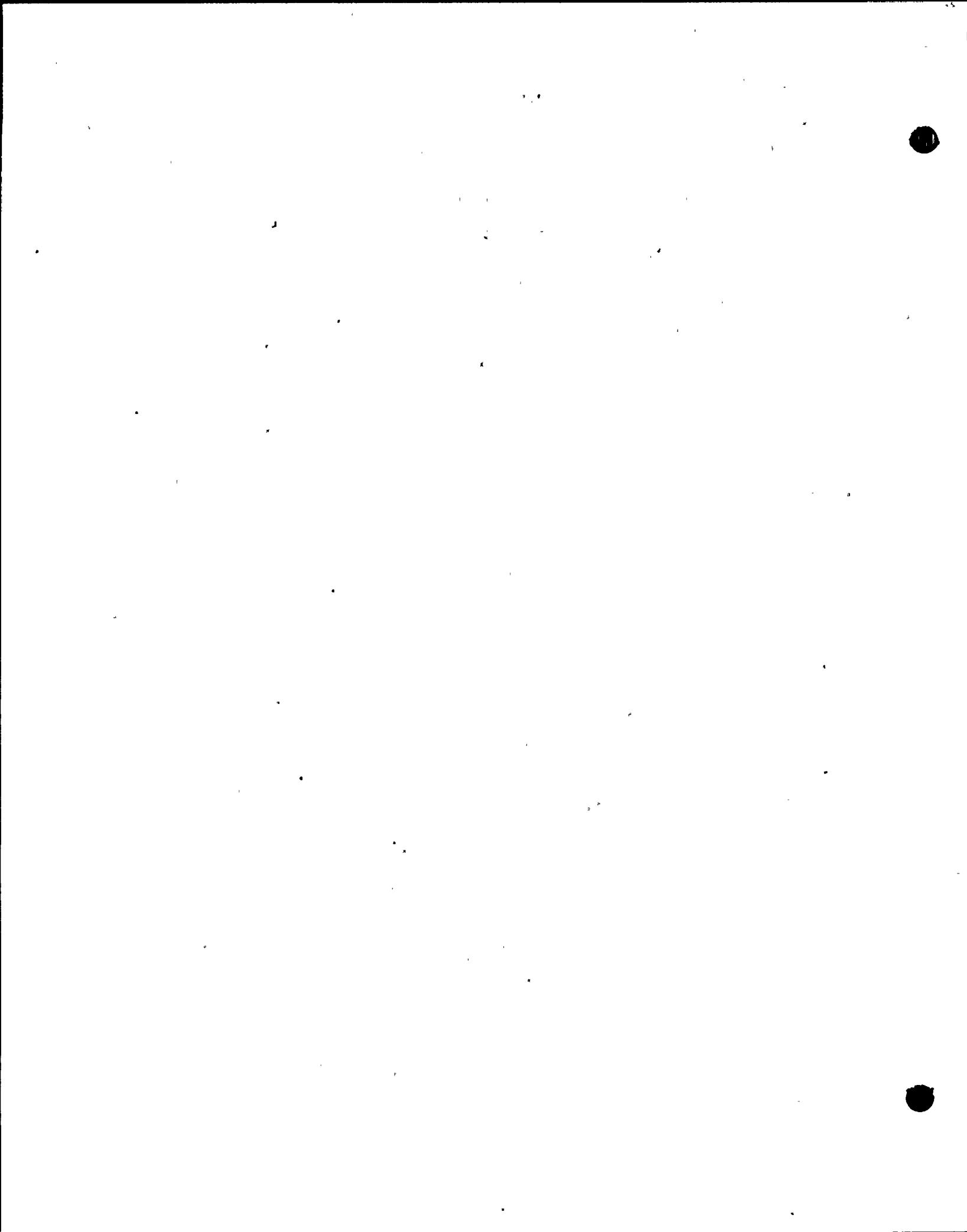
I know of no other presently planned nuclear generation in Florida other than that apart from Crystal River #3 and plants being planned by Florida Power and Light Company. Should the Orlando Utilities Commission be excluded from nuclear capacity apart from its 13-megawatt Crystal River share, in my opinion it would seriously impair the available opportunities to the Commission.

Moreover, the Orlando Utilities Commission has been faced with a virtual cessation of natural gas deliveries, which in 1972 was the source of approximately 65 percent of our annual fuel requirement. Coal is not available to us in the short near-term future. Since Orlando is located inland and since peninsular Florida and the adjacent Southeast does not have significant coal resources, this generating source has limited access at reasonable costs. Further, it presents problems of conversion of existing plant and environmental constraints.

The Orlando Utilities Commission does not have access to hydroelectric generation.

Fuel oil is presently available, but in recent years its costs have risen more than threefold.

In this situation, there is a present impairment of Orlando Utilities' ability to compete with Florida Power and Light, which has both nuclear and gas available for much of its generation. As an official with the Orlando Utilities Commission and as one familiar with municipal generation throughout Florida, I am concerned that such competitive conditions can erode support



for municipal electric systems, thereby reducing competition for wholesale electric power services in Florida. In my opinion, not only would this be unfortunate from the standpoint of ultimate consumers of electricity, but as an immediate practical matter, assuming the stability of the Orlando system, if other systems go out of business or if their financial health is impaired, it limits the sources and outlets available to Orlando for bulk power sales, purchases and exchanges.

Early engineering studies by Black and Veatch in the late '60s indicated the advantage of coordination with other utilities enabling installation of larger generating units and sales of excess generating capacity during the early years of operation of these larger units. Engineering recommendations advised the Commission to contact other utility companies, including Florida Power and Light, to determine the feasibility of coordinated activities. Contacts with Florida Power and Light representatives in 1969 revealed no interest in this type of coordination on the part of Florida Power and Light Company. Spokesmen for Florida Power and Light stated that they had no interest in this type of coordination because of the very small amount of capacity that would normally be made available from the size unit the Commission would install, considering the very high growth rate of Florida Power and Light. The amount of excess capacity that Orlando Utilities Commission could offer would only cover several months' growth in the Florida Power and Light system, and would be impractical over an extended period. Florida Power and Light suggested that this type of coordination would be more practical for Orlando Utilities with other smaller systems.

