



Plans for New Nuclear - US and Florida

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Development of a nuclear project in the US requires several key steps and approvals from multiple agencies

Approval Process for New Nuclear in the US

- The design of the reactor must be “certified” by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- The specific plant must obtain a Combined License from the NRC, referencing a certified design
 - Combined license authorizes Construction and Operation
- Any other required federal permits must be received
 - Ex: US Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands permits - 404(b)
- State permits must be obtained, including delegated federal programs
 - Ex: Prevention of Significant Deterioration (Air) permits
 - Florida uses the Power Plant Siting Act to provide an umbrella process for addressing all state and local substantive requirements
- Zoning and Land Use approvals must be obtained from the local governing body

Initial interest was high, but some attrition has occurred as economic and regulatory factors have developed

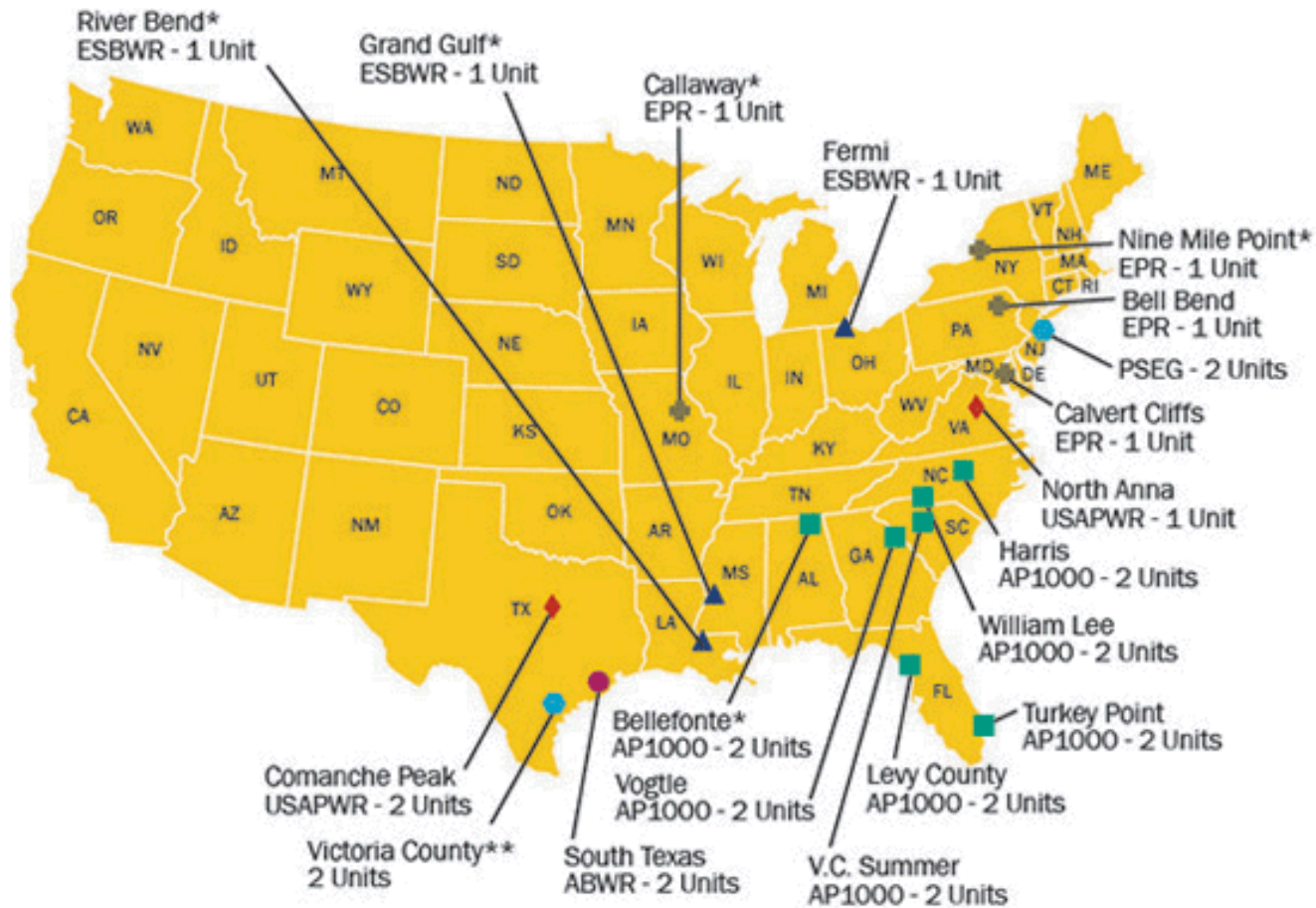
Recent History of US Nuclear Projects

- Five Designs have pursued Certification under the NRC process
- Eighteen Combined License Applications have been submitted

