1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 FILED 8/18/1993 3 DOCUMENT NO. 08931-1993 **FPSC - COMMISSION CLERK** In the matter of 4 5 Proposed Revisions to Rules DOCKET NO. 911082-WS 25-30.020, 25-30.025, 25-30.030, 6 25-30.032, 25-30.033, 25-30.034, 7 25-30.035, 25-30.036, 25-30.034, 25-30.035, 25-30.036, 25-30.037, 25-30.060, 25-30.110, 25-30.111, 8 25-30.135, 25-30.255, 25-30.320, 9 25-30.335, 25-30.360, 25-30.430, 25-30.436, 25-30.437, 25-30-443, 10 25-30.455, 25-30.515, 25-30.565, NEW RULES 25-22.0407, 25-30.0408, 11 25-30.0371, 25-30.038, 25-30.039, 25-30.090, 25-30.117, 25-30.432 12 to 25-30.435, 25-30.4385, 25-30.4415, 25-30.456, 25-30.460, 13 25-30.465, 25-30.470, AND 25-30.475; AND REPEAL OF RULE 14 25-30.441, F.A.C. PERTAINING TO WATER AND WASTEWATER REGULATION. 15 16 FIRST DAY - AFTERNOON SESSION 17 VOLUME II 18 Pages 105 through 262 19 PROCEEDINGS: HEARING 20 21 BEFORE: CHAIRMAN J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK 22 COMMISSIONER LUIS J. LAUREDO COMMISSIONER JULIA L. JOHNSON 23 0893 24 DATE: Thursday, August 12, 1993 25

1	TIME:		Commenced at 9:30 a.m.
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3	PLACE:		FPSC Hearing Room 106 Fletcher Building
4			101 East Gaines Street Tallahassee, Florida
5			1101144
6	REPORTED BY:		JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR
7			Chief, Bureau of Reporting SYDNEY C. SILVA, CSR, RPR
8			PAMELA A. CANELL Official Commission Reporters
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11	APPEARANCES:		
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 \underline{I} \underline{N} \underline{D} \underline{E} \underline{X} EXHIBITS - VOLUME II Number: Identified Admitted (Staff) Allowance for Funds Prudently Invested, Calculation of Carrying Costs for Each ERC (Swain) August 5th, 1993 Supplemental Comments of Debra D. Swain Regarding 25-30.434

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (Hearing reconvened at 1:00 p.m.) 3 (Transcript continues in sequence from Volume I.) 4 5 CHAIRMAN DEASON: Call the hearing to order, 6 please. 7 I understand that the discussion of .037(1) has been concluded and that we're now at .037. 8 9 And reviewing .037 it appears that that 10 particular rule provision is directly related to 11 .037(1) and that there's probably not going to be any resolution of .037. And it may be expeditious simply 12 13 just to have .037 addressed by Staff in the final 14 recommendation, unless there's some burning desire on the parties to address .037 at this time. 15 16 MS. CHASE: Commissioners, excuse me, could I clarify? We did discuss .037 in its entirety except 17 18 for (2)(m), which was a change I made as exhibit JC-1 19 to my testimony. So the only thing that would be left to discuss in the recommendation would be that 20 21 particular rule, .037(2)(m). 22 CHAIRMAN DEASON: And what does (2) (m) do? 23 MS. CHASE: 2(m) takes the current language, 24 says that -- requires a statement setting out the 25 reasons for inclusion of an acquisition adjustment if

one is requested.

My change would say, "A statement setting out the reasons for a positive acquisition adjustment if one is requested or, if appropriate, a statement setting out the reasons why a negative acquisition adjustment should not be included."

That's the only rule that was left undecided, and that's the one that we could address in the final recommendation.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Are there any comments on the provision of .037(2)(m)? Any comments from any of the parties? Very well.

Just include that in your final recommendation.

MS. CHASE: Okay.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: We'll move on now to rule .038.

MS. CHASE: Commissioners, Rule 25-30.038 is a new rule. It does not codify current Commission practice or policy.

This rule was written over a period of time as an option to .037, the transfer rule, and it would apply for large utilities that are acquiring a small system which has either very low rates or no rates at all. This rule is intended to reduce the regulatory lag in acquiring the systems and implementing a

reasonable rate.

A little bit of the background of the rule:

It was originally proposed when, back in the time when particularly Southern States was acquiring a lot of systems and this situation would occur often.

So we proposed the rule -- the problems that we saw that were occurring is the time involved in a utility acquiring the transfer; going through the transfer case, which takes about eight months, six to eight months when you're setting rate base; and then having to come in for a rate case to set a reasonable rate, which would take another eight months, and also the costs involved in all of these proceedings.

We tried to address that regulatory lag and expense in this rule by not setting rate base in the transfer docket and, therefore, we could significantly reduce the time needed to process the transfer case and also allow the buyer to implement a rate which we would believe would be reasonable immediately, without a full rate proceeding.

Specifically, the rule would require the utility to notice the transfer up front to the customers, the neighboring utilities and so forth, and also require them to notice a proposed rate case change.

If no objection to the notice is received, the Commission would approve or deny the transfer and the rate change within 90 days, but the rates would be considered temporary and subject to refund for a period of one year.

At the end of one year the utility would file financial data on that system, which would indicate whether or not the implementation of those rates would cause the utility to overearn. Based on that information, Staff would bring it back to the Commission and set a permanent rate.

There's been a lot of discussion about this rule in the workshops. The problems that have been pointed out by the company were basically that the rule, while it's well intended, doesn't go far enough. They are saying, first of all, if the customers are noticed up front of a rate change, that they are going to protest. So the idea that you could ever get to agenda and approve something in 90 days would just never happen. They are thinking that there would always be a hearing on this and, therefore, the time and the cost would not be waived.

They are also saying if you implement the rate on a temporary basis, subject to refund, that they, then, would be subjected to a long period of

uncertainty and increasing rate refund liability.

Staff recognizes the industry's concerns with the rule as proposed, but we do not believe that at this time we could propose anything to really address those concerns. However, we do think there is a need for the rule or for the concept of the rule. We believe that perhaps what we should do is simply withdraw the rule at this time and try to address this in future cases as it comes up.

There's nothing that we're doing in this rule that the Commission couldn't do on a case-by-case basis. And perhaps what we need to do is to get some experience with it, test the concept in some specific cases, and come back with a rule when we have a little bit more experience with the idea.

So, bottom line, Staff is proposing, at this time, to withdraw the rule for consideration.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: Comments?

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We certainly wouldn't have any opposition to withdrawal of the rule. And, in fact, the Florida Waterworks Association does not oppose the rule as written, although we are responsible for the comment that Ms. Chase referred to that it's a well intended but flawed rule.

I'd just like to take a quick minute, if

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we're going to be considering withdrawing the rule, to
make one point that I successfully stifled inside
myself when we were talking about acquisition
adjustments.

I think that one of the great disincentives besides acquisition adjustment policy, uncertainty and all of that, one of the great disincentives for buying up small, troubled systems is the regulatory lag that can be involved in getting a transfer, an acquisition approved by the Commission.

As it is, the Commission exercises a tremendous amount of liberality to customers who may file a protest to a proposed transfer. There's an abundance of due process, and if there is a protest to a transfer, you're basically generically looking at an eight- to ten-month process from the time you come in with your application to when you know whether or not the transfer will be approved and on what terms and conditions.

And if you're looking at buying a system that's maybe got a 20, 30 or \$50,000 rate base and you're faced with the prospect of having to spend, 30, 40, \$50,000 in attorneys fees and consultants fees, or whatever, to advance that acquisition before the Commission, it just doesn't make economic sense. And I

can speak from firsthand experience from clients I have represented where they have pulled out of acquisitions are not pursued acquisitions because of that situation.

And I don't really have the answer as to how you deal with that. I'm certainly not advocating cutting off due process rights of customers but we've got a problem there. And the regulatory lag and expense involved in approving a transfer of a small, troubled system at this point, the system just breaks down.

Perhaps, lastly, you might just consider -and I guess you probably all know this firsthand
anyway, but many times what you see in a protest given
your liberality of reviewing protests of something like
that, what you're seeing is a manifestation of
customers upset with the former developer-owner of a
utility who may have wronged them on the construction
of their house or whatever. And this is an opportunity
to complicate their lives by writing a letter and
protesting something, and that those launch an often
costly and expensive proceeding. And there are
companies that are refraining from doing that because
of those concerns.