In September 1972, Mr. Ernest L. Bivans, presently Vice President of Florida Power and Light, contacted Mr. Irving Reedy of Orlando Utilities and Mr. J. K. Wiley of Jacksonville Electric Authority at a meeting of the Florida Operating Committee and indicated interest in joint discussions for development of coordinating generating capacity. Mr. Irving Reedy, Director of Power Transmission for Orlando Utilities, advised me of these contacts and, as a result, a meeting between Mr. Marshall McDonald, President and Chief Executive Officer of Florida Power and Light Company, Mr. Curt Stanton, General Manager of Orlando Utilities Commission, and myself was arranged in October 1972. At this meeting representatives of Orlando Utilities Commission indicated interest in holding joint discussions for joint development of large nuclear and fossil generation projects. Mr. Marshall McDonald responded favorably by suggesting that the engineering staff representatives of Orlando Utilities Commission and Florida Power and Light hold meetings to discuss possible alternative generation projects. Mr. Curt Stanton suggested that Jacksonville Electric Authority had also indicated interest in participating

in such meetings. At this suggestion, Mr. Marshall McDonald called Mr. Louis Winnard, then Managing Director of the Jacksonville Electric Authority, to inform him of the meeting in progress and to inquire as to Jacksonville Electric Authority's possible interest in participating in talks at the staff level. Mr. Winnard responded favorably, indicating that Jacksonville Electric Authority would have a representative attend the scheduled talks. This meeting led to later meetings, the first of which was held in December 1972, in which the staff participants from Orlando Utilities Commission, Florida Power and Light and Jacksonville Electric Authority agreed to investigate other joint generation projects in the United States in an effort to determine what would be the best form of agreement to be used for a joint generation project. The efforts of this joint study group were announced by Mr. E. L. Bivans at a meeting of the Florida Operating Committee in December 1972. The Coordinating Generation Study Committee, as this group was later named, met again in February 1973 to discuss assignments of the individual Committee members. Florida Power and Light indicated that their initial reaction from comments made by Reid and Priest, Florida Power and Light attorneys, was that the best arrangement for a joint venture would most likely be under the tenancy in common arrangement with an undivided interest. Mr. M. F. Hebb, of the Florida Power Corporation, participated for the first time in the February 1973 meeting as a result of the announcements made at the Florida Operating Committee meeting inviting all interested parties to participate in these discussions.

During the course of discussions held at these meetings, Mr. E. L. Bivans indicated that capacity from the St. Lucie II nuclear project was needed by Florida Power and Light for their system and was not available for sale to other utilities. However, he assured the other participants at the meetings of Florida Power and Light's willingness to share future generating capacity, both nuclear and non-nuclear.

These meetings culminated in an exchange of correspondence initiated by Florida Power and Light on May 1, 1973 as to the interest of Orlando Utilities Commission, Florida Power Corporation and Jacksonville Electric Authority in purchasing capacity from generating units in three alternate expansion plans in the 1979-1982 period. Orlando Utilities Commission, Jacksonville Electric Authority and Florida Power Corporation all responded to the May 1, 1973 inquiry from Florida Power and Light, indicating the amount of desired capacity.

No formal response was ever received from Florida Power and Light to the letters indicating interest in the alternate plans that had been proposed by Florida Power and Light in May 1973. Verbal inquiries in late 1973 as to the Florida Power and

Light position on the Orlando Utilities Commission response were unsuccessful in obtaining any commitment. The stated reasoning for Florida Power and Light's lack of response was the constitutional prohibition against joint ownership by municipal and investor owned systems in Florida.

In late 1970, Jacksonville Electric Authority contacted Orlando Utilities Commission indicating an interest in purchasing excess capacity from the Orlando Utilities Commission's system. Mr. J. K. Wiley, of Jacksonville Electric Authority, made several contacts with Mr. Harry Page, Florida Power and Light Company, to determine if an agreement could be made for Florida Power and Light to wheel energy from the Orlando Utilities Commission's system to Jacksonville Electric Authority. Orlando Utilities Commission had excess capacity and Jacksonville Electric Authority was capacity deficient. The question of a bilateral agreement between Jacksonville Electric Authority and Orlando Utilities Commission for the contract changes for the capacity and energy was discussed with Mr. Page, who stated that this was unacceptable to Florida Power and Light, but that perhaps a multilateral agreement might be arranged. Mr. Wiley and Mr. Page discussed this possibility in detail and I was informed by Mr. Wiley that there appeared to be a real possibility for a successful culmination of such a multilateral agreement, which would involve a purchase of capacity from Orlando Utilities Commission by Florida Power and Light and a resale of such capacity to Jacksonville Electric Authority. I was told by Mr. Wiley at a later date that Florida Power and Light had declined to enter into any direct arrangement between Orlando Utilities Commission and Jacksonville Electric Authority. Mr. Wiley said that because of this position taken by Florida Power and Light, the purchase from Orlando Utilities Commission by Jacksonville Electric Authority would not be possible, and the matter was not pursued further.

More recently, Florida Power and Light has taken the position through its representatives at FCG that Orlando Utilities Commission and other smaller municipal and cooperative systems should not have a legal ownership in the proposed 500 KV transmission system that would strengthen interconnections among Florida utilities and with the Southern Company, although they apparently are not adverse to other systems participating in the cost of construction on a limited basis.

Again, through its representatives to FCG and elsewhere, Florida Power and Light representatives have stated that they are unwilling to participate in a statewide power pool and have not been willing to enter into coordinated development, as has been discussed above. Ernest Bivans had stated early in the discussions for formation of a power pool in Florida that

Florida Power and Light did not favor a fully coordinated power pool, but a more limited concept which reflected in essence what the utilities in Florida were presently doing under existing agreements. He further stated that the concept of joint development on large generation projects and the exchange of economy energy would provide the equivalent benefits to that of a fully coordinated pool, but with the flexibility of present contract arrangements. This position, which had been indicated in May of 1975, was completely altered in October 1975 by Mr. Bivans in a meeting of the FCG Technical Advisory Group Pooling Task Force in which Mr. Bivans indicated a complete unwillingness on the part of Florida Power and Light to participate in any pooling arrangement in Florida.

The above activities are in the context that the State Public Service Commission has requested the FCG to make studies to determine the benefits of a statewide power pool. This is illustrated by the attached directives from the Florida Public Service Commission that have been given to FCG.

Florida Power and Light, through its legislative representatives, opposed a proposed local law submitted by the Orlando Utilities Commission that would have allowed the rights of eminent domain outside Orange County. Such law would have allowed Orlando to build off system generation, thereby avoiding environmental and other problems associated with building new generation in Orange County.

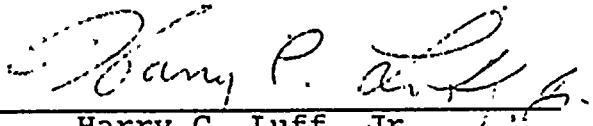
Florida Power and Light opposed implementing legislation of the constitutional amendment passed in 1974, which legislation would have allowed joint financing by municipalities through use of a municipal power authority for participation in joint venture with cooperative and investor owned utilities.

Within the last nine months, Florida Power and Light has bought economy energy from the Orlando Utilities Commission. Florida Power and Light has not done so in the past although the Utilities Commission made known its availability.

Although Florida Power Corporation has purchased substantial quantities of firm power from Orlando Utilities Commission, Florida Power and Light has never done so.

In my discussions with Florida Power and Light over the course of time, Florida Power and Light has indicated that one of their major concerns in entering into cooperative arrangements with municipally owned utilities is that such arrangements might reduce power costs for municipal utilities and thereby strengthen their competitive position as compared with Florida Power and Light Company.

