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October 6, 1999

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Ms. Blanca S. Bayo, Director Division of Records and Reporting *Florida Public Service Commission* 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard 110 Betty Easley Conference Center Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Re: Docket No. 981890-EU

Dear Ms. Bayo:

Please find enclosed for filing in the above referenced docket on behalf of JEA the original and fifteen (15) copies of JEA's Pre-Hearing Statement. Please acknowledge receipt of this document by stamping the extra copy of this letter "Filed" and return it to me in the enclosed self addressed stamped envelope.

ery truly yours, Puldue _

Michael B. Wedner Assistant General Counsel

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BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Generic Investigation into the aggregate electric utility reserve margin planned for Peninsular Florida Docket No.: 981890-EU

NOTICE OF FILING JEA'S PRE-HEARING STATEMENT

Please take notice that JEA hereby files with the Commission the original and fifteen copies

of its Pre-Hearing Statement. The original of JEA's Pre-Hearing Statement is attached to this Notice.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard A. Mullaney, General Counsel

Toble ntw /By

Michael B. Wedner Assistant General Counsel Florida Bar No.: 287431 117 West Duval Street Suite 480 Jacksonville, Florida 32202 (904) 630-1700 Attorney for JEA

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished via U.S. Mail this of October, 1999, to the following (see attached service list):

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Attorney

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<u>SERVICE LIST</u>

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PRE-HEARING STATEMENT OF

JEA, by and through its undersigned counsel, files its Pre-Hearing Statement pursuant to Order No. PSC-99-0760-PCO-EU, issued April 20, 1999. As directed by Order No.

PSC-99-0760-PCO-EU, JEA sets forth the following information:

- 1 (a) The name of all known witnesses that may be called by the party, and the
- 2 subject matter of their testimony;
- 3 <u>Witness</u>: Tracy Danese
- 4 <u>Subject</u>: Testimony on the Commission's 19 Issues.
- 5 (b) A description of all known exhibits that may be used by the party, whether
- 6 they may be identified on a composite basis, and the witness sponsoring
- 7 each:
- 8 JEA does not anticipate using any exhibits at this time.
- 9 (c) A statement of basic position in the proceeding;
- Order No. 22708, dated March 20th 1990, contained several recommendations to 10
- 11 improve Florida's exposure to weather conditions like the Christmas 1989 freeze.
- 12 The Order:
- 13 required the adoption of individual utility and FCG plans to deal with 14 severe weather conditions (not merely cold weather),
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- defined different levels of alerts,
- required prearranged public information messages and plans to



improve the public's knowledge of the potential for these events and their response in the form of greater load reductions when necessary,

- 3 required development of uniform guidelines for interrupting customer 4 loads and better notification to QFs of high price periods to improve 5 their availability at times of need,
- 6 suggested various areas for improvement by utilities ranging from 7 reduced exposure of generating units to freezing conditions to 8 increased public education, additional conservation and changes to 9 building codes, and
- 10 urged expedition of the then current FERC review of a Florida Gas 11 Transmission expansion proposal which had the effect of preventing 12 some generating units from operating and created operating problems 13 for others due to lack of firm gas supplies.

14 The Order resulted in a reduction of Florida's exposure to conditions similar to 15 those of Christmas 1989. Florida utilities responded to the requirements and the 16 suggestions of the Order by:

- 17 revising plans to better deal with winter conditions.
- 18 changing building codes,
- 19 adopting conservation and demand side management measures under . 20 Commission supervision,
- 21 securing additional firm gas supplies,
- 22 improving unit availability, and
 - revising planned maintenance during high load periods. •