Design (Vendor)	Design Certification Status	Initial License Applications	Active License Applications
AP 1000 (Westinghouse)	Scheduled Q1 2012	7	6
EPR (Areva)	Scheduled Q2 2013	4	2
ESBWR (GE)	Schedule Under Review	4	1
USAPWR (Mitsubishi)	Scheduled Q4 2013	2	2
ABWR (Toshiba)	Suspended	1	0
ABWR (GE)	Suspended	0	0

Source: NRC New Reactor Licensing Schedule 10/12/11

New Nuclear Plant Licensing Activity



*Review Suspended by Applicant

** COL Application Amended by Applicant to ESP on 03/25/2010

Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 10/12/2011

The federal and state licensing processes ensure a thorough review and provides opportunities for public involvement

Turkey Point Units 6 & 7



Turkey Point 6 & 7 Project Rendering

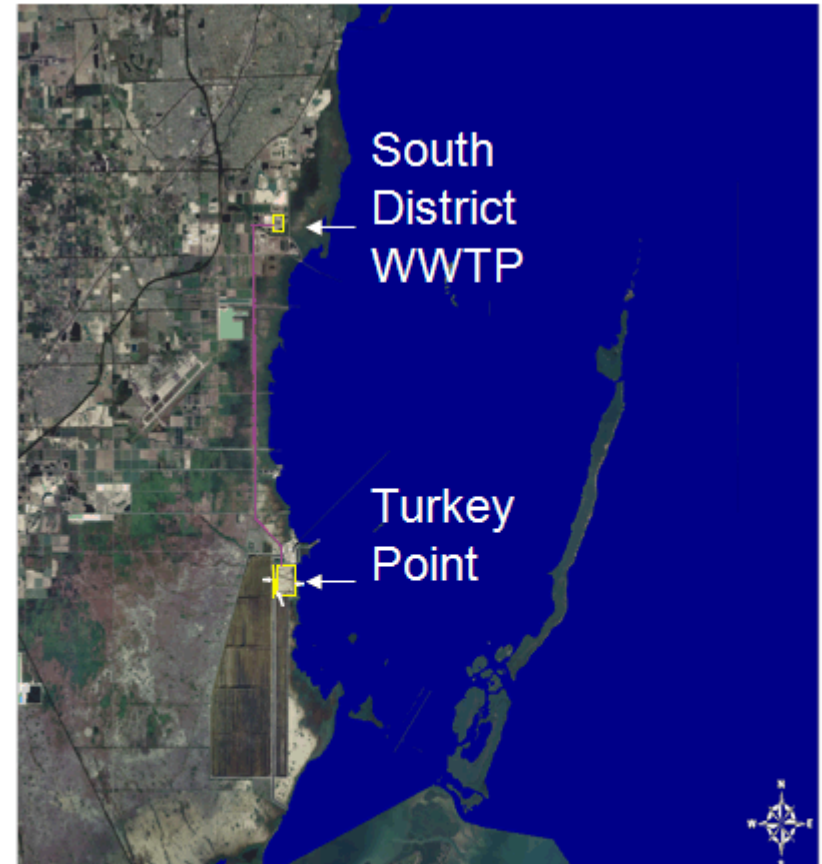
- **NRC Combined License (target 2013)**
 - Under review since June 2009
 - NRC objective is to protect public health and safety
 - Includes full NEPA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- **USACE wetland permits will use NRC EIS as record of decision**
- **State Site Certification (target 2012)**
 - FDEP coordinates all state and local reviews under one process
 - Hearings in 2012

The objective of the licensing phase is to ensure all questions are answered and approvals provided prior to construction decision

Project will use 59 MGD of reclaimed water as its primary source of cooling water

Reclaimed Water

- A cost-effective beneficial use of reclaimed municipal wastewater
- Does not use water targeted for Everglades restoration
- County will own/operate a 9 mile reclaimed water pipeline from South District Plant
- FPL will build a 90 MGD wastewater treatment facility on site to manage nutrient and mineral content



Reclaimed water used by Turkey Point 6 & 7 will not compete with reclaimed water reserved for Everglades restoration

Questions