Considering the relative sizes and territorial restrictions binding the municipal systems in question, it is my opinion that the fear of competition expressed by Florida Power and Light is unfounded.

  
Harry C. Luff, Jr.

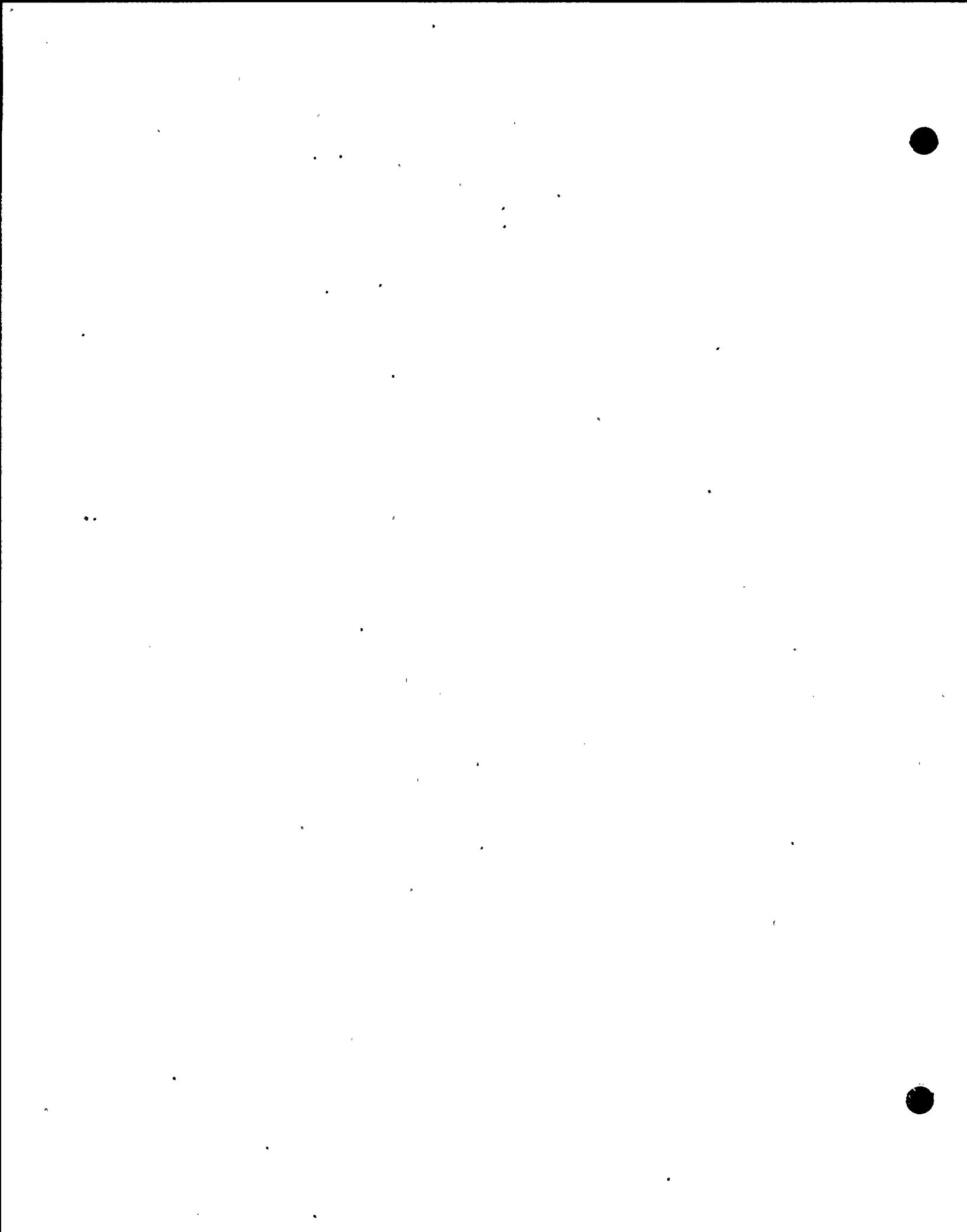
STATE OF FLORIDA)  
: SS.  
COUNTY OF ORANGE)

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 13th day  
of April, A. D., 1976.

(SEAL)

  
Dorothy H. Cray  
Notary Public

Notary Public, State of Florida at Large  
My Commission Expires July 22, 1976  
Bonded By American Fire & Casualty Co.



FLORIDA



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS:  
BILL BEVIS, CHAIRMAN  
WILLIAM T. MAYO  
MRS. PAULA F. HAWKINS

700 SOUTH ADAMS STREET  
TALLAHASSEE 32304  
TELEPHONE 904-488-1001

May 1, 1975

Mr. H. L. Culbreath  
Chairman  
Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group  
402 Reo Street  
Suite 103  
Tampa, Florida 33609

Dear Mr. Culbreath:

Legislation in recent years has placed a responsibility upon this Commission which requires us to concern ourselves not only with the service characteristics of individual electric utilities, but also with the characteristics of the State as a whole.

I quote from 366.04(3), F.S. effective July 1, 1974:

"The Commission shall further have jurisdiction over the planning, development and maintenance of a coordinated electric power grid throughout Florida,--"

For the 1980-2000 time frame and pursuant to the Florida Electric Power Plant Siting Act, the Commission's Engineering Staff intends to evaluate the need for additional power plants on the basis of a fully coordinated peninsula wide power pool. Prompted by financial considerations, Florida Power Corporation is moving toward joint ownership of its power plants which is but one feature of power pool operation.

We note that the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group (FCG), with a membership that provides for over 90% of the power produced in Florida, has within its ranks, the wide spectrum of expertise necessary to formulate power pooling concepts for peninsula Florida. I am therefore requesting that by virtue of your position as Chairman of the FCG, you bring before your Executive Committee, the consideration of the task of preparing comparative generating unit expansion

MR. H. L. CULBREATH  
May 1, 1975  
Page 2

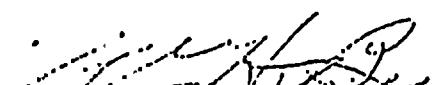
plans for peninsula Florida as a whole without regard to individual company territory and with particular emphasis on the role of nuclear power. In conjunction with these economic studies, we solicit your views on formal power pool operation as well as identification of any administrative, financial and legal problem areas.

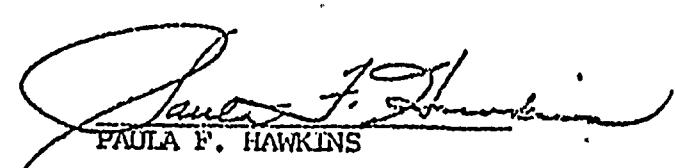
We appreciate your cooperation and look forward to your response.