The rule as written is creative. It's probably worth a shot on an experimental basis. But

understand, even if it were to work perfectly, the
system will require anywhere from a year and a half to
two years to process that application and for a utility
to really know what terms or conditions and rates they
are getting. And I don't know if that's really a net
gain.
Thank you.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, this rule, as revised in Ms. Chase's testimony and exhibit, had a provision in it which was also present in .037. We addressed this during the first round of these hearings.

I thought that we were through with it, and it's been brought up again today with a slight revision to the language in your Exhibit JC-1. So with your indulgence, I just want to go back to that point. Now that it appears as though we may be withdrawing .038, I want to go back to one point on .0372)(m).

And the point is pretty simple, and we discussed it last time. And that is, the way that your rule is proposed, in addressing acquisition adjustments, it says that the utility should include a statement setting out the reasons for the inclusion of an acquisition adjustment if one is requested.

So, if purchase price exceeds net book value

of the assets, you may find the utility requesting a positive acquisition adjustment. So they should set out the reasons why that's appropriate, if that makes sense.

If the purchase price is less than the net book value of the assets, you won't find the utility asking for a negative acquisition adjustment. And it doesn't make sense, and I think it's inconsistent with case law to impose a burden on the utility to set out the reasons why it is not seeking a negative acquisition adjustment.

You do not ask a utility in a rate case to demonstrate why certain property is not used and useful. It's the utility's burden to demonstrate why the property is used and useful. And I think that the same principle applies. It's a very well accepted principle of law that one who seeks the affirmative of a certain matter has that burden.

Utilities do not seek negative acquisition adjustments. The Public Counsel does. So I think that the procedure that would make sense is that if Public Counsel seeks to intervene and requests a negative acquisition adjustment, Public Counsel should make its case as to why a negative acquisition adjustment is appropriate, and the utility can respond.

1 I think that the way the rule as originally proposed under Section (2)(m) -- and I'm back in .037 2 3 -- makes sense. Because I think it applies the appropriate burden on the utility, if the utility seeks 4 a positive, and on Public Counsel or some other 5 6 customer or intervenor who may seek a negative 7 acquisition adjustment. By the very simple statement that "A statement setting out the reasons for the 8 inclusion of an acquisition adjustment, if one is 9 10 requested." 11 So I'm asking you to reconsider on .037 subsection (2)(m) and stick with the original language 12 13 in your rule package. 14 MS. CHASE: Commissioner, can I just clarify? I don't believe that you passed (2)(m) as my exhibit 15 said. You simply deferred the decision until the 16 17 agenda. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: What was your language 19 again? 20 MS. CHASE: The language that I had in (2)(m) was a statement setting out the reasons for the 21 inclusion of a positive acquisition adjustment if one 22 is requested, or if appropriate, a statement setting 23 24 out the reasons why a negative acquisition adjustment

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should not be included.

1 The purpose was simply to try to get the information that Staff needs in order to evaluate 2 whether or not extraordinary circumstances exist. 3 4 We agree that there may be a different way of asking for that information. I have one proposal here 5 but I wasn't, you know -- we were really just going to 6 7 try to leave that until the agenda conference since the acquisition adjustment policy has not been decided on. 8 9 MS. CHASE: I do have an alternative to that if you do want to talk about it today. 10 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me see. What you're saying is that you want to change the language if we 12 adopt the Rule 30.0371? 13 14 MS. CHASE: That's true. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. 16 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But I think it's important to start cleaning up this language as we go 17 18 along. 19 MS. CHASE: Okay. 20 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Remember that we 21 Commissioners are not just --22 MS. CHASE: We can do that, Commissioners. 23 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I think that the way it's originally stated it's pretty -- it gives you, 24 25 again, more flexibility. As a broader construction it

gives us -- so I would just intuitively be against narrowing it.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Being more specific.

MS. CHASE: Ms. Daniel is passing out another

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5 exhibit, which I guess will need some identification.

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What this does, what I would be proposing now is to

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leave .0372(m) alone. In other words, if they're

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requesting an acquisition adjustment, state the

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reasons. Leave that one alone. This would be an

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additional rule requirement, and all it would say is

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"Describe the factors and conditions considered by the

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buyer and the seller in determining the purchase

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price."

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What we are trying to evaluate here is what are the circumstances that led to you that purchase price so that Staff could evaluate whether or not the circumstances are extraordinary. The way the application works right now, we don't know that. We will only know that if they're requesting a positive.

We're just simply trying to get to the circumstances surrounding the case to help us make our evaluation and our recommendation to you whether or not we believe the circumstances are extraordinary enough to warrant a negative.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, let me tell you

something. I don't know. I'm not a lawyer. I don't 1 know about statutory construction, but the more you try 2 -- I mean, I think that less flexibility we have, 3 4 you're going to replace 2(m)? 5 MS. CHASE: No, Commissioner. COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Or just insert another 6 7 2(m) in here? 8 MS. CHASE: That's exactly right. We would 9 leave 2(m) as it currently is, which Mr. Hoffman's 10 saying he agrees with. We would leave that alone. 11 they're requesting an acquisition adjustment --12 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Do you know what you're asking for here? I mean, you're talking about 13 14 micromanaging. I mean, this is micromanagement to the 15 nth degree. I mean, "What were you thinking, Chief 16 Executive Officer?" I don't see the need for this. I 17 really don't. I understand where you're coming from. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: May I make a suggestion? We've heard Mr. Hoffman on this point. The Staff can 19 20 recommend a change to 2(m) or not as you come to agenda. I would just request that you alert us to that 21 fact that we had a request. Somehow focus our 22 attention on that so we can make a decision one way or 23

MS. CHASE: Okay.

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the other.

1 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: That is the most 2 important thing we said today. I mean, I can see agenda. We're going to get so lost. That's why I 3 4 would rather vote things up and down today because 5 we're going to move on to other items, other rate 6 cases. 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, you're right. we have a full day set aside just for this. We have a 8 9 special agenda for this, right? 10 MS. CHASE: Two days. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Two days. And to some extent, we'll spend that time refreshing our memories. 12 13 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: As long as they point 14 it out because I'm ready to vote. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, they've done a very good job here, so I think they'll know what the 16 points were that we weren't exactly conclusive on and 17 18 make sure that we do reach a decision. 19 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Of course, if you have two recommendations, which one are you going to 20 21 recommend? Are you going to just decide between now and October? You have two alternatives, right? 22 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's their job. 24 MR. HILL: We will tell you what our 25 recommendation is and throw out all the alternatives

then you all can have at it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Now, Mr. Hoffman, now that you've returned us to .037, is there anyone else who wants to finish to comment once again on .037?

MR. TODD: One comment on the proposed 2(m). It would be very difficult, beyond what Commissioner Lauredo talked about micromanaging the Company, it would be very difficult for the company to accurately probably represent what seller --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: You're getting into a highly subjective -- I mean, why did I choose blue versus red?

MR. TODD: Or why did he chose blue versus red?

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I don't see it serves any purpose. We do have pretty broad -- it seems to me that if we have pretty broad power through discovery, the more we codify them, the less power we have. Do I have faulty logic?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, you don't. Keep in mind one of the reasons this whole rulemaking was put in motion was to try and reduce the cost of regulating water and sewer companies because sometimes when you compare what they're asking for in an increase and what you have to spend in rate case, it's ludicrous.

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So what we're trying to do is, if you will, take out as much discretion as we can consistent with reducing the overall cost of it. I mean, you don't want to spend \$3 to make a \$1 adjustment, and that's the reason why a lot of these things are being proposed. And, frankly, in some cases I think you will wind up allowing a greater expense than you might have allowed if you had gone to a rate case; but when you consider the amount of money you spend, it's not worth it.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But doesn't this open up a whole expense item?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, I don't disagree with you on this particular item. And I think it's likely to be quite burdensome, and I'm not sure you would really reach an accurate conclusion of everything that went into determining that price. I mean, they may not just remember.