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1	The utilities in Florida have provided prudent, reliable planning and operating
2	services to its customers for many years. There is not a need for a Commission
3	rule establishing a reserve margin level. If the Commission adopts a rule, the
4	Commission should:
5	 establish a 15% reserve margin criterion,
6	 apply the criterion to all Florida utilities and Peninsular Florida,
7	 allow FRCC to develop the calculation methodology, and
8	 apply it to all load-serving entities in the state.
9	(d) A statement of each question of fact the party considers at issue, the party's
10	position on each such issue, and which of the party's witnesses will address
11	the issue;
12	JEA's positions on the facts in issue are stated in the pre-filed testimony of
13	Mr. Danese.
14	(e) A statement of each question of law the party considers at issue and the
15	party's position on each such issue;
16	Issue: Whether this proceeding constitutes a formal proceeding pursuant to
17	Sections 120.569, and 120.57, Florida Statutes.
18	JEA's Response: JEA agrees with FRCC's position that this docket is not
19	the proper proceeding for a reserve margin criterion to be established.
20	It is not appropriate for a rule to be set in this docket proceeding.
21	(f) A statement of each policy question the party considers at issue, the
22	party's position on each such issue, and which of the party's witnesses will
23	address the issue;

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<u>Issue 1:</u> What is the appropriate methodology, for planning purposes,
 for calculating reserve margins for individual utilities and for
 Peninsular Florida?

JEA's Response: JEA is in agreement and support of FRCC's current 4 methodology of reserve margin calculation and evaluation. Reserve 5 margins for Peninsular Florida are calculated using an industry accepted 6 7 reserve margin formula utilizing information which captures, without 8 double counting, all electrical system data for the peninsula. The FRCC 9 currently calculates firm reserve margin using this accepted reserve 10 margin formula for projected winter and summer firm peak demands. This 11 formula calculates the firm reserve margin as the differential of the total firm available supply-side resources and the seasonal firm peak demand 12 13 and is expressed in resource capacity (MW) in excess of the projected 14 seasonal firm peak demand, or as a percentage of the projected seasonal 15 firm peak. (Danese)

16 <u>Issue 2:</u> What is the appropriate methodology, for planning purposes, 17 for evaluating reserve margins for individual utilities and for 18 Peninsular Florida?

JEA's Response: The evaluation of reserve margins for the Peninsula is currently being conducted by the FRCC on an annual basis as part of the region's reliability assessment process. The current evaluation procedure determines the sufficiency of planned reserves to provide reliable electrical service as compared to its 15% minimum standard. If the peninsula reserve margin is below 15%, FRCC should report which

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utilities do not meet the 15% minimum. The FRCC should also analyze
 multiple methods to evaluate reserve margin criteria and recommend the
 best methodology for Peninsular Florida. The Commission should then
 accept FRCC's evaluation method. (Danese)

5 <u>Issue 3</u>: How should the individual components of an individual or 6 peninsular Florida percent reserve margin planning criterion be 7 defined:

- 8 A. Capacity available at time of peak (Ex. QF capacity, firm and non-9 firm purchases and non-committed capacity). Should equipment 10 delays be taken into account?
- 11JEA's Response:Capacity available at time of peak includes capacity from12generating units, firm QF capacity, and firm contracted, dependable13capacity purchases less any firm contracted capacity sales in- or out-of-14state. (Danese)
- 15 В. Seasonal firm peak demand. Over what period (hourly, 30 min., and 16 15 min.) should the seasonal firm peak demand be determined? 17 What is the proper method of accounting for the diversity of the individual utilities' seasonal firm peak demands and load 18 19 uncertainty? Is sufficient load uncertainty data available and being 20 used? How are interruptible, curtailable, load management and wholesale loads treated at the end of their tariff or contract 21 22 termination period? How should demand and/or energy use 23 reduction options be evaluated and included in planning and setting reserve margins? 24

JEA's Response: The seasonal firm peak demand is the maximum need for electricity that occurs in a specific time period or season. The forecasted seasonal firm peak demand is calculated from the forecasted total seasonal peak demand less any non-firm load such as interruptible/ curtailable load or load management. The annual firm peak demand also determines the capacity required by the utility, and should be calculated on an hourly, integrated basis.

8 To properly account for diversity of individual utilities' seasonal firm peak 9 demand on the state level, hourly utility loads should be aggregated. 10 FRCC currently aggregates individual utility load when performing 11 reliability studies.

Forecasts of interruptible, curtailable, load management and wholesale loads should be done by each utility to determine the expected levels of each to include in the firm load calculation. FRCC should develop procedures to ensure all Peninsular Florida load is accounted for throughout the planning horizon as wholesale contracts expire.