Very truly yours,

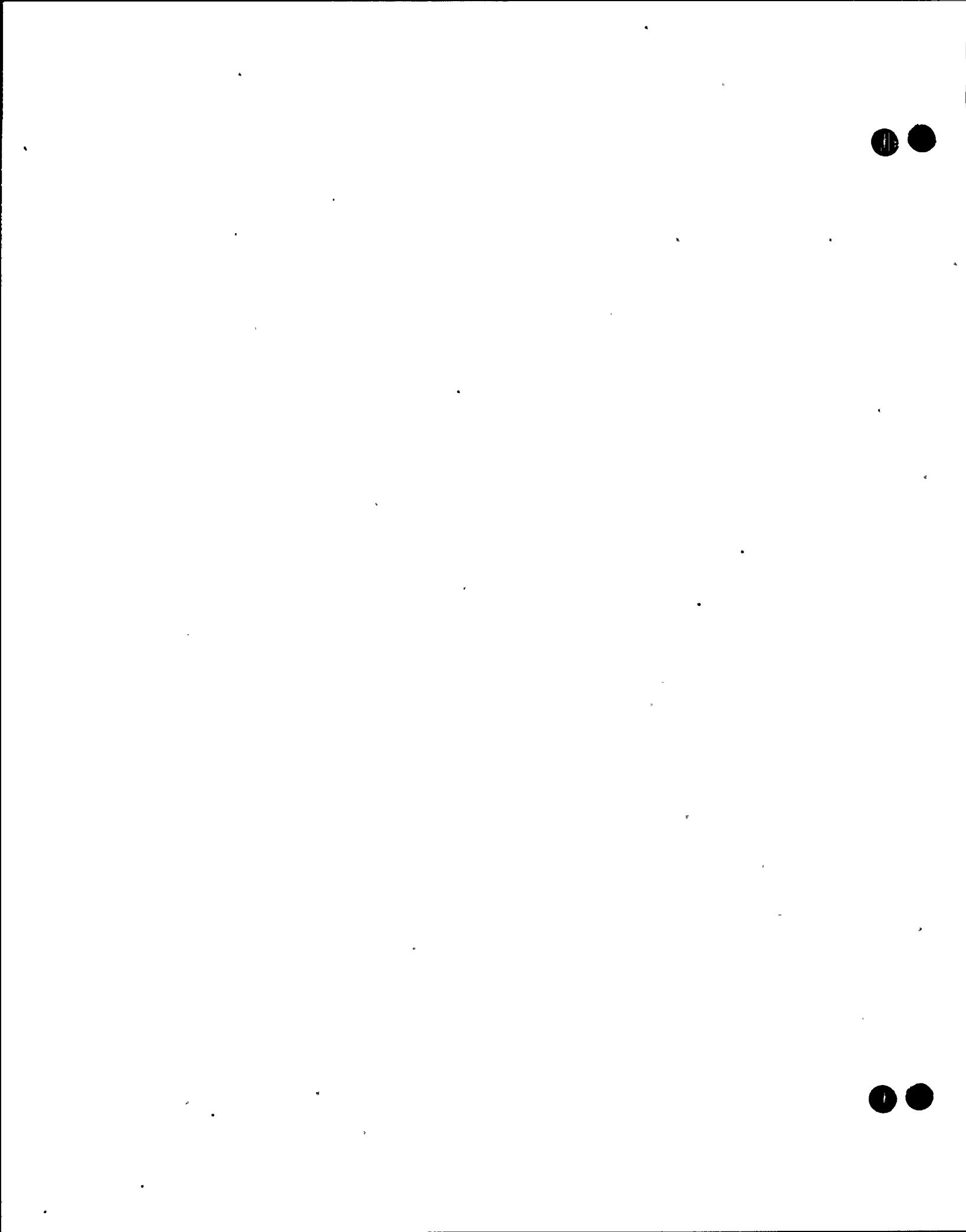
THE COMMISSIONERS

  
WILLIAM T. MAYO, CHAIRMAN

  
WILLIAM H. BEVIS

  
PAULA F. HAWKINS

MBH/JS/od





# PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS:  
WILLIAM T. MAYO, CHAIRMAN  
BILL BEVIS  
MRS. PAULA F. HAWKINS

700 SOUTH ADAMS STREET  
TALLAHASSEE 32304  
TELEPHONE 904-488-1001

February 24, 1976

TO: ALL PARTIES OF RECORD

RE: DOCKET NO. 760006-CI - GENERAL INVESTIGATION TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE GRID BILL, FLORIDA ELECTRIC POWER PLANT SITE ACT, AND COMMISSION RATEMAKING.

---

As provided for in Order Number 7080, there will be an initial informal workshop in this Docket on March 9, 1976, presided over by Dr. Jay B. Kennedy, Executive Director. This workshop will commence at 9:00 a.m. in Room 21, House Office Building, rather than in the Commission's offices as set forth in the Order.

The primary purpose of this workshop will be to discuss procedure and to give consideration to the need for subsequent workshops in this Docket. Inherent in the workshop format is the need for a working group of reasonable size. Accordingly, the parties in this Docket should begin to determine among themselves appropriate individuals to form a working group, bearing in mind the fact that the need for particular individuals may vary as the topic of a particular workshop varies.

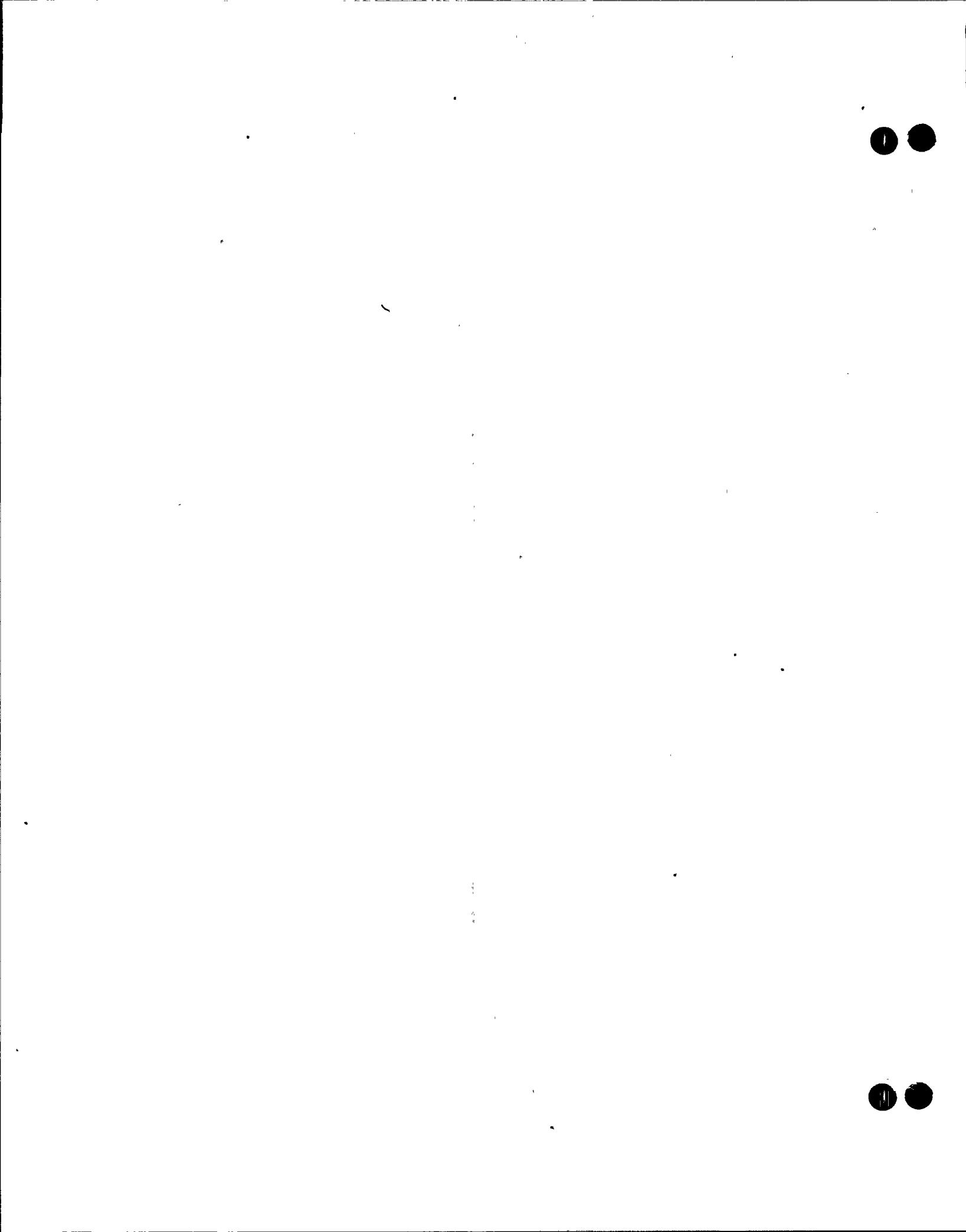
As a starting point for discussion, and to facilitate selection of appropriate individuals, attached are specific study topics suggested by the Commission's Engineering staff, and related matter.