MS. SUMMERLIN: Commissioners, can I just make one comment on them? I think it may be that these particular two subsections that are being suggested are not necessarily the best way to do it. But the problem that I have seen is that the Staff has to make the recommendation on whether or not an acquisition adjustment needs to be made before anybody that might

be interested in the negative acquisition adjustment subject gets involved. And then what we have is a situation where the Staff has to pull out of the thin air all the information to make that adjustment on it to make a recommendation.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, they can talk to the Utility. They can talk to the Utility. It's not pulling it out of thin air. My point is you may have a net book value of \$10,000, they buy it at 8,000 -- and do you want to require them to go through all those things on the front end when it's not a significant adjustment?

MS. SUMMERLIN: I think that this may not be the way to do it, but the problem that's trying to be addressed is that if there's a good reason why they shouldn't be a negative acquisition adjustment, I think that it's an appropriate thing to ask somebody to give that kind of information. And that's what's trying to be got at, I believe, by these questions. And I think it leaves the Commission Staff in a difficult posture when we have to pursue that without having a filing requirement that covers that subject matter. I think that's what the point was of this.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else on .037?

MR. MANN: Yes, Commissioner. I would just

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like to say that we agree with Ms. Summerlin's comment about 2(m); and, that is, No. 1, I don't believe that 2 3 what you're looking at is micromanagement in 2(m). I 4 think what you're looking at is justifying either the inclusion of a positive acquisition adjustment or the 5 6 exclusion of a negative acquisition adjustment. 7 something that we believe the Utility has the burden of demonstrating. 8 9 Mr. Hoffman has explained why he doesn't feel that there's a burden on the Utility to justify what he 10 considers to be a negative in not including a negative 11 12 acquisition adjustment. 13 The Citizens certainly support and, supported 14 originally, and still do, Ms. Chase's amendment to 2(m) in the addition of those words that she's put in there. 15 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else? 17 MR. MANN: And back, if I may to finish up on I think what we started with before Mr. Hoffman was 18 -- .038. And as we made the point in our original 19 comments, we disagree entirely with 25-30.038. 20 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So you don't have any objection to the Staff recommendation to do away with 22 23 it? 24 MR. MANN: No, ma'am, we certainly don't.

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COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Can I informally move

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to it to get it out now?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm trying to think.

How did we do this last time? Didn't we sort of go

through and give you a sense of the Commission -- I'm

not inclined to want to adopt this rule. I think we

should try and work it out on a case-by-case basis, and

then if we find we're consistently doing the same thing

and we find something that works, we can do it. What

did we do last time, Chris?

MS. MOORE: On the rule having to do with multiple systems, as I recall, there was a vote to delete it; and what I intended to do was to just end the final recommendation for final agenda. Just recommend withdrawing the rule.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What purpose does it serve if the Commission says delete it to bring it back? If nothing else, it reduces my carrying amount of paper. I'm mean, it gets to a point where one's mind get so cluttered. If there's a consensus of things, you know, let's move on and throw the paper out so we can better focus on the more controversial. That's the way I look at it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The only concern I have is are we going to -- there are time frames that we have to adhere to in the APA; and if we vote to

1	withdraw this rule, do you have to hurry up to meet
2	some time frame? I guess what I'm suggesting is do we
3	need to treat it as a whole package?
4	MS. MOORE: I don't think we do, and I also
5	I checked with JAPC to make sure and, no, it can be
6	adopted piecemeal.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: It can? Okay. Julia?
8	MS. MOORE: As long as it's not filed for
9	adoption, you know, more than 21 days after the last
10	public hearing at rule.
11	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I would move that
12	MS. MOORE: I don't see a problem with it.
13	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: all the parties
14	agree that it's not necessary, we should take it out,
15	move it out.
16	COMMISSIONER CLARK: What is the final
17	hearing though? That's my concern. This may be the
18	final hearing, which means you've got to deal with this
19	rule within 20 days.
20	MS. MOORE: We publish a notice of
21	withdrawal.
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: See, I don't see any
23	reason to do that separately. I think we can
24	accomplish that by simply telling you we don't want to
25	see it again. Tust include it in the sine!

recommendation as sort of the noncontroversial things we've already voted on and just get it out as a package.

MS. MOORE: That would be easier for Staff and for me as far as publishing FAW notices and Secretary of State filings.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Forgive me, I just heard a horrible story today from someone who was in the middle where there was one plant or one gas issue or something in New England where all of the governors want it, all of the public counsels in those states wanted them, everybody in the -- the environmentalists wanted it, the energy companies wanted it. It took FERC five years still to make the decision.

I have nightmares at how much bureaucracy we have and how much procedural -- I'm of the school if it isn't relevant, throw it away so I can have my energies focused on it. But if you want to bring it back --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner Lauredo, it really has nothing do with that. It's just a matter of making it administratively easier to deal with in trying to get it adopted through the system. And I can see having had to do that on this kind of mammoth undertaking. We can accomplish the same thing and the

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-	Starr will get it out of you know, put it in the
2	noncontroversial, already-decided part of it and we'll
3	just vote it out at that time.
4	Julia, did you have anything else?
5	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: No, I concur.
6	COMMISSIONER CLARK: But three of us don't
7	want to see it back again.
8	We're on .039.
9	MS. CHASE: Commissioners, Rule .039 is also
10	a new rule. It is codifying Commission practice with
11	the exception of one change in the rule as proposed,
12	which is that the customers be noticed of the name
13	change. Currently, that's not a requirement. And in
14	my testimony
15	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What section is that?
16	The notice?
17	MS. CHASE: The customer notice is
18	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: (f)?
19	MS. CHASE: (f), yes, Commissioner.
20	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And that's what Public
21	Counsel
22	MS. CHASE: And that's new. We don't
23	currently require that. The rest of the rule does
24	codify what we currently do on name changes.
25	In my testimony, I added a requirement that

they also provide evidence that they've change the name
on the land documents.
COMMISSIONER CLARK: Where would that go,
Joanne?
MS. CHASE: I have that as (i). It would be
the last, .0392(i).
COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: That it would be
what was it again?
MS. CHASE: It's attached to my testimony as
Exhibit JC-2, but that would be the evidence that they
change the name on the documents for the land. The
land ownership that reflects the new name of the
Utility.
MS. MOORE: That's the last page in Tab 17 of
your notebook.
COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What's the purpose of
that?
MS. CHASE: The purpose of that is that we
require utilities, when they first get certificates and
in rate cases and all along to own the land on which
the treatment facilities are located and that that land
be in the name of the Utility. So when the Utility
changes its name, we want to see that those documents

25 sole purpose.

1 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: All you have to do is file with the clerk of the court? You don't have to 2 3 amend the deed or anything? I mean, that's a whole other bureaucracy. I hate to open up another whole set 4 where they have to pull out all the transfer date deeds 5 and amend them and, Jesus. Is it a piece of paper you 6 7 just file with the clerk? Does anybody know? 8 MS. SUMMERLIN: Commissioner, what this 9 contemplates is that the deed would be changed to reflect to change the new name. And the concept behind 10 11 that is to keep the Utility's ownership of that land and facilities clearly in the name of the entity if the 12 13 Utility --14 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What if the --15 MR. TODD: That creates doc stamps. 16 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I tell you, that's another cottage industry we hadn't thought about. 17 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, should we hear from the parties? Go ahead, Mr. Schiefelbein. 19 20 MR. TODD: Yeah. The only point is if you 21 are in fact going to take a deed transfer, be it a quit 22 claim or a fee title or whatever else, that will create doc stamps on the value of that property that will be 23 incurred by the receiving utility and it will be 24 25 another expense to the customer that's created

1 arbitrarily. 2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you, how are 3 we assured that the purchasing utility in fact owns all the --4 5 MR. TODD: This is not a purchase, this is a change of name. 6 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, again, how are we assured --8 9 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: How about a 10 certificate of "doing business as, d/b/a"? File it with the clerk for the public record and file it with 11 12 13 (Simultaneous conversation) 14 MR. TODD: The ownership is still exactly the 15 same so the legal entity hasn't changed except for its 16 name. 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right, but on a deed the name has changed. I mean, the name has not 18 19 changed. 20 MR. TODD: That is correct. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So how are you able to 22 determine that the new -- the name change is in fact the same? I mean, what do you look for to determine 23 that the ownership is the same and that only the name 24 25 has changed? I guess that's what I want to say.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Isn't the purpose of public records as notice to the public? And when you do a title search, everything, without necessarily making a transfer right there? So if you put something in that record saying that on such-and-such a date, such-and-such a company changed its name or is doing business as so-and-so utility, doesn't that accomplish the same thing as a notice? Rather than having to do a deed transfer with all the legal expenses and --

MR. TODD: You haven't lessened the rights any by changing the name, I don't think. I mean, I think the property still remains with the company regardless of what its calling itself, the fee title is still recorded with the entity that owns it.

