

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 20220048-EI

TAMPA ELECTRIC'S 2022-2031 STORM PROTECTION PLAN

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

DAVID A. PICKLES

FILED: June 21, 2022

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12	INTRODUCTION
13	Q. Please state your name, address, occupation and employer.
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15	A. My name is David A. Pickles. My business address is 702
16	North Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida 33602. I am employed
17	by Tampa Electric Company ("Tampa Electric" or "the
18	company") as Vice President of Electric Delivery and Asset
19	Management for Electric Delivery/Energy Supply.
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21	Q. Are you the same David A. Pickles who filed direct
22	testimony in this proceeding?
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24	A. Yes, I am.
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Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?

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- A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to address the deficiencies and misconceptions in the direct testimony of Lane Kollen and Kevin J. Mara, both of whom are testifying on behalf of the Office of Public Counsel.
 - Q. Do you have any general comments regarding the overall direct testimony of Lane Kollen and Kevin J. Mara?
 - The Office of Public Counsel's witnesses generally Yes. Α. make three recommendations to the Commission. First, they suggest that the Commission should develop guidelines of general applicability for all four investor-owned utility Storm Protection Plans ("SPPs"). Second, they advocate for the use of a traditional utility cost-benefit analysis in evaluating SPP Programs and Projects. Third, they propose exclusion of some of Tampa Electric's SPP programs and budget reductions for other programs. As I explain in my testimony, the Commission should reject each of these proposals as inconsistent with Section 366.96 of the Florida Statutes (the "SPP Statute") and because these proposals lack a reasoned basis in the record for this docket.

I am confident that the company is managing the SPP program in compliance with the statute and is committed to storm hardening the system. These investments are made in full support of reducing restoration costs and outage times during extreme weather events. Mr. Kollen and Mr. Mara essentially urge the adoption of arbitrary reductions that lack any legitimate basis or foundation, and that appear to be based on a desire simply to slow down the pace of investments, which will further delay realization of benefits from those future investments.

REBUTTAL TO DIRECT TESTIMONY OF LANE KOLLEN:

Q. You previously stated that Mr. Kollen recommends guidelines of general applicability for the Commission's review of utility SPPs. Can you explain what this means?

A. On page 7 of his testimony, Mr. Kollen argues that the Commission should develop "threshold decision criteria for the selection, ranking, and magnitude of the SPP programs and projects..." On page 21, he suggests that these should be "specific decision criteria for the selection, ranking, and magnitude of the utilities' SPP programs and projects."

Q. Do you agree with this proposal?

A. I do not, for three reasons.

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First, although I am not a lawyer, I do not read the SPP Statute as requiring the Commission to adopt "specific decision criteria." Rather, the SPP Statute directs the utilities to submit plans and directs the Commission to The Commission opened four separate evaluate them. dockets - one for each investor-owned utility - for this The SPP Statute does include factors that the purpose. Commission must consider in evaluating plans, but none of these factors includes "threshold decision criteria" of the type suggested by Mr. Kollen. For example, the SPP Statute directs the Commission to consider the "estimated costs and benefits" of the SPP but does not require the Commission to adopt a universally applicable threshold ratio for costs and benefits.

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Second, each of the utilities is unique, so it is unlikely that a one-size-fits-all approach would be appropriate. Tampa Electric's electrical system is different than the systems for Florida Power and Light and Duke Energy Florida. The company has different costs, different proportions of urban and rural areas, differing coast lines, differing areas with and without vegetation, and many other attributes including electrical systems that

contain different equipment. Common criteria would place favoritism on some customers and even the utility, and what works for one utility may be very problematic for another.

Third, although it may be useful to develop guidelines of general applicability at some point, we are still in the first three years of the life of the SPP Statute and, from Tampa Electric's perspective, we do not have enough experience implementing a SPP to adopt such guidelines. For instance, the company has proposed several improvements to the Distribution Lateral Undergrounding Program in the 2022 SPP based on the company's experience with implementing that program over the last two years.

For these reasons, Tampa Electric urges the Commission to evaluate the company's 2022 SPP based on the evidence in the record, the unique characteristics and circumstances of its system, and the SPP Statute.

Q. In addition to his proposal for universal specific decision criteria, Mr. Kollen critiques the company's benefits assessment on page 15 by alleging that it does not include cost-benefit analysis as a "threshold decision criterion" and asserts that the company's analysis results in "excessive dollar benefits." He also presents his own cost-benefit analysis on page 7 of his testimony. Do you have any issues with his critiques and his own cost-benefit assessment?

