gency assistance in the case of any outage of less than 100 mw. As we pointed out above, 12 of FPL's 24 generating units generate 75 mw or less. The emergency outage of any one of these units would automatically bring ISG aid to FPL in the event that FPL's own reserves and the reserves of the other members of the Florida Pool were not instantaneously available. It appears that this is at least one of the contingencies which an emergency assistance agreement contemplates.

FPL urges that the Commission should decline to exercise jurisdiction in this proceeding, stating that any transmission of interstate energy which may have been accomplished is *de minimis*, and that the exercise of Commission jurisdiction would subject FPL to most burdensome additional costs without serving the public interest.

Assuming, *arguendo*, that we have discretion, this is not a case where the Commission should decline to exercise its jurisdiction. The Commission has already determined that jurisdiction does not depend upon a finding of any particular volume or proportion of interstate energy flowing in a system and this position has been upheld in the courts. *Connecticut Light and Power Company* v. *Federal Power Commission*, 324 U.S. 515, 535–536 (1945); *Jersey Central Power & Light Co.* v. *Federal Power Commission*, 319 U.S. 61 (1942); *Public Service Company of Indiana* v. *Federal Power Commission*, —F. 2d— (CA7, January 13, 1967). Similarly, we do not believe that, where there are other benefits accruing to a company under the interconnected operating arrangements, the amount of energy flowing interstate should be decisive on the question of whether we ought to decline to exercise jurisdiction. Here the role played by FPL in the Florida Pool, in aiding Corp to interchange energy with Georgia and the other subsidiaries of Southern, and in the ISG is of greater significance than the actual volume of energy exchanged by it would ordinarily indicate. And this volume of energy, although constituting but a small percentage of FPL's total generating capacity,[6] is nevertheless not insubstantial.

In considering FPL's request that we decline jurisdiction here, the Commission cannot ignore the fact that information recently filed by FPL in its FPC Form No. 12 for 1965 shows that FPL's interchange of energy with other members of the Florida Pool was 300 percent greater in number of kilowatt hours in 1965 than in 1964. Nor can we ignore the record showing that the members of the Florida Pool, in considering their generating and transmission needs for 1970, have studied plans which contemplate stronger interconnections with the utilities in the Southern Company, to the extent of anticipating the capability of transfer of as much as 350,000 kw to 400,000 kw with Southern. FPL's role in these future plans for growth and interconnection obviously is a vital and significant one. As the largest electric utility in the State of Florida, and as one of the major electric utilities in the United States, FPL's importance in insuring the increased reliability of interconnected power systems in Florida and in adjoining states is self-evident. We do not believe that the public interest will be served by any Commission ruling which would tend to inhibit FPL from a sound and efficient expansion of its participation in the Florida Pool and ISG interconnections. Yet FPL's request that we decline jurisdiction here because its past interstate transmission activities have allegedly been small, could, if granted, very well inhibit it from participating in future interconnection programs, and could conceivably cause it to restrict its present interconnection arrangements to its own detriment and to the detriment of other Pool members. Plainly, the public interest will not be served by this result.

The suggestion by counsel for FPL during the oral argument that we should wait to consider assuming jurisdiction until there is an actual complaint by a wholesale customer, either existing or potential, misconceives the broad statutory design which Congress had in mind in enacting Parts II and III of the Federal Power Act. Congress sought not only to give this Commission exclusive jurisdiction over wholesale sales in interstate commerce, but, in addition, to supplement local regulations at the federal level in such areas as accounting, interlocking directorates, mergers and consolidations, and the promotion of interconnection and coordination of the nation's facilities for the generation, transmission and

[6] We do not find satisfactory record support for FPL's claim that the interstate energy which flows into its system is no more than 1/7000 of one percent of the total energy delivered to FPL's customers. FPL apparently arrived at this figure by assuming that the power flowing across the state line from Georgia could be traced to the Sanford-Turner interconnection between Corp and FPL. In so doing FPL ignored the effect of commingling of energy from different sources, and also ignored the fact that Georgia power may flow into its system over three other high voltage tie-lines.