MS. SUMMERLIN: Commissioner, we currently require that the deed be in the name of the utility; and if the utility changes its name, then the deed needs to be reflecting the new name. That's Staff's view, anyway.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: But in you're ABC Company and now you want to be ABC Company doing business as Happy Water, ABC Company still owns the land. And there's been -- I mean, a d/b/a, a fictitious name, does not affect --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Where do you change the

name, do you change it here? What is the requirement 1 2 for filing, you just change your name here with the 3 Commission; is that right? 4 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: If you were to change your actual corporate legal name, I believe that would 5 involve a filing with the Secretary of State Division 6 7 of Corporations. If you were to go from ABC, Inc. to DEF, Inc. -- and I think there are complications 8 9 involved in that, But if you are merely doing a 10 fictitious name or a d/b/a change, that's with the Clerk of the Circuit Court. And it's rather routine 11 12 information, Just so if somebody is mad at Happy Water, they can go down there and find out who they really are 13 14 and who the appropriate people are. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You mean you have to file the notice of change of name at the circuit level, 16 17 too? 18 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: If you are going to start 19 doing business under a fictitious name, you have to 20 register with the circuit court --21 MR. TODD: You have to publish it in the 22 paper, too. 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. 24 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Do you have to have public notice in a publication? 25

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MR. TODD: Sure.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: So you apply for a name change both here and at the Secretary of State if it's a corporation.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: If it is an entity change in the name as opposed to a fictitious name, yes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. And if you use a fictitious name, you register in the circuit court. And if somebody looked up the records and who owned the property and then also went to the fictitious name file, they would be able to demonstrate that they owned the property? Is that right?

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Essentially -- okay.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner, my understanding is that the procedures and the statutes pertaining to fictitious names changed a couple of years ago so that whereas at one time the filings were made with the circuit court, I think that now they're made with the Secretary of State's office.

MS. MOORE: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But besides that, you can file on to the record of the land, the title document, you can file a piece of paper, a notice that you're doing business as So-and-So Utility.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask a question.

1	why does it require doc stamps? If you're not making a
2	purchase or sale
3	MR. TODD: If the deed is transferred to a
4	different entity, then it requires doc stamps.
5	COMMISSIONER CLARK: But you just said
6	yourself it was a name change, not a
7	(Simultaneous conversation.)
8	MS. MOORE: It shouldn't be on the value of
9	the property, either.
10	COMMISSIONER CLARK: If you just change the
11	name, why do you pay doc stamps?
12	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I failed Real Estate
13	Law 101.
14	MR. TODD: You don't if you just change the
15	name, that's correct.
16	COMMISSIONER CLARK: What's wrong with
17	requiring a change of name on the deeds and be
18	recorded?
19	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I was just concerned
20	about the cost,
21	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Right.
22	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: who pays. It
23	always wind up being the customer anyway.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. Well, but it's a
25	notice thing, too. I think we need to be assured, it

1 seems to me there have been circumstances where we're 2 not quite sure who owns it and it would have been 3 helpful to --4 MS. CHASE: Commissioner, there is --5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: -- to have it established on the actual deed that the names are the same. 6 7 MS. CHASE: Commissioners, I might add, too, that later on in the rules and in the rate case one of 8 the rate case requirements that is being added is that 9 10 they provide evidence that they own the land. So if 11 they've changed their name and they come to a rate case, they're going to come across this very problem in 12 their rate case. If they don't do it here, they are 13 14 going to have to do it there, do something. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein and Mr. 16 Todd, I don't think we're interested in incurring doc stamps again or anything like that, but we do have a 17 desire that all public records accurately reflect the 18 person who owns it and the name under which they're 19 20 doing business. I mean, what is the cost going to be to simply make that change on those recorded --21 22 MR. TODD: Recording fees, I would suspect, 23 would be the only cost. 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm not familiar with 25 the recording fees.

1	MS. MOORE: \$6 a page.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.
3	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Can we have that
4	information when we vote finally?
5	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that would be
6	worthwhile.
7	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Yeah, in case if it
8	triggers, because of a consideration clause or
9	something, the whole value of the land
10	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Shreve, do you have
11	any light to shed on this particular rule?
12	MR. SHREVE: It should be fairly simple
13	language. Everybody wants the same thing but
14	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What happened that has
15	happened, you alluded to it, maybe you can voice, you
16	had problems here before with somebody you tried to
17	figure out who owned the land?
18	MR. SHREVE: Yes, but it never really came
19	from a change of the name situation. That's where it
20	was really you just were not able to follow it up to
21	that party who owned it. I think here we're talking
22	about assuming there's a clear title to the party and
23	all they want to do is change the name.
24	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I'm trying to figure
25	out what the onus is we're trying to cure. I'm trying

1	in the real world to figure out a scenario where the
2	utility would try to hide the ownership of the land, is
3	that by one of the principals owning it and leasing it?
4	I don't understand. Has anything happened prior to me
5	being here that makes that
6	MR. SHREVE: I think we have run into some
7	problems where there were some interests, personal
8	interests, that might have some of the property leased.
9	Here again, I don't think it was from this type of
10	problem where there was a change of name type thing.
11	There really we'd be talking about the connections
12	between the utility and another party.
13	I guess in the change of the name of the
14	corporation, I don't see where it would really be that
15	much of a problem and
16	(Simultaneous conversation)
17	MR. SHREVE: We can certainly do some checking and
18	see exactly what the requirements would have to be and what
19	type of notice would be out there. Is there no notice to
20	the county at all when you do a
21	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Can I ask you a more
22	simple and fundamental question if you can answer very
23	briefly? What is the underlying concern with this
24	thing? What brought this about? What is the onus?

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Can you come up? Why do you need to have the land in

the title and the correct name of the utility?

MS. CHASE: Commissioner, we're making this change to make it consistent with what we do in all cases with the utility that we're concerned about they own the land. And when they have a name change --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, stop right there. Why is there a concern about them owning the land? That's what I don't understand. I wasn't here when that bridge was crossed.

MS. CHASE: Because the utility's land is part of the investment that the customers are paying for, so we want to make sure it is in the name of the utility and not in the developer or some third party. That is our concern with the land ownership. In this particular case, it is simply a name change and we thought --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I understand that, please. Let's go back. I understand what you're trying to do on this name change. I'll trying to understand what your concern is.

MS. CHASE: The main concern comes in if the utility is sold or later transferred and we find out that the utility didn't own the land to it and suddenly now the owner of that land wants to sell it to the utility at some price, the customers end up having to

1 pay that. 2 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And the utility 3 accrued the benefit of having it in plant as part of 4 the rate base? 5 MS. CHASE: And they already have paid for 6 it, true, in the rate base. 7 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And that's happened? 8 MS. CHASE: That has happened. 9 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Wow. Some pretty 10 sharp minds out there. 11 MR. HOFFMAN: May I just kind of add to the 12 pot here that I don't think that there would be a conveyance in a situation where you had a company 13 that's incorporated and doing business as ABC, then 14 changes to DEF, I don't think that there would be any 15 16 need or that there would be any requirement to record a deed reflecting that conveyance because ultimately 17 you're talking about a transfer of ownership between 18 the same entity. So I don't think there's even going 19 20 to be any type of conveyance in that type of situation. 21 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What do we do, pass it 22 and come back? 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think we just leave it 24 part of what needs to be addressed in the --25 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: With the focus on

1 cost. 2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: -- final rulemaking. 3 Yes, but I think we would all like to know -- I would like to know the mechanics of it and what costs would 4 5 be incurred. 6 Have we concluded, does that --7 MS. MOORE: Perhaps the parties could address that in any post-hearing filings if they have a concern 8 9 about the costs. 10 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I would like us to 11 look into it, too. 12 MS. MOORE: Okay. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Does that conclude .039? 14 MS. MOORE: Yes, it does. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Now we're on 30.117. 16 MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, Chapter 17 25-30.117 is a new rule that we're proposing so that all water and wastewater utilities that account for 18 their pension expenses -- excuse me, account for their 19 20 pensions, would establish defined benefit plans, should 21 be required to account for those costs pursuant to the 22 statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: This is what we have been doing in every rate case?

