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July 2, 2024

ELECTRONIC FILING

Mr. Adam J. Teitzman, Commission Clerk Office of Commission Clerk Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

In re: Petition for Rate Increase by Tampa Electric Company

In re: Petition for approval of 2023 Depreciation and Dismantlement Study, by Tampa Electric Company

In re: Petition to implement 2024 Generation Base Rate Adjustment provisions in Paragraph 4 of the 2021 Stipulation and Settlement Agreement, by Tampa Electric Company DOCKET NO. 20240026-EI

DOCKET NO. 20230139-EI

DOCKET NO. 20230090-EI

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Attached for filing on behalf of Tampa Electric Company in the above-referenced docket is the Rebuttal Testimony of Jeff Kopp.

Thank you for your assistance in connection with this matter.

(Document 9 of 14)

Sincerely,

J. Leffry Wahlen

cc: All parties

JJW/ne Attachment

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 20240026-EI
IN RE: PETITION FOR RATE INCREASE
BY TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

JEFF KOPP

ON BEHALF OF TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 20240026-EI FILED: 07/02/2024

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION											
2		PREPARED REBUTTAL TESTIMONY											
3		OF											
4		JEFF KOPP											
5	ON BEHALF OF TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY												
6													
7	Q.	Please state your name, address, occupation, and											
8		employer.											
9													
10	A.	My name is Jeffrey (Jeff) T. Kopp, and my business address											
11		is 9400 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri 64114. I am											
12		employed by 1898 & Co., which is the consulting group											
13		within Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. ("1898											
14		& Co."), as the Senior Managing Director of the Energy &											
15		Utilities Consulting Department.											
16													
17	Q.	On whose behalf are you testifying in this docket?											
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19	A.	I am testifying on behalf of Tampa Electric Company											
20		("Tampa Electric" or the "company").											
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22	Q.	Are you the same Jeff Kopp who filed direct testimony on											
23	behalf of Tampa Electric in this docket?												
24													
25	A.	Yes.											
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Q.	What	are	the	purposes	of	your	rebuttal	testimony	in	this
	proce	eedir	na?							

A. The purposes of my prepared rebuttal testimony are to rebut the testimony of Intervenor The Citizens of the State of Florida's witness Lane Kollen who testifies regarding certain recommendations in the Fleet Decommissioning Cost Study ("Dismantlement Study" or "the Study") that I prepared.

Q. Please summarize your rebuttal testimony and recommendations.

- A. I address the following three issues raised in the Direct
 Testimony of Florida Office of Public Counsel ("OPC")
 witness Lane Kollen.
 - 1. Dismantlement expense should exclude all forecast growth in the dismantlement cost and expense beyond the end of the test year. 1
 - 2. That the Commission exclude at least the environmental component of the dismantlement costs on the solar generating assets.²
 - 3. That the Company's unsourced and undescribed

 $^{^{1}}$ Direct Testimony of Lane Kollen, pg 30, lines 6 - 7

 $^{^{2}}$ Direct Testimony of Lane Kollen, pg 33, lines 14 - 16

potential contingencies assumption are extremely speculative and not known and measurable.

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Q. Do you agree with Witness Kollen's position that dismantlement expense should exclude all forecast growth in the dismantlement cost and expense beyond the end of the test year?

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No. The dismantlement costs should include "escalation rates" used in converting the current estimated dismantlement costs to future estimated dismantlement outlined in Rule 25-6.04364, costs" as Florida Administrative Code, Electric Utilities Dismantlement Studies. It is reasonable and appropriate that the 2023 costs I provided in my Dismantlement Study should be escalated to future years, to account for the impact of inflation, to put them in the year dollars in which they will be expended, and to most accurately reflect the actual costs to be incurred, consistent with Rule 25-6.04364.

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Q. Did you perform the escalation of dismantlement expense in this proceeding?

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A. No. The company performs the dismantlement accrual model

calculation and, consistent with previous filings, applies a 15 percent contingency factor to the decommissioning cost estimates. The company's methodology was explained in Tampa Electric's answer to the Office of Public Counsel's Fourth Set of Interrogatories, Number 90 and is also described in witness Jeff Chronister's rebuttal testimony.

Q. Is it reasonable to escalate the dismantlement expenses?

A. Yes. Regardless of who applied the escalation to the 2023 costs, it is reasonable to do so. Escalation is typically applied by others as part of depreciation or accrual calculations. It is reasonable that the costs I provided in my Dismantlement Study should be escalated to future years, to account for the impact of inflation. The cost should be in the years they will be incurred. Furthermore, the application of escalation on dismantlement costs is included in Rule 25-6.04364, Florida Administrative Code, Electric Utilities Dismantlement Studies. Please see witness Ned Allis's rebuttal testimony for further explanation.

Q. Do you agree with witness Kollen's position that the Commission exclude at least the environmental component

of the dismantlement costs on the solar generating assets?

A. No. These are reasonable and appropriate costs that should be included and accounted for at the solar generating asset facilities just as they are at the other generating facilities. In fact, it's even more important to include these costs, since the solar generating assets are all located on leased land.