Forecasting expected levels of demand and energy use reduction options allows the utilities to adjust their firm load prior to calculating the capacity and reserves needed. (Danese)

20C.Should a percent reserve margin planning criterion be determined on21an annual, seasonal, monthly, daily, or hourly basis?

JEA's Response: A percent reserve margin should be calculated for all Florida utilities and for the State either on an annual or seasonal basis. (Danese)

- 1Issue 4:How should generating units be rated (MW) for inclusion in a2percent reserve margin planning criterion calculation?
- 3 **JEA's Response:** For Peninsular Florida reserve margin calculations, the 4 rating for each generating unit is the rating given by the utility and used in 5 its Ten Year Site Plan calculations. FRCC should develop a standard 6 procedure for utilities to follow in determining and testing units for capacity 7 rating. NERC guidelines should be considered. (Danese)

8 <u>Issue 5:</u> How should individual utility's reserve margins be integrated 9 into the aggregated reserve margin for Peninsular Florida?

10JEA's Response:The individual utility's reserve margins should not be11integrated into the aggregated reserve margin for the Peninsula.The12factors that make up the utility's reserve margins, capacity and coincident13peaks, should be summed and the calculation then performed for the14Peninsular Florida. (Danese)

15 <u>Issue 6:</u> Should there be a limit on the ratio of non-firm load to MW
 16 reserves? If so, what should that ratio be?

- JEA's Response: FRCC should undertake the responsibility of doing analytical
 work and recommend a maximum limit. (Danese)
- 19Issue 7:Should there be a minimum of supply-side resources when20determining reserve margins?If so, what is the appropriate21minimum level?
- FRCC should undertake the responsibility of doing analytical work and recommending a limit. (Danese)



1Issue 8:What, if any, planning criteria should be used to assess the2generation adequacy of individual utilities?

3 JEA's Response: FRCC advocates and has adopted a minimum reserve 4 margin criterion of 15% that has been demonstrated to be adequate for 5 meeting the needs of the state. Due to the Emergency Interchange and 6 reserve sharing arrangements within Florida, a minimum planning reserve 7 margin criterion of 15% for individual utilities is also sufficient. (Danese)

8 <u>Issue 9:</u> Should the import capability of Peninsular Florida be 9 accounted for in measuring and evaluating reserve margins and 10 other reliability criteria, both for individual utilities and for Peninsular 11 Florida?

JEA's Response: Firm contracted utility purchases from outside Florida are
 properly reported and counted by the utilities. FRCC studies report and
 count these imports when evaluating Peninsular Florida reliability.

Import capability should be counted as a resource in measuring and
 evaluating reserve margins to the extent that the Utility or the State can
 demonstrate that dependable supply-side resources are available.
 (Danese)

19Issue 10:Do the following utilities appropriately account for historical20winter and summer temperatures when forecasting seasonal peak21loads for purposes of establishing a percent reserve margin22planning criterion?

<u>JEA's Response:</u> As to JEA, yes. JEA's peak demand forecast represents a trend analysis of 50 years of historical data, weather-normalized to typical

temperatures. For each season, winter and summer, a separate model evaluates the effect of weather on historical peak demands and outputs weather-normalized peak demands. The weather-normalized peak demands become the basis for the trend analysis.

5 JEA uses minimum temperature of the day for the winter season and 6 maximum temperature of the day for the summer season as the weather 7 variables in the normalization methodology. For each individual year of 8 historical data, JEA models the relationship between daily low or high temperature and daily peak demand. JEA evaluates the models at normal 9 temperatures to estimate weather-normalized peak demands. For the 10 purposes of JEA's model, 23°F for the winter and 98°F for the summer are 11 12 defined to be normal weather. (Danese)

13Issue 11:Has the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council's 15 percent14reserve margin planning criterion, or any other proposed reserve15margin criterion, been adequately tested to warrant using it as a16planning criterion for the review of generation adequacy on a17Peninsular Florida basis? If the answer is no, what planning18criterion should be used?