A. Yes, I have several issues. First, his assessment on page 7 ignores the second benefit stream required by the

only reflects the decrease in storm restoration costs.

Major events impact Tampa Electric's customers in terms

statute, the decrease in customer outages. His assessment

of the high cost to restore the system and significant

personal impact from being without electrical service for

extended periods of time. The statute is rightly customer

centric in the benefits requirements. Tampa Electric's

SPP takes both of these benefit streams into consideration

and ensures each program and project is aligned to the

statute's customer centric approach.

Second, on page 15 of his testimony, he incorrectly asserts that Tampa Electric did not use a cost benefit analysis to screen projects. Projects were prioritized based on the highest resiliency benefit cost ratio, where resilience benefits are the sum of the avoided restoration costs and monetized avoided customer outages. Witness De

Stigter describes this approach on pages 11-12 of his

direct testimony. 1 2 3 Q. Does Mr. Kollen suggest adoption of a specific cost-benefit ratio? 4 5 Yes, Mr. Kollen suggests that the Commission should screen 6 Α. any project with a cost-benefit ratio of less than 100 percent. On page 17, he suggests that this ratio should be 8 calculated with benefits defined as avoided restoration costs and avoided O&M costs and cost defined as the sum of 10 11 annual revenue requirements for the program or project. 12 What is Mr. Kollen's basis for this proposed cost-benefit 13 14 screen? 15 16 Α. On page 21, Mr. Kollen asserts that a specific cost-benefit screening criterion is necessary because SPP programs and 17 projects are "discretionary." 18 19 20 Q. you agree with this characterization of SPP activities as discretionary? 21 22 23 Α. No, I do not. The SPP Statute makes it clear that 24 completion of storm protection activities is mandatory.

First, it states that each public utility "shall file" a

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SPP. Next, it states that this SPP "must explain the systematic approach the utility will follow to achieve the objectives of reducing restoration costs and outage times associated with extreme weather."

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Q. Do you agree with the proposed 100 percent cost-benefit ratio screen for SPP programs and projects?

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A. No. I generally agree with Mr. Kollen's principles that benefits should outweigh costs in investment decision making, however, restricting that to only a financial metric is not sound in all circumstances. Since SPP activities are mandatory, I think Mr. Kollen and Mr. Mara should look beyond a traditional, financial cost-benefit analysis.

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Although I am not a lawyer, my reading of the SPP Statute leads believe that the Florida Legislature me to understood that outages associated with extreme weather have an economic impact on the State of Florida and electric customers that does not show up in a comparison of project costs with avoided restoration costs. For instance, Tampa Electric considered the safety of employees and the general public, the duty to serve, and other factors on top of the financial cost when evaluating

the benefits of investment. For the SPP, the duty to serve benefit stream was quantified based on the avoided outages from storms. While not overtly quantified, it should be noted that decreasing storm outage impact will also decrease safety risk as fewer crews are exposed to dangerous circumstances during storm events. Restricting a benefits assessment for storm protection purposes to only a financial evaluation will drive outcomes that are contrary to the best interest of Tampa Electric's customers and contrary to the intent of the SPP Statute.

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R. On Page 9 line 15, Mr. Kollen states that "the utilities did not, with limited exceptions, explicitly exclude the costs presently recovered in base rates or expressly account for any avoided cost saving", do you agree with his assessment?

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No, Mr. Kollen is incorrect. In Tampa Electric's initial Α. 2020-2029 SPP and in the company's initial SPPCRC projection filing, the Commission approved the company's 2020 Stipulation and Settlement which required company to reduce the amount of costs charged to the SPPCRC in 2020 by \$10.4 Million and to make a reduction to base rates at the beginning of 2021 in the amount of \$15.0 Million to shift cost recovery for some existing

storm hardening activities to the SPPCRC going forward and to avoid any type of double recovery. Both of these adjustments were transparently made. In addition, since that time the company has completed a rate case in which all SPPCRC costs were removed as required from base rates, again to ensure there would be no chance of double recovery.