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MS. MERCHANT: No. That's 106, which is

other postretirement benefits other than pensions. 1 2 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Okay, other than 3 pensions. 4 MS. MERCHANT: This is pension and this is 5 basically they account for their pensions in accordance with FAS 107 -- excuse me, 87. I'm getting them mixed 6 7 up myself. 8 OPC filed comments that a requirement should 9 be added on that the costs be funded and properly 10 escrowed. And our position on that is that, in 11 general, most utilities are going to fund only the amount that they can deduct for taxes, and that that 12 13 may or may not even have any relationship to the amount that's allowed for regulatory purposes. And we believe 14 that any issue regarding funding or escrow should be 15 addressed on a case-by-case basis and that the rules 16 17 only require that they account for their pension costs in accordance with the financial standard. 18 19 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: So your answer to OPC 20 is that it doesn't preclude us looking at the funding 21 of the escrow? 22 MS. MERCHANT: Precisely, and that it should be done on a case-by-case basis. 23 24 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Any objection to this 25 rule?

MR. MANN: Yes, Commissioner, I think we have some comments to make, particularly to Ms. Merchant's comment about the Staff's looking on a case-by-case basis at the funding in escrow; and Kimberly Dismukes will make some comments on this one.

MS. DISMUKES: I don't really have anything to dispute Ms. Merchant's request that it be done on a case-by-case basis, but OPC believes that there's no reason why you couldn't put it into a rule that it be funded and correctly escrowed. Because those monies are going to be collected from ratepayers; and at least if you do that, we know that those funds will be used for the purpose that they're collected. If they're not funded and not escrowed, you run the risk that those monies will not be given to the employees, that the funds will be used otherwise; and that's the intent and purpose behind our comments.

I don't see, even if you have this broad rule that says it has to be done, you can still address on a case-by-case basis; you need the circumstances of that particular utility that, for tax purposes or whatever, may vary the amount. I'm not that familiar with the tax laws and why things can or cannot be funded, but I don't think the rule precludes fine-tuning it on a case-by-case basis if it were to include our language.

1	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, this is just
2	telling you how to account for it, this doesn't tell
3	you the regulatory treatment. And you're suggesting
4	that for water and wastewater companies, we ought to
5	require them to fund it.
6	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What are we doing in
7	the other?
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Some of them fund it,
9	some of them don't.
10	MS. DISMUKES: That's my understanding, yes.
11	COMMISSIONER CLARK: What drives your
12	decision, very often, is what the tax implications are
13	and, I guess, the financial viability of the Company,
14	too, whether they're "good for it," so to speak, in the
15	long term.
16	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, and the use of
17	the funds. I imagine it would be a big concern, the
18	use of funds that comes from a dedicated purpose from
19	ratepayers
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I know excuse me.
21	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: It's tough
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: In the united case it
23	will be unfunded and the way you would account for it
24	would be a reduction in rate base which is
25	appropriate, since it is a liability or a reduction to

your investment, because it's money you will have to 1 2 pay out. 3 See, I just don't know -- I'm comfortable with the accounting but I'm not there yet that we 4 should say, "All water and wastewater companies ought 5 to fund it and escrow the amount." I just don't know 6 7 about that. There's part of me that says that's 8 probably the way we're going to have to go, but I'm 9 just not sure. 10 MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, I don't think that this has ever been an issue in a rate case that I 11 have ever been involved in for water and wastewater 12 13 utilities. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Funding it and not 15 funding it? 16 MS. MERCHANT: Right. 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: What did we do? 18 MS. MERCHANT: It just has not been an issue. 19 MR. WILLIS: That was my concern. 20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, what were they doing then? 21 22 MR. WILLIS: Some were funding, some weren't. I would suggest that, you know, our rule basically 23 addresses nothing but the accounting treatment. I 24 think if you desire to go and look more into the area 25

of whether or not a utility ought to fund or not fund, it's something you probably want to address on a generic basis for all industries, because all industries are doing one or the other.

MS. DISMUKES: I'll just say real briefly,
you mentioned financial viability, and I think when you
look at the water and wastewater industry, the
financial viability is a lot less than when you look at
the telephone and electric. Self-evident.

And just one quick one, Commissioner Lauredo. You may recall from the Jasmine Lakes case they were spending -- requesting recovery of a fairly sizeable 401 K plan for their employees and I don't believe that that's going to be funded.

problem with Standard 87. I want to revisit this
because there is a social covenant in a sense that if
you are putting money in the bank -- you know, I mean
if I am helping make the company viable by funding
their pension fund, which theoretically is helping them
attract excellent people to work and therefore provide
excellent service, I want to make sure I turn around
and when he gets to the end of that person's
employment, he has his pension. I mean, as a ratepayer,

I'm putting money in bank, --1 2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, but you are --3 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I don't want to get into micromanagement, but this is a very interesting 4 5 question to follow up on. I don't know if --6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But I look at it from the standpoint of it's really who holds the funds? I 7 mean, who is the more financially liable? In some 8 9 cases it may be the regulated utility that is, as 10 opposed to insurance companies or anyone else. 11 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Yeah. 12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I mean, they have had, likewise, their financial difficulties and have not 13 14 been able to pay in some instances. 15 Anything further on this rule? 16 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: So we're going to defer discussion on OPC's proposal until --17 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well --19 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Can we highlight that? 20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah. But I guess, just 21 to state my views, I'm comfortable with dictating the accounting treatment, I'm just not prepared to adopt a 22 rule that says it will be funded. 23 24 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: So we'll pass the language as is and have Staff kind of point us out in 25

1	the same spirit about this, if you have more input on
2	this?
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah.
4	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Will the parties be
5	able to speak at agenda?
6	COMMISSIONER CLARK: No. You can point out
7	that this was the rule that Public Counsel suggested we
8	add that it a funding requirement.
9	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And "funding" and
10	"escrow" are two different things. Maybe you ought to
11	break it out to
12	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, let me be sure
13	that I understand it. What do you perceive in this
14	case, I thought they were the same thing.
15	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, you can fund it by
16	going to a third party financial intermediary, an insurance
17	company or a bank, or you can say, "I'm funding it here. I
18	have this account at Nations Bank"
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, but it
20	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: " and I'm funding it
21	here but I'm the only guy who signs." Theoretically it
22	is in escrow; but if I ever get into a cash crunch, I
23	could just write a check to pay the electric bill.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I didn't think you
25	could do that for escrow accounts, but when we use the

term escrow accounts it was to be used for that purpose 1 for which the escrow was set up. 2 3 MS. MERCHANT: Yes. 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But in my mind it's the 5 same thing, you're either giving it to a bank as escrow or you're going to turn it over to some other financial 6 7 institution as funding a program that will make sure 8 the money is there when the benefits are to be paid. Are we ready to move on? 9 10 MS. MERCHANT: Yes, Commissioner. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: 30.360. 12 Staff, why don't you tell me what the next 13 one is. 14 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Test year approval is 15 next. 16 MS. MOORE: It's .430, test year approval. 17 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Yeah, the .360 was 18 already stipulated, right? 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Good. 20 MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, there are only 21 two changes to the test year approval rule, .430. And 22 that's to delete the portion requiring prefiled 23 testimony and switching that over to Section .436(2), and the other change is that the director of the 24 25 Division of Water and Wastewater will have the

1	capability to grant extensions of MFR filings.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Parties?
3	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: This is one of the rules that
4	we had proposed was noncontroversial and it should be
5	stipulated, yet has not been stipulated among the parties.
6	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Oh, I see, this is one
7	you've proposed. Any comments?
8	MR. HOFFMAN: No comments.
9	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Public Counsel, do you
10	have comments on the .430?
11	MR. MANN: I don't believe we have any
12	comments.
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.
14	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But you're not
15	stipulating it in?
16	MR. MANN: No, we still have a little problem
17	with that, but
18	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: On the big picture,
19	when you have rules, rather than the flexibility I have
20	been advocating, just case-by-case, does that preclude
21	parties on the overall big picture rate case from
22	stipulating everything, and in a stipulation in essence
23	violate the rules? If Public Counsel
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Good question.
25	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: and the company get

together.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner, I think they still can. I mean, I think if you look back to the Centel case, they sort of agreed on a revenue requirement with no agreement as to what went into that revenue requirement.