Comment on these suggested topics is invited at the workshop, and a further time will be provided for written comment or suggested changes. As stated, the primary purpose of the March 9 workshop is to develop procedures for use in this Docket.

WILLIAM B. DEMILLY  
COMMISSION CLERK

Attachments

( S E A L )



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION SUGGEST STUDY CATEGORIES

DOCKET NO. 760006-CI

The following is a study outline suggested by the Commission's Engineering Department for this docket. The proposed study is divided into three major areas of investigation with some other related factors:

1. Fully Integrated Generation Expansion

Three generation expansion studies are envisioned: one for peninsula Florida as a whole and one each for a western and eastern subregion as pictured in the attached map. The area West of the Appalachicola River is excluded from generation expansion studies because that area is fully integrated into the Southern Company power pool, and because that area is not effectively interticed with the peninsula.

Each expansion plan will be compared to a baseline consisting of the currently planned generating unit additions of each utility. The generation expansion plans for each region will optimize all projected costs related to generation with and without the constraint of nuclear and fossil fuel diversification, both as to availability and rates charged to consumers.

The regional generation expansion studies should reflect load models only; detailed transmission line and centralized dispatch studies should be made only after a generation expansion plan is selected.

PSC SUGGESTED STUDY  
PAGE TWO

2. Centralized Computer Dispatch for Current Generation/  
Transmission Line Expansion Plans

This study is to examine the economic feasibility of a peninsula wide central dispatch capability which selects the most efficient generation mix for any given load pattern.

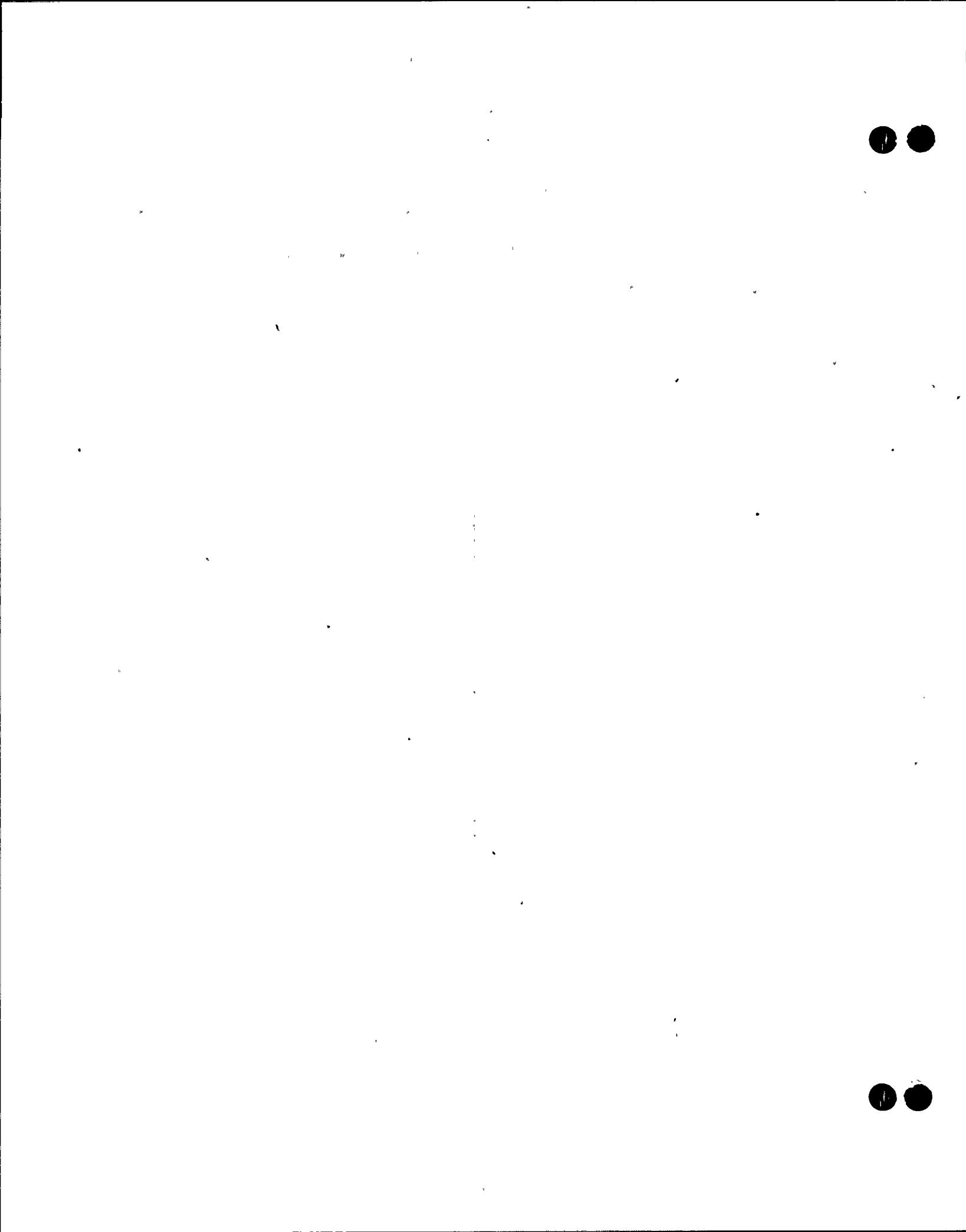
Data for this study will be obtained from the presently planned generation and transmission line configuration.