19JEA's Response:JEA believes that FRCC has adequately tested the20Peninsular Florida reserve margin of 15%. FRCC studies show that a2115% reserve margin adequately provides reliable electric service to the22state. (Danese)

23 <u>Issue 12:</u> What percent reserve margin is currently planned for each of 24 the following utilities and is it sufficient to provide an adequate and

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reliable source of energy for operational and emergency purposes in 1 Florida? 2

3 JEA's Response: JEA currently uses a 15% reserve margin criterion, which has been sufficient in providing an adequate and reliable source of energy 4 5 for operational and emergency purposes in Florida. (Danese)

Issue 13: How does the reliability criteria adopted by the FRCC compare to the reliability criteria adopted by other reliability councils? 7

- 8 JEA's Response: The reliability criteria of other reliability councils are 9 comparable to that used by FRCC. (Danese)
- Should the Commission adopt a reserve margin standard for 10 Issue 14: 11 individual utilities in Florida? If so, what should be the appropriate reserve margin criteria for individual utilities in Florida? Should 12 13 there be a transition period for utilities to meet that standard?
- JEA's Response: FRCC has adopted a standard reserve margin criterion of 14 15% that has been demonstrated to be adequate for meeting the needs of 15 16 the state. Individual Florida utilities have generally followed the leadership 17 of FRCC and also adopted a planning reserve margin criterion of 15%. JEA sees no need for a Commission standard establishing a reserve 18 19 margin level for individual utilities or the State. If the Commission adopts 20 a standard, the Commission should:
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establish a 15% reserve margin criterion,

- apply the criterion to all individual Florida utilities and Peninsular Florida.
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allow FRCC to develop the calculation methodology, and

- apply the standard to all load-serving entities in the state.
 (Danese)
- <u>Issue 15:</u> Should the Commission adopt a reserve margin standard for
 Peninsular Florida? If so, what should be the appropriate reserve
 margin criteria for Peninsular Florida?

6 **JEA's Response:** Same response as Issue 14. (Danese)

- Issue 16: Should the Commission adopt a maximum reserve margin
 criterion or other reliability criterion for planning purposes; e.g., the
 level of reserves necessary to avoid interrupting firm load during
 weather conditions like those experienced on the following dates:
 01/08/70, 01/17/77, 01/13/81, 01/18/81, 12/19/81, 12/25/83, 01/21/85,
 01/21/86 and 12/23/89?
- 13JEA's Response:Resource plans provide economical and reliable sources of14capacity to meet the expected electric need and reserves. Utilities15recognize that certain weather conditions may arise that result in higher16than expected demand. The cost of adopting a reserve margin criterion17that satisfies a higher than expected demand cannot be justified for the18low probability of the events occurring. JEA has been able to supply its19customer needs during these extreme events. (Danese)
- <u>Issue 17:</u> What percent reserve margin is currently planned for
 Peninsular Florida and is it sufficient to provide an adequate and
 reliable source of energy for operational and emergency purposes in
 Peninsular Florida?

- JEA's Response: This issue is addressed annually in FRCC's Load and
 Resource Plan and Reliability Assessment reports. JEA believes the
 current planned margin is sufficient. (Danese)
- <u>Issue 18:</u> Can out-of-Peninsular Florida power sales interfere with the
 availability of Peninsular Florida reserve capacity to serve
 Peninsular Florida consumers during a capacity shortage? If so,
 how should such sales be accounted for in establishing a reserve
 margin standard?
- JEA's Response: Firm out-of-state capacity sales are included in each utility's
 Ten Year Site Plan and FRCC studies and are properly accounted for in
 reserve capacity calculations. These firm out-of-state sales effectively
 reduce the total capacity available to the utility and state. (Danese)
- <u>Issue 19:</u> Based on the resolution of Issues 1 through 18, what follow-up
 action, if any, should the Commission pursue?
- JEA's Response: Florida utilities and FRCC are doing prudent planning. No
 Commission action should be taken at this time. (Danese)
- 17 (g) A statement of issues that have been stipulated to by JEA;
- 18 JEA has no issues that have been stipulated to. (Danese)
- 19 (h) A statement of all pending motions or other matters JEA seeks action
- 20 upon; and

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- JEA has no pending motions or other matters to seek action upon. (Danese)
- 22 (i) A statement as to any requirement set forth in this order that cannot be
- complied with, and the reasons therefore.



- 1 JEA is unaware of any statements set forth in this order that cannot be
- 2 complied with. (Danese)

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