I think it's still possible, you know. You agree on a revenue requirement and normally that includes working capital and all those things, but you didn't go through and say your working capital is X amount of this and X amount of that. I think you still can do it. And the Public Counsel and the companies are free to give-and-take on those issues, outside these rules.

we're ever going to get -- ironically is one of the underlying philosophies is to save on rate case expenses, not by doing this cumbersome process. But by having the parties agree more and more and stipulate issues. And I imagine if you had a stipulation that you can outline where it violates individual rules, then we can waive it, couldn't we? We can always waive rules?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm not even sure you'd bring it up, I guess.

1 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Oh, okay. I'm getting 2 too far ahead. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I mean, I think you just 4 sort of -- the stipulations usually addressed what they 5 accomplish and what they don't accomplish. 6 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: In other words, I just 7 don't want to be prisoners of rules, fighting our other push for a more lean approach and philosophy about rate 8 case setting, by having the parties be more reasonable 9 with each other. Just as long as you keep that in 10 11 mind. Sometimes you forget the big picture when we get 12 some involved in the --13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. That concludes 14 .430. How about .433? 15 MS. MERCHANT: Okay. Commissioners, we've 16 already done the first three sections of .433 so the next one would be 4. Excuse me, and that deals with 17 using the simple average to calculate rate base, which 18 19 is the average of the beginning and end-of-year 20 balances. Previously, we used the 13-month average, but in probably the last three years -- three, four 21 22 years we have been using the simple average. And this would be just codifying the Commission's current 23

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Go ahead, Wayne.

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practice into rules.

1	MS. MERCHANT: I don't think that that's a
2	controversial issue unless
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: What page are you on in
4	the rule?
5	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I'm on 76.
6	COMMISSIONER CLARK: 100?
7	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: We all have different
8	pages.
9	MS. MERCHANT: I'm not working from the same
10	thing you're working from.
11	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Which is, by the way,
12	a problem.
13	MS. MERCHANT: I'm working from the same section,
14	but I'm not in the same document that you're in.
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.
16	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I would hope for the
17	next hearing, we would all be working out of the same
18	set of documents.
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I'm using, you
20	know, what I had last time.
21	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, for example,
22	what do you have, Page 76?
23	COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, from the last time I
24	have Page 100.
25	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I'm on Page 76.

-	ms. Mooke: I think you're looking at the
2	order and the notice, Commissioner Lauredo.
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I don't think there's
4	any controversy on Subsection 4. Hearing none. How
5	about 5?
6	MS. MERCHANT: Subsection 5 is basically a
7	change that states that
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Wait a minute. Do you
9	have a comment on 4?
10	MR. MANN: I'm sorry, Commissioner. I
11	thought you had said one. I didn't understand 4 until
12	you just now said Subsection 4.
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's the first one
14	we're on.
15	MR. MANN: Okay. I apologize. I'm not
16	hearing very well today.
17	We do have comments, we prefiled comments on
18	these and Ms. Dismukes does want to make some oral
19	comments at this time.
20	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: For the averaging.
21	MS. DISMUKES: Pardon me.
22	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Is that what we're on,
23	averaging?
24	MS. DISMUKES: Yes. The use of the beginning
25	and ending average for establishing rate base and

capital structure.

OPC is proposing to revert back to the

13-month average approach to establishing rate base in
capital structure. And I just want to briefly respond
to the Florida Waterworks Association's comments.

Their first comment was that it would be more costly and increase the chance of error. And I believe that in this day and age of computers that the cost would be fairly small to go from getting an ending year average to a 13-month average. Furthermore, it wouldn't surprise me if for many companies, especially the larger companies, the Florida Cities, the Southern States, if that information is not already on computer.

They also indicated that it would increase the chance of errors. I don't believe that. All you have to do is do cross-checks and you can correct errors on a 13-month average balance sheet very quickly.

Florida Waterworks also suggested in response to our comments that the beginning and ending year average rate base can just as easily understate rate base as overstate rate base. And I disagree that most utilities are adding investments, especially in the state of Florida. So a beginning and ending year average rate base is more than likely going to overstate rate base than understate it. Because the

investment is going to be at the end of the year, so when you add them together, you're going to get half way as opposed to one-thirteenth weight, if they're adding investment over the year, which is the more typical case.

And then finally, the beginning and ending year average rate base is more easily subject to manipulation than a 13-month average rate base, and that's primarily because the utility can come in, right at the end of its test year, close all the CWIP to plant-in-service and then basically get 50% of the weight of that investment in their rate base as opposed to one-thirteenth. Those are basically our comments in response to Florida Waterworks.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So your concern is at the end, you load up at the end?

MS. DISMUKES: I was just responding to Florida Waterwork's comments.

We prefer the 13-month average because it's a more accurate method of establishing rate base; it's done in telephone and electrics and everybody knows that. In water and wastewater they've gone from 13-month average to beginning and ending year average in an effort to save expenses, is my understanding would be the reason to do it. I don't think that in this day and time that that's really --

1	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: So 13-month is: (a)
2	more accurate.
3	MS. DISMUKES: It's more accurate.
4	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And (b) is what we do
5	in all the other industries?
6	MS. DISMUKES: Yes.
7	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What is your response
8	to that?
9	MS. MERCHANT: I can respond briefly is the
10	policy, the change in the Commission policy for the
11	water and wastewater industry came about after a docket
12	was open to investigate ways to reduce the cost to the
13	water and wastewater industry. And that was one of the
14	main ways that they found, the Commission found, in
15	that docket to reduce the cost to this industry.
16	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: When was that? Just
17	roughly. Early '80s.
18	MS. MERCHANT: I would say about five years
19	ago.
20	MR. WILLIS: Yes, about five, six years ago.
21	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Okay. And how is it
22	less costly?
23	MS. MERCHANT: Well, for one thing you've got
24	minimum filing requirements. The amount of information
25	that you have to submit. When you had the 13-month

average you had to give -- state the balance, by month,
by account, for plant, accumulated depreciation; you've
got all those filing requirements for each monthly
balance.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: For 13 months?

MS. MERCHANT: 13 months.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And under the

methodology your're proposing, how do you do it?

MS. MERCHANT: Just two: the beginning and end of year average.

have -- in water and wastewater cases you have -- the plant additions are so material generally. I mean if you're going to have a major plant come on line, it's a big hit to the rate base. And a lot of times those are projected test years, and those are coming in at full weight regardless of whether it came in -- I mean, the minimum filing requirements are set up so that the utility will be able to earn a fair rate of return on that full investment of the material cost increase in plant.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Let me ask you this:

Is plant-in-service something you have -- if you have a board of directors and you have a meeting every month, is that part of what the directors get as a financial

-	condition of the company every month? They can call it
2	something else, call it assets on the balance sheet.
3	MS. MERCHANT: I'm confused by what you're
4	asking.
5	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, I'm trying to
6	figure out where this data that is so cumbersome.
7	MS. MERCHANT: It comes off of the
8	financials. Some companies don't close their books on
9	a monthly business.
10	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: They don't?
11	MS. MERCHANT: I mean, a lot of water and
12	wastewater companies don't.
13	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: They don't do an end
14	of the month P&L?
15	MS. MERCHANT: Some of them don't. But
16	generally the Class A's generally do, and the Class B's
17	generally do. We still have some that
18	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: The Prodigy or what is
19	that other software that just does it for you.
20	MS. MERCHANT: They can go in and calculate a
21	balance but it's just not a closed-out balance, precisely.
22	MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, we have some
23	Class E utilities that don't even own computers.
24	They're so small.
25	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: That can't even what?