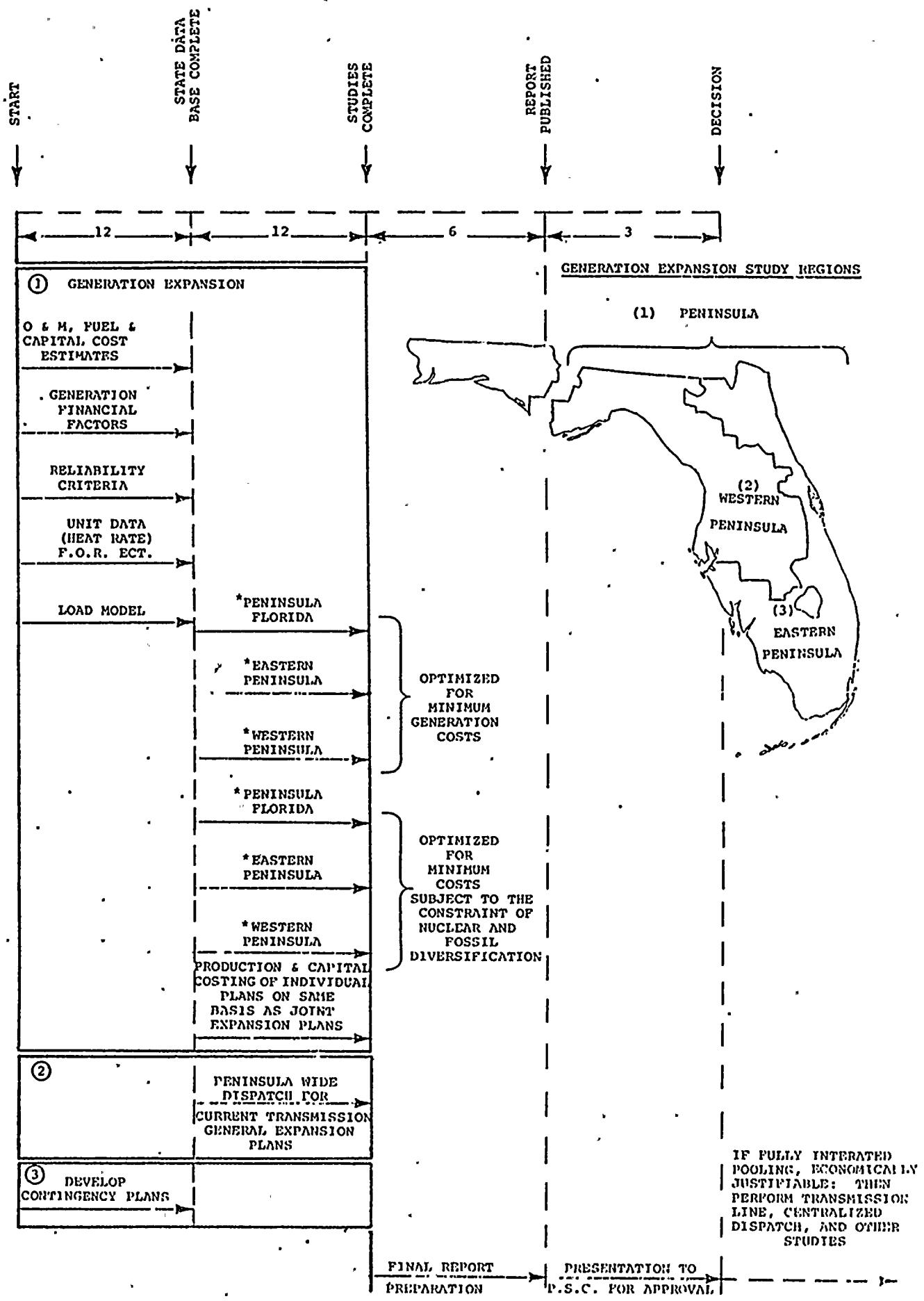
3. Contingency Plans

This area of study is to develop contingency programs to be implemented pursuant to Chapter 75-256, Laws of Florida, if a fuel shortage emergency is declared by order of the governor.

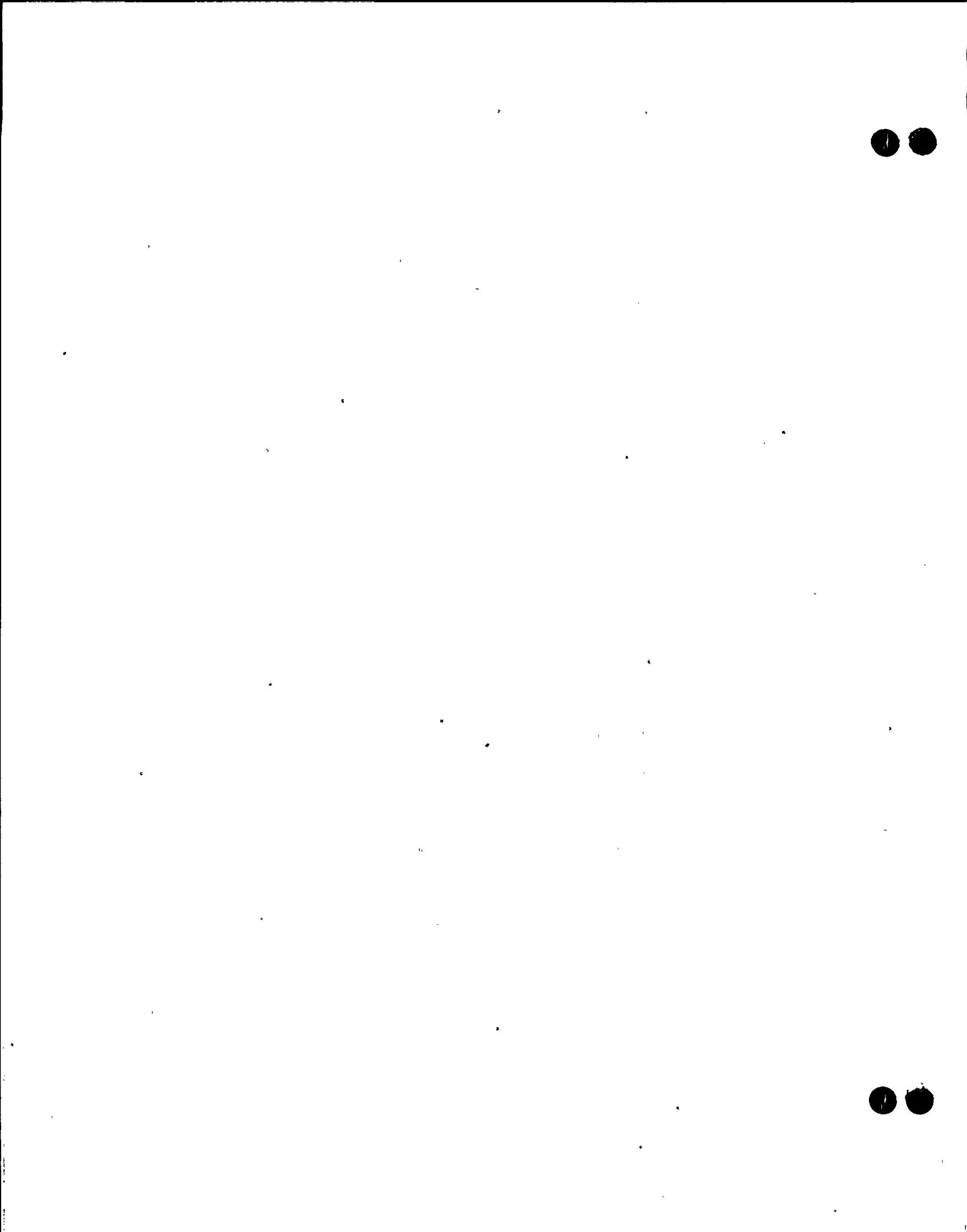
Detailed transmission line, centralized dispatching, and other studies should be made only if fully integrated generation expansion practices are found to provide benefits beyond that already derived from the existing informal arrangements between electric utilities.