Q. What is Mr. Kollen's reason for excluding the environmental component of the dismantlement costs on the solar generating assets?

A. Mr. Kollen incorrectly states that the costs that may be incurred are extremely speculative and are not known and measurable and are based on my unsupported assumptions regarding the abandonment of the sites and that the company will be responsible for the site restoration. Mr. Kollen suggests the leases may not require the company to be responsible for site restoration³ or environmental remediation. Mr. Kollen provides no basis for this assumption.

Q. Can you please explain why Mr. Kollen's statement is

³ Direct Testimony of Lane Kollen, pg 33, lines 17 - 19

incorrect?

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Α. Yes. First of all, Mr. Kollen incorrectly states that it is an assumption that the solar sites will be abandoned. Just like all the other generating asset types evaluated in the Study, we calculate the dismantlement costs at the end of the useful life of the facility. Contrary to Mr. Kollen's statement, we don't assume that a site will be abandoned, retained, or reused. We simply assume that that the assets on the site have reached end of life, need to be removed, and the site restored to a condition suitable for various options - retaining the site, repowering the site, or sale of the site. As stated in my direct testimony, the basis of our estimates was that all sites will be restored to an industrial condition, suitable for reuse for development of an industrial facility. The sites can remain in this condition in perpetuity, until the site is specifically redeveloped for industrial use, sold, or returned to the lessor.

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Q. Is Mr. Kollen's position consistent with Rule 25-6.04364,

Florida Administrative Code, Electric Utilities

Dismantlement Studies?

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A. No. Rule 25-6.04364, Florida Administrative Code,

provides definitions and guidance on dismantlement studies for electric utilities. It defines "Dismantlement Costs" as "the costs for the ultimate physical removal and disposal of plant and site restoration, minus any attendant gross salvage amount, upon final retirement of the site or unit from service." Mr. Kollen's suggestion exclude the environmental to component dismantlement costs on the solar generating assets, which includes site restoration costs, is not only arbitrary, but in direct conflict with the Florida Administrative Code.

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Q. What about Mr. Kollen's suggestion that the leases may not require the company to be responsible for site restoration or environmental remediation?

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A. Mr. Kollen provides no basis for this assumption. I have not seen a lease that did not put the liability for removal of improvements and site restoration on the solar facility owner.

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Q. Why do you review the leases for the solar facilities, as part of your preparation of dismantlement studies for those facilities?

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A. We review the land leases to see if any additional requirements to site restoration are included in the leases than our standard assumptions to restore the site to a level of industrial use. This would potentially include additional foundation depth of removal or other activities to restore the land to a condition suitable for something other than industrial use, such as agricultural use.

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Q. Does the absence of a land lease being available for review give you any concern that you have overestimated environmental or site restoration costs or included speculative costs?

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No, not at all. A land lease will likely only increase Α. the need for environmental and site restoration costs beyond what is stated in the Florida Administrative Code and included in our estimates. This typically comes in the form of language that specifically requires the lessee to remove equipment and restore the sites to a defined condition, which simply reinforces the definition of "Dismantlement Costs" in the Florida Administrative Code as including site restoration. It can also increase the costs, site restoration by requiring additional foundation depth of removal than our standard assumption.

Lacking a lease to review certainly does not give me any concerns or indications that environmental and site restoration costs are speculative or should not be included in the dismantlement costs.

Q. Will environmental and site restoration costs still be required in the event the service life of the sites is extended beyond the service life assumption for the original panels, inverters, and other equipment?

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A. Yes. If the service life of the sites were to be extended, the decommissioning costs would still be required at the end of the extended service life. Extending the life of the site merely delays the costs; it does not eliminate them. And even assuming that those costs are delayed is pure speculation by Mr. Kollen. In order to even partially accept Mr. Kollen's suggestion, and assume that these site restoration costs would be delayed, we must assume that new generating assets will be constructed at these same sites "some 35 years in the future4," and that they are constructed immediately following removal of the current assets, so drainage and erosion is not a concern, and that all current site grading and surfacing is suitable for the new generation assets, which is particularly

⁴ Direct Testimony of Lane Kollen, pg 32, lines 3

speculative.

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Q. Do you agree with Mr. Kollen's statement that, "other utilities intentionally exclude dismantlement costs because of the uncertainties as to costs that may be incurred and whether the salvage income will exceed any such costs⁵?"