1	MR. WILLIS: We have some Class E utilities
2	that are so small and unsophisticated they don't even
3	own a computer and probably don't know what one is, how
4	to use it.
5	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you this.
6	Does Betmar have one?
7	MR. WILLIS: Betmar? I couldn't tell you
8	that.
9	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But I mean you're
10	imposing this method on everybody else that does have
11	computers?
12	MR. WILLIS: The beginning year end.
13	MS. MERCHANT: You mean everybody else
14	meaning electric and gas and telephone?
15	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: No. Southern States
16	has computers. They run daily balance sheets and P&Ls.
17	MS. MERCHANT: With Southern States that
18	would even be more dramatic.
19	And also another thing that you have to take into
20	account is Staff's time working on the 13-month average;
21	it's a lot, you know, and the other intervenors. To make
22	one adjustment to a plant account you'd have to go through
23	and make that calculation on a 13-month average and apply
24	that through the accumulated depreciation.
25	For Southern States having 127-some-odd

systems, that would be very dramatic filing. I mean the filing that they had in the last rate case was very dramatic, but it would even be more so with the 13-month average information.

I don't believe that in the past that we've lost that much in accuracy going from the 13-month average to the beginning and end of year balance. I think it's been more of a cost savings.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Public Counsel, what's your argument, or your rational for saying that it isn't more costly? The 13-month.

MS. DISMUKES: Primarily it's tied to the fact that we've moved, and the water and wastewater industry has, as well, moved a lot greater into the computers than they had five years ago.

I know I spoke with the vice president of
Southern States, who, I think, came there three or four
years ago and he said they didn't even have computers
back then, but now they are all up on to computers. Of
the smaller Class B utilities I've dealt with since
I've been at Public Counsel all had computer systems.
So the Class Cs, now I think that's a valid point.
I've never dealt with a Class C utility. I would think
that would be a special circumstance where I don't
think you'd want to go to the 13-month average in that

1 | --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, what is the difference in the big picture from your point of view, aside from the cost, which is kind of an excuse to the real reason. Having a 13-month average does what?

MS. DISMUKES: It's just a more accurate reflection of the investment in the utility. It is more consistent with your income statement, which is, in effect, a 13-month average. You don't take it and do it that way but that's what it reflects. If you get a situation where you have a utility that has a lot of investment towards the tail end of the year, your rate base is going to be overstated, so to speak, relative to your income because of the fact that you don't have consistency.

MR. TODD: Commissioners, I'd like to make two comments to that. Number one, part of the cost that Ms. Dismukes is talking about, the computer systems, if they have those, that's great. And as long as your spreadsheets and all are footed and done correctly, and most of the big companies are going to do them like that and not have any problem. But when there is an error found in the balances on a spreadsheet and you have many, many more accounts to do, when you fix those, then you have additional costs, which is paper, which is mailing, which is

reproduction, which is all clerical time and orientation. I mean that's all money out of pocket.

And I think that's the big part of the cost; not the ability to add them up the first time.

The second thing, what she was talking about, the investment being later in the year, it does, in fact, would, in fact, under the simple average skew the rate base higher. But I think just as many companies, when they are making a large investment that takes six months, a year, you know, all the construction schedules go longer typically than you estimate. As many companies are going to have balances fall in the beginning of the year, and when that happens that's to the detriment of the Utility not to the benefit. I think that's a two-edged sword that really cuts both ways, and what we're trying to talk about is not something that is substantially less accurate, but is substantially easier to do and hence less costly.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, I'd just like to add something do. I don't think anybody would argue that the 13-month average method is more accurate.

The argument that you're seeing here and that the Commissioners saw in that past docket was is that accuracy worth it? Because in the water and wastewater industry, unlike the other industries, you're not going

to be doing most of this stuff in-house. Probably some of the Class As will. The majority of our utilities that you see will be out there hiring consultants who will be sitting there churning around and churning through their own computers --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What's Jasmine? For example, you sat on that case with us. What is Jasmine in the classification, is it a "B" or "C"?

MR. WILLIS: A "B."

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And they had no in-house accounting at all.

MR. WILLIS: No. They would have hired a consultant. Their consultant would have done that all that because the majority of your cost is sitting there doing the MFRs. Those MFRs cost. You saw the price of those in the cases you've sat on; you're just going to see increased cost. You're going to see more time for the consultants to sit there and churn out those 13-month averages. The Commission really had to consider that past docket is the accuracy of a 13-month average really worth it in the water and wastewater industry to have all this extra cost put into the MFRs. We looked at it and said, no, it's not. Because -- you know, we did at that time, we went back and we looked at the average, we did comparisons of the simple

average beginning year end versus 13-month average, there wasn't that much difference. As Ms. Merchant said a minute ago, any utility that has very large plant additions is going to make sure that those plant additions occur in a projected test year. The test year they chose is going to be a full year subsequent to that plant item coming on line. And, therefore, they're going to make sure they get a full impact of that rate base item. They're not going to sit there and put it in the middle of the year, the end of year or any other year, you know, any utility that's out there trying to do a decent job of getting --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: You're saying that the cost/benefit analysis of higher accuracy, the cost outweighs the benefit?

MR. WILLIS: That's correct. That is absolutely correct.

question. Do we have any leverage? Do we informally tell the companies -- I was very offended, by the way, in Jasmine, and I'm not going to do that anymore. But the fact is I couldn't believe the amount of -- and it's reflective on great expense through accounting consulting fees -- of the absolute lack of any numbers internally generated. Do we go in when we do something

like this and talk to them about, I mean, the 1,500 IBM2 that is now \$1,100 for some little software they can keep? I mean, you know, in that case that we were at --

MR. WILLIS: Well, Commissioners, I've seen the gambit on rate case expense. I saw one utility filed with a local accountant that did it for \$10,000 and that accountant called us on a daily basis to ask how to do things. And we're very happy to turn around and tell people how to file things cheaply. All they have to do is ask.

Under today's requirements sometimes it gets kind of difficult with the ex parte rules and everything, but we try and achieve that, you know, talking to utilities to tell them how to file things appropriately and correct the first time around. Some utilities just don't talk to us. They never call when they have a problem; some do.

Those that call and ask when they have problems, they don't understand something, they get the help they need to fill it out correctly the first time. And we do encourage that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there anything?

MR. HILL: The response to your question is,
no, Betmar does not have a computer. The majority of

our companies do not have computers. It took extensive testimony on this issue in a previous docket and found cost benefit was -- it was not worth of additional -- I don't believe Public Counsel even knows how many companies we regulate. The majority don't have computers.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask this. Has everyone graduated from a shoe box to a file cabinet?

MR. HILL: Most now have at least cardboard filing cabinets.

commissioner Lauredo: Well, I tell you, aside from this, I'm ready to move on this item. I guess the only way we catch it is by denying expenses. I guess that hasn't been decided yet but I shouldn't be using any one company. But I really am offended by having a president of a company come before us and every -- and his testimony is one page. And all he says is "Ask the consultant, ask the consultant and ask the consultant."

I mean, the IBMs -- this is the lowest price ever in the market. It's \$1,100 for quite a capacity to have a program. I don't want to sophisticated thing but some of these companies are just turning the shoe box over to somebody, not just for rate case, but I mean, just for the general accounting. I just think we

need to start putting a little pressure that the costs are really not that much.

And, I mean, it's frightening when they turn to these very capable consultants. But, I mean, they're doing \$50.00-an-hour work that it should be at \$5 an hour work. And it's all who pays. And in the end, they push it up to rate case, you know. And I hadn't talked to you about it before, and this all brought up all of that and in that case that I was talking about it was very salient.

MR. HILL: Part of that, Commissioner, is fear.

Quite frankly, if you get some large Class A utilities, they'll hire in-house people and they'll take their bruises in front of the agency and they don't care. They may care, but they'll take their bruises. When you get a smaller company, they're scared death of this agency.

And they're going to hire an outside consultant because purportedly they're the experts and they this agency and they know the rules and the policies and the procedures. And that's what they're buying for their money. Not an accountant that closes their books every month or every quarter or every year. They're hiring an expert to come before this agency and

put on testimony on their behalf.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I tell you what, I cannot imagine how we can sit with a straight face and allow what I saw in another case where there was no testimony from the chief executive office on finance.

None, not one.

I mean, I understand what you're saying but
we kind of have to kind of edge the system a little bit
towards the balance. If you're being paid \$80,000 a
year, you should have a general idea of the financial
-- or maybe they do it because of the fear factor.