As a consequence of the studies outlined above inherent conflicts, if any, among the underlying statutes should become apparent, and appropriate remedial legislation can then be suggested.





\*LOAD MODEL ONLY - Detail centralized dispatch studies excluded at this time due to absence of power pool transmission line details





# FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS.  
WILLIAM T. MAYO, CHAIRMAN  
BILL BEVIS  
MRS. PAULA F. HAWKINS

700 SOUTH ADAMS STREET  
TALLAHASSEE 32304  
TELEPHONE 904-488-1001

March 16, 1976

TO: ALL PARTIES OF RECORD

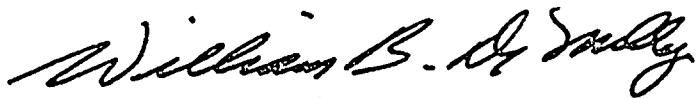
RE: DOCKET NO. 760006-CI - GENERAL INVESTIGATION TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE GRID BILL, FLORIDA ELECTRIC POWER PLANT SITE ACT, AND COMMISSION RATEMAKING.

Pursuant to Commission Order No. 7080, an informal workshop was held March 9, 1976, in the above styled docket in Tallahassee. At the workshop, the three phase study outline suggested by the Commission staff and previously mailed to all parties was presented and discussed. Phase I consists of generation expansion planning studies; Phase II consists of a study to determine the feasibility and desirability of centralized dispatch; and Phase III consists of contingency planning for fuel related emergencies. Since Phase II, and to some extent Phase III, seem to follow sequentially and to build on the data generated by Phase I, it was decided to defer Phase II and Phase III at this time, especially since the same resources in people and equipment would be required for both Phase I and Phase II.

A specific proposal to accomplish the Phase I study was presented by several representatives of the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc., hereafter FCG, an association formed by the investor-owned, municipal and rural electric utilities which account for virtually all the generating capacity in Florida. FCG has both operating and planning functions. The FCG proposal, consisting of a detailed study requiring about 58 weeks, was discussed. The study is divided into parts, consisting of: development of a composite data base; development of unsited individual system and peninsula system plans; development of the peninsula sited generation plans; development of the final report. Copies of the FCG proposal were distributed to all parties at the workshop; additional copies are available on request to FCG or the Commission Clerk. The FCG proposal was deemed a satisfactory approach to the Phase I study requirements. Gulf Power Company, serving that area generally west of the Apalachicola River, will interface with the Phase I study, but will not be a participant therein, because Gulf is primarily electrically intertied with, and is a part of, the Southern Company system.

DOCKET NO. 760006-CI  
MARCH 16, 1976  
PAGE TWO

Following an initial organizational period, the Phase I study will begin May 1, 1976, and will be conducted primarily by the FCG System Planning Committee, with review by certain Commission staff members. Interim reports will be mailed to parties of record and discussed at subsequent workshops. The twelve weeks required for the first part of the Phase I study will end July 16, 1976, and the workshop for that part is now shceduled for July 23, 1976. In the event that workshop is held in Tallahassee, it will begin at 11:00 a.m. to allow parties to fly in that morning and leave the same afternoon. Subsequent workshops will be shceduled as appropriate, and all parties will be afforded an opportunity to participate therein. A list of the parties of record is attached; persons present at the March 9 workshop are indicated by an asterisk.



WILLIAM B. DEMILLY  
COMMISSION CLERK

Attachments

( S E A L )

and energy, for intermediate capacity and energy, or for base load capacity and energy and that the cost to provide these three types are not identical. The design of a single rate that would assure recovery of actual costs including a fair return is indeed one of the most complex rate design problems of our time. Some companies have proposed and have imposed separate rates for peaking, intermediate and base load service. There is nothing inherently wrong with this three-tier pricing so long as the rates do truly reflect the cost of service and the application of all three of the separate rate schedules as applied to the wholesale customers' total load curve will not result in costs higher than the overall cost to provide peaking, intermediate and base load service.

The partial requirements customer is necessarily interconnected with the wholesale supplier as, for that matter, is the all requirements customer. The partial requirements customer, however, because he has self-owned generation, is in need, and indeed deserves and should insist on, agreements relating to interchange of power with respect to his own generation. These agreements need to cover emergency, scheduled maintenance, and economy energy exchanges on bases similar to those of the interconnected self-generating systems. The 1974 settlement agreement in the Florida Power Corporation FPC Docket E-7679 assures to the twelve systems that presently purchase all of their requirements from Florida Power that they can indeed become partial requirements customers of that company with

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: General investigation to  
resolve the problems between the  
Grid Bill, Florida Electric  
Power Plant Site Act, and Commis-  
sion ratemaking.

DOCKET NO. 760006-CI

ORDER NO. 7080

The following Commissioners participated in the disposition of  
this matter:

WILLIAM T. MAYO, Chairman  
WILLIAM H. BEVIS  
PAULA F. HAWKINS

ORDER INSTITUTING INVESTIGATION AND  
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING THEREON

BY THE COMMISSION:

This proceeding is initiated on the Commission's own motion pursuant to Section 120.62, Florida Statutes, for the purpose of investigating implementation problems arising from the interaction between Chapter 74-196 and 73-33, Laws of Florida, popularly known as the Grid Bill and the Power Plant Siting Act, and the Commission's general responsibilities under Chapter 366, Florida Statutes. Jurisdiction is vested in the Commission by Chapters 73-33 and 74-196, Laws of Florida and Chapter 366, Florida Statutes.