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No. This is not an accurate representation of what is typical, based on my experience preparing dismantlement studies throughout the country and in particular in the state of Florida. First, every dismantlement study I have prepared, including the studies I have performed in Florida for Tampa Electric Company, Duke Energy Florida, Light, have included and Florida Power and restoration costs. Second, utilities don't simply exclude these costs "because of the uncertainties as to costs that may be incurred whether the salvage income will exceed any such costs 6." Instead, utilities typically hire an engineering firm to estimate the costs for "the ultimate physical removal and disposal of plant and site restoration, minus any attendant gross salvage amount, upon final retirement of the site or unit from service7,"

 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ Direct Testimony of Lane Kollen, pg 32, lines 17 - 19

⁶ Direct Testimony of Lane Kollen, pg 32, lines 17 - 19

 $^{^{7}}$ Definition of "Dismantlement Costs" from Florida Administrative Code 25-6.04364

consistent with Florida Administrative Code. This allows a site specific cost estimate to be used to make a determination of how much salvage income will offset the costs, rather than simply speculating that they might exceed restoration costs. Lastly, even if some utilities in other parts of the country have gone with the speculative approach of intentionally excluding these costs because salvage income may exclude the costs, that is not consistent with Florida Administrative Code Rule 25-6.04364, and therefore not relevant.

Q. Is the application of 15 percent contingency costs to the direct costs reasonable?

A. Yes. The application of contingency is not only appropriate, but also standard industry practice.

Q. Can you explain the relationship between the dismantlement cost estimates and contingencies?

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A. Yes. It is important to understand how the dismantlement cost estimates are developed to understand the relationship of contingency to those costs. The estimate of direct decommissioning costs is prepared with the intent of accurately representing what contractors would

bid to decommission and demolish the equipment, address environmental issues, and restore the site through a competitive bidding process, based on performing known decommissioning tasks under ideal conditions. In addition to these known tasks under ideal conditions, contingency is added to account for unknown, but reasonably expected to be incurred costs. The application of contingency is common and prudent reasonable practice the construction industry, and it is included in order to recognize the probability of increases in cost due to the unknowns as described above. Importantly, contingency is a cost that is typically included by owners throughout all stages of planning through execution of the project.

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Q. What is included in the contingency costs?

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Α. A contingency cost includes unspecified but reasonably expected additional costs to be incurred by the company during the execution of decommissioning and demolition activities. For decommissioning projects, there is some uncertainty associated with work conditions, the scope of work and how the work will be performed. There also is some uncertainty associated with estimating the facilities. quantities for dismantlement of These uncertainties result from the age and limits on drawings available, as well as the absence of testing results for environmental contamination prior to preparation of these types of studies. These uncertainties also include issues related to weather delays, unknown environmental contamination, discovery equipment or materials not shown drawings, or additional dewatering requirements. Contingency costs account for these unspecified but expected costs and are in addition to the direct costs associated with the base decommissioning costs for known scope items.

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Q. Please explain how an appropriate level of contingency costs is determined and why a 20 percent contingency factor is reasonable on these decommissioning estimates?

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A. The percentage of contingency applied to any cost estimate is directly related to the level of unknowns associated with the project. When preparing construction cost estimates for a new fossil-fuel generation facility on a greenfield site, we would typically determine the level of contingency based on the stage of planning or execution that we are in, which impacts the level of unknowns. We would apply higher contingency typically between 10 percent and 15 percent at early stages of planning when there are more potential unknowns. These would include

potential scope changes as well as weather delays and other factors. As engineering design progresses and some of these unknowns can be reduced through subsurface investigations, engineering design drawings, and engineering specifications, the amount of contingency may be reduced and a lower level of contingency would be applied. However, contingency would never be completely eliminated, even after full detailed design is completed, since some unknowns, as common as weather delays, cannot be completely eliminated.

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The decommissioning cost estimates prepared as part of this filing are most similar to the cost estimates developed in the early stages of planning for a new fossil-fuel generation facility on a greenfield site. However, when preparing a decommissioning cost estimate, there is а greater level of unknowns than new construction, which cannot be eliminated at this stage of planning process. example, decommissioning the For activities occur on sites where power generation has been ongoing for many years and environmental contamination is more likely than a greenfield site. In addition, no onsite testing for hazardous materials and potential environmental contamination has been performed during these planning stages to fully identify all of these

items. No subsurface investigations or groundwater sampling has been performed to identify and define remediation requirements. And some unknowns, such as below grade storage tanks or piping, which may contain hazardous materials, may not be uncovered until the decommissioning process is underway.

In general, it is reasonably expected that changes to the scope of decommissioning that could occur at the time of execution of the decommissioning project would result in cost increases, over the base cost estimates. For example, 1898 & Co.'s cost estimates include minimal levels of environmental remediation, so contingency is required to cover the risk that additional contamination exits.

In addition, other factors that impact risk include changes to market conditions, weather delays, scrap price changes, etc. The further out in the future that the decommissioning activities will occur, the greater the risk that pricing could exceed the current baseline estimates.

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Q. What level of contingency do you typically recommend be included in dismantlement cost estimate studies?

For all the reasons outlined above, we typically recommend Α. and include a 20 percent contingency be added to the direct costs as reasonable and warranted based on the level of risk associated with the dismantlement projects. Therefore the 15 percent contingency applied by the company is less than our typical recommendation. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony? Q.

Α. Yes.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that copies of the foregoing rebuttal testimony and exhibit have been served by posting on a shared document site, hand delivery of a USB drive or by electronic mail on this 2nd day of July, 2024 to the following:

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