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Mr. Kollen also alleges that the company would retain the benefit of any costs avoided by SPP projects. inaccurate. One of the main benefits of the SPP will be a reduction in storm restoration costs. Restoration costs during extreme weather events, such as named hurricanes, are not included in base rates. These costs are charged The against Tampa Electric's storm reserve. replenishment of the company's storm reserve occurs in a separate proceeding in which the costs are reviewed and approved by the Commission. In this separate proceeding, the company would request a surcharge be placed on electric bills to recover the storm costs from all customers, so any reduction in outages and restoration costs provided by the company's SPP would benefit all customers.

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Q. On Page 14, Mr. Kollen states that utilities should

exclude programs and projects that "are within the scope of their existing base rate programs and base rate recoveries" from their SPPs. Do you agree?

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Α. No, I do not. Mr. Kollen's statement clearly contradicts the Statute and the Commission's obligations requiring Tampa Electric and the other utilities to files SPPs. fact, his statement would essentially eliminate any SPP from being developed as the majority of the activities that Tampa Electric performs, at one time or another in its history were recovered in base rates. Furthermore, some of the activities included in the company's SPP are recovered through base rates. This is because the SPP Statute requires the SPP to include the company's comprehensive, "systematic approach" to storm hardening and does not require the company to exclude activities included in base rates from the SPP. As explained above, the costs of these activities included in base rates are excluded from the SPPCRC to avoid double recovery. In addition, his statements are not supported by any rigorous

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REBUTTAL TO DIRECT TESTIMONY OF KEVIN J. MARA:

Q. On Page 6, line 19, Mr. Mara states that there are two criteria that must be central in each SPP program and

analysis or basis in the record of this proceeding.

project: (1) Reduce restoration costs, and (2) Reduce
outage times. Do you agree with this statement?

A. Yes, I do. All of Tampa Electric's proposed SPP programs and projects are designed to reduce restoration costs and to reduce outage times.

Q. On Page 7, line 4, Mr. Mara states that any program can claim to reduce outage costs and outage time; however, the program must be cost-effective for customers to benefit. To summarize, the Rule require a two-prong test for consideration of a program; reduction in outage costs and reduction in outage time. Do you agree with this assessment and summary?

As I stated before, I do agree that each SPP program and project should reduce restoration costs and reduce outage times. I do not, however, believe the distinction has been made that these two benefits from each SPP program and project fall into a strict two prong test. I also disagree with what I believe is Mr. Mara's perspective of what is cost-effective. In short, I believe Mr. Kollen and Mr. Mara view cost-effectiveness solely in terms of whether the program pays for itself in terms of avoided restoration costs. As I explained above, the SPP Statute

is clearly taking a much larger view of the benefits to the State as a whole.

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Q. On Page 13, Mr. Mara proposes to cut \$570 million from Tampa Electric's Distribution Lateral Undergrounding Program. Do you agree with Mr. Mara's proposed limits to this program?

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No, I do not. Mr. Mara's limits are arbitrary and should Α. On page 26, Mr. Mara explains that his be rejected. proposed cuts to the lateral undergrounding program are based only on his judgment that the proposed cut "better balances the rate impact of the spending with the benefits." The arbitrary nature of this reduction can be First, he does not identify seen in several ways. specific lateral undergrounding projects that he believes should be excluded from the plan. Second, he does not identify specific facts that reflect unique attributes of the Tampa Electric system that would justify the cuts to Third, Mr. Mara fails to recognize that this program. while the company has filed a plan covering 10 years, the Commission will have an opportunity to revisit the company's plan in three years when the company submits a revised plan for review. To propose sweeping 10-year reductions when the statute contemplates a three-year

review seems arbitrary to me.

Q. Also on page 13, Mr. Mara recommends cutting \$217 million from the Distribution Overhead Feeder Hardening Program. Do you agree with this proposed cut?

A. No, I do not. On page 21, Mr. Mara explains that he would limit investment in the feeder strengthening component of this program to the budget presented in the company's 2020-2029 SPP. He does not offer any reasoning or justification based on the company's current SPP or the record in this docket to support this cut. In my opinion it is completely arbitrary.

Mr. Mara also proposes elimination of the automation component of this Program. I agree with and support the response to this proposal in the Rebuttal Testimony of David L. Plusquellic.

Q. On page 13 of his testimony, Mr. Mara proposes to exclude the Substation and Transmission Access Programs entirely on the grounds that they do not comply with Rule 25-6.030.

Do you agree with these cuts?

A. No, I do not. I agree with the points made by David L.

Plusquellic in his Rebuttal Testimony on this topic. Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony? Α. Yes.