It is our intention to undertake a thorough and comprehensive investigation of this matter. This includes, among other things, analysis of the implications of the Plant Site Act on the Grid Bill; service characteristics of the state as a whole; present and future transmission intertie needs and plans; present and future needs and plans with respect to wheeling and related problems; the consequences of future uncertainties in availability and price of fuels and of plant; fuel emergency contingency plans; and related matters, including economic uncertainties. With respect to such issues, the Commission will ascertain what action, if any, needs to be undertaken pursuant to the aforementioned statutes, and what revisions, if any, should be made to those statutes. Because of the number and complexity of the issues involved, the Commission will conduct this investigation in several stages. The first step will be submission of certain preliminary data as hereafter ordered. The second step will be an informal workshop for interested parties and Commission staff as hereafter ordered to further define issues, followed by submission of statements thereon by the parties. This submission may be followed by a workshop or prehearing conference to discuss statements and responses and establish practical limits to the scope of this investigation. The input from the informal stages of this investigation can then be transferred into a formal proceeding sufficiently well defined to result in the most expeditious treatment of the matter. Based on the foregoing, it is therefore,

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that a formal agency investigation is hereby initiated on the matter of implementation problems arising from the interaction of the Grid Bill, the Plant Site Act and the Commission's general responsibilities under Chapter 366, Florida Statutes. It is further

ORDERED that each generating utility, including municipal utilities, submit information regarding fuel costs, plant costs, growth rates and certain other cost data for the 1976-1990 period, or a notation that a utility does not possess such information where appropriate, together with an explanation of underlying assumption, no later than February 6, 1976, on forms attached hereto. It is further

DOCKET NO. 760006-CI

ORDER NO. 7080

PAGE TWO

ORDERED that all electric utilities regulated by the Commission, including those municipal systems and rural electric cooperatives over which the Commission has jurisdiction for the purposes set forth in Chapter 74-196, Laws of Florida, and the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc., as well as other interested persons are urged to attend an informal conference with the Commission staff as set forth above on March 9, 1976, at the Commission's offices in Tallahassee. An agenda, therefore, will be issued in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act.

By ORDER of Chairman WILLIAM T. MAYO, Commissioner WILLIAM H. BEVIS and Commissioner PAULA F. HAWKINS, as and constituting the Florida Public Service Commission, this 15th day of January, 1976.

*William B. DeMilly*  
William B. DeMilly  
COMMISSION CLERK

(SEAL)

UTILITY \_\_\_\_\_

FORECAST OF CAPACITY, DEMAND, AND SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE  
AT TIME OF SUMMER PEAK a/

YEAR	Total Installed Capacity <u>MW</u>	Firm Capacity Import <u>MW</u>	Total Available Capacity <u>MW</u>	Peak Demand <u>MW</u>	Margin Before Maint. <u>MW</u> % of PK.	Sched. Maint. <u>MW</u>	Margin After Maint. <u>MW</u> % of PK.
1966							
1967							
1968							
1969							
1970							
1971							
1972							
1973							
1974							
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
2000							

- a). Capacity additions and changes must be made by May 31 to be considered in effect at the time of the Summer peak., All values are Summer Net MW.
- b) Actual 1966 through 1975



UTILITY \_\_\_\_\_

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY USE

YEAR	RURAL & RESIDENTIAL			COMMERCIAL			INDUSTRIAL		
	<u>GWH</u>	<u>NO. OF CUSTOMERS</u>	<u>AVERAGE KWH CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER</u>	<u>GWH</u>	<u>NO. OF CUSTOMERS</u>	<u>AVERAGE*</u>	<u>GWH</u>	<u>NO. OF CUSTOMERS</u>	<u>AVERAGE*</u>
1966									
1967									
1968									
1969									
1970									
1971									
1972									
1973									
1974									
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982									
1983									
1984									
1985									
1986									
1987									
1988									
1989									
1990									
2000									

- a) \*Use Average of end-of-month customers for the calendar year.  
b) Actual 1966 through 1975



UTILITY

## HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY USE

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>STREET &amp; HIGHWAY LIGHTING GWH</u>	<u>OTHER SALES TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS GWH</u>	<u>TOTAL SALES TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS GWH</u>	<u>SALES FOR RESALE GWH</u>	<u>UTILITY USE &amp; LOSSES GWH</u>	<u>NET ENERGY FOR LOAD GWH</u>
1965						
1967						
1968						
1969						
1970						
1971						
1972						
1973						
1974						
1975						
1976						
1977						
1978						
1979						
1980						
1981						
1982						
1983						
1984						
1985						
1986						
1987						
1988						
1989						
1990						
2000						



UTILITY

## PLANNED AND PROSPECTIVE GENERATING FACILITY ADDITIONS AND CHANGES THROUGH 2000

<u>PLANT NAME</u>	<u>UNIT NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION (IF KNOWN)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FUEL</u>		<u>CONST.</u>	<u>COM'L IN-</u>	<u>GEN</u>	<u>MAX</u>	<u>NET CAPABILITY</u>	
				<u>FRI</u>	<u>ALT</u>	<u>START MO/YR</u>	<u>SERVICE MO/YR*</u>	<u>NAMEPLATE KW</u>	<u>SUMMER MW</u>	<u>WINTER MW</u>	

\*This column is to be used also for dates of retirements and changes.

6

6

UTILITY

## FORECAST OF PLANT CAPITAL INVESTMENT (\$/KW)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUCLEAR</u>	<u>OIL STEAM</u>	<u>COAL STEAM w/ DESULFURIZATION</u>	<u>COAL STEAM w/o DESULFURIZATION</u>	<u>COMBUSTION TURBINE</u>	<u>COMBINE CYCLE</u>
1975						
1976						
1977						
1978						
1979						
1980						
1981						
1982						
1983						
1984						
1985						
1986						
1987						
1988						
1989						
1990						
2000						

Indicate size of unit



## UTILITY \_\_\_\_\_

## FORECAST OF FUEL COSTS

YEAR	NUCLEAR \$/MBTU	COAL				OIL #6 \$/BBL	SULFUR CONTENT %	OIL #2 \$/BBL	\$/MBTU
		HIGH SULFUR \$ TON	HIGH SULFUR ¢ MBTU	LOW SULFUR \$ TON	LOW SULFUR ¢ MBTU				
1975									
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1981									
1982									
1983									
1984									
1985									
1986									
1987									
1988									
1989									
1990									
2000									

Assumed Heat Content:      #6 Oil =      #2 Oil =      Coal =

4

5

UTILITY \_\_\_\_\_

## OTHER UNIT DATA

<u>LEVELIZED CARRYING CHARGE RATE</u>	<u>FULL LOAD HEAT RATE (BTU/KWH)</u>	(EXCLUDING FUEL) O & M COST <u>(MILLS/KWH)</u>
_____ MW Nuclear		
_____ MW Coal w/o desulfurization		
_____ MW with desul- furization		
_____ MW Oil		
_____ MW Combined Cycle		
_____ MW Combustion Turbine		

(a) indicate size