Maybe I'm prejudging. Maybe they don't want to say
anything on the record because -- but it's coming
across to this Commissioner is just to pass it on to a
consultant and we'll recuperate it in rate case.

That's just a feeling I have.

Well, what you're saying, even if they had an IBM2 or whatever, it's still the cost going through all this work, including your work as you review it. It's not worth the benefits. That would otherwise seem evident to Public Counsel because as you know, you know, I guess I'll have to side with you on that. The impact is not that significant.

MS. DISMUKES: I would just point out that I know when the utilities had the information on disk, I

1	asked for it on disk so I can work from the information
2	that the utility has already done. I believe that
3	Staff would have that same opportunity, so the
4	difficulties in making change, the expense is already
5	on computer; it's fairly simple to make a change and it
6	just ripples through.
7	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, can you
8	highlight this for us next time? This is an
9	interesting item.
10	MS. MERCHANT: I beg your pardon?
11	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: We were talking
12	earlier about highlighting when we come to agenda. Can
13	you make sure we talk about this again?
14	MR. WILLIS: We will.
15	MS. MERCHANT: Okay. Yes, sir.
16	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else on (4)?
17	Mr. Mann, do you have anything else on (4)?
18	MR. MANN: No, Commissioner, I believe we
19	have nothing further on (4).
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: What's the next one,
21	Trish?
22	MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, No. (5) is that
23	"Nonused and useful plant adjustment shall be applied
24	to the applicable depreciation expense." And that's
25	just basically a fallout that we wanted to codify in

the rule. It's always been done as long as I've been with the Commission.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Any objection?

MR. MANN: Yes, Commissioner, we do have an objection to that as proposed; and Ms. Dismukes, again, will bring some comments to your attention.

MS. DISMUKES: We don't disagree at all with the application of nonused and useful percentage to a depreciation expense. What we're proposing is that the Commission add to that the application of the nonused and useful percent to property taxes.

That has been this Commission's policy for a long time that if the utility has property that is nonused and useful, depreciation is not allowed to be collected from current customers, the plant is not allowed to be collected and, likewise, the property taxes are not. They're all moved into the AFPI charges and collected from future customers.

It's my understanding that the Staff doesn't disagree with the fact that property taxes associated with nonused and useful plant should not be collected from current customers, but that because of the different treatment of property taxes in the different counties that it should be decided on a case-by-case basis.

What I want to do is just put a pitch in for the fact that if you don't put it in a rule, you're going to have Southern States or any other utility coming in and arguing again and again, "We don't want property taxes collected from future customers, we think it's a current expense. We should collect in the instance case."

That's what they did in the last giga dockets. So if you write it into a rule, you might be able to discuss what the exact dollar amount -- depending upon what the taxing authority's peculiarities are in that rate case, but in terms of whether or not that tax is going to be collected from current or future ratepayers, that issue will not be litigated if it's written into a rule. And our feeling is that it is something that the Commission has done in the past, there's no reason not to codify the policy.

I do want to speak to the comments of Mr.

Cresse. He had written comments. His comments were

basically that since property taxes are an end

recurring cost, all of these costs should be treated as
an operating expense and collected from current

customers.

I don't disagree with the fact that it's a current expense, but so is the interest expense

associated with the debt that they're not allowed to recover the return on. That that return on that property is also collected through AFPI, the interest expense on the debt is a current expense and is collected through AFPI.

So I really think his argument really doesn't have a lot of validity to the AFPI charge as it's currently calculated. They are both current and noncurrent components or current and noncash components of AFPI. That's basically our comments.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything on (5)?

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, former

Commissioner Cresse did file some comments on this. I

think he addressed it at the last hearing that we had.

He is not able to be here right now. He is over at the cabinet meeting that's going on right now.

I would say, very briefly, first of all in response to Ms. Dismukes, that I think we've reached the point in this proceeding where we all understand that what the Commission has done in the past as a matter of policy is not exactly the central point in terms of what you, Commissioners, choose to do in terms of formulating your policy to be incorporated into a rule.

Certainly, Public Counsel is not saying that

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since you've had a certain acquisition adjustment 1 2 policy over the last ten years that it is that policy that should be incorporated into your rule. So I don't 3 think that that argument has any weight at all. 4 5 As Mr. Cresse said last time, as he says in 6 his comments, the utilities do not have any control over the levels of these assessments. The utilities 7 8 should be in there, challenging the assessments if it's 9 prudent to do so. But the bottom line is that the utilities have to pay these costs to stay in business, 10 and that for this reason we believe that the property 11 12 taxes that they pay on all their property should be 13 treated as an annual operating expense. 14 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: You also said at the beginning that consistency is not a virtue around here. 15 16 MR. HOFFMAN: Well, Commissioner, all I'm saying is --17 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, a foolish 19 consistency. (Laughter) 20 MS. MERCHANT: I have some other comments 21 unless Mr. Schiefelbein --22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there anything on (5) 23 from you? 24 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We concur with Mr. Hoffman and Southern States. 25

1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You're just saying you 2 ought to pay taxes -- it ought to be included in total 3 and no used and useful adjustments be made. 4 MR. HOFFMAN: Correct, for the reason I stated, correct. Yes, that is our position. 5 6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And Ms. Dismukes is saying we've done it before and we have had established 7 some policy and we ought to go ahead and codify it in a 8 9 rule. But nobody really has any problem with what's in 10 the rule now. They just wanted it added, too. 11 MR. HOFFMAN: Well, Southern States is 12 satisfied with the rule as proposed by the Staff and 13 Commission. And Public Counsel wishes to add the provision that an adjustment should be made for the 14 15 property taxes. 16 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What I was making a 17 joke out of is what you're saying also is that they 18 can't have it both ways. If they want to codify a previous policy --19 20 MR. HOFFMAN: You understood me, Commissioner? 21 Okay. 22 MS. MERCHANT: I do have a minor correction that I had in my testimony on this rule. The current 23 24 rule as it states says, "Nonused and useful plant

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adjustments," and I propose to take out the "plant"

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wording and just say "Nonused and useful adjustments 1 2 shall be applied to the applicable depreciation 3 expense." And that just basically -- any nonused and 4 useful adjustment would apply to the depreciation 5 expense. 6 Also, with respect to the property tax issue, 7 I don't know how you can word it. It is the Commission practice that you would make a used and useful 8 adjustment to a property tax, but we have so many 9 different methodologies that the counties use. And I 10 11 couldn't even begin to tell you all of them; that every case that comes up has a different way that a county 12 deals with property tax that I just don't believe that 13 it would be appropriate to put a rule at this point. 14 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you this: If you consider a plant 75% used and useful, then you 16 17 would make a 75% adjustment to depreciation? MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 18 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: The percentage is the 20 same, but what you're saying is you wouldn't necessarily make a 75% adjustment to the property 21 taxes. 22 23 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct because based on the way the County --24

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: This is the calculation.

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1 MS. MERCHANT: Correct. See, some counties 2 do not tax nonused and useful plant. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So you make no 4 adjustment. 5 MS. MERCHANT: That's right. 6 MS. DISMUKES: That's basically my point is 7 that you would establish the amount on a case-by-case basis, but to get rid of the litigation cost and assess 8 9 it with the companies coming in and litigating whether 10 or not any adjustment should be made because of nonused 11 and useful plant. Just put it into a rule very generally. It is not specifying how it's going to be 12 13 done, it's just that an adjustment will be made. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So utilities don't come in and keep making the argument that it's a current 15 16 expense. 17 MS. DISMUKES: I mean, in the last Southern States case they said because of economies of scale we 18 ought not to pay for it. I mean, they're creative and 19 20 they're going to come in and think of new reasons and continue to litigate it. Maybe they won't once they 21 learn their lesson and get, you know, get denied 22 several times they'll stop; but I'm just saying if the 23 purpose is to reduce rate case expense as a past 24

Commission policy, I see no reason why not to put it in

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1	a rule in a very general fashion.
2	(Simultaneously conversation)
3	MS. DISMUKES: The language
4	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: It's not in your
5	testimony, is it?
6	MS. DISMUKES: It's in our comments. The
7	word "end property tax" is
8	MS. MERCHANT: Property tax is added on to
9	the end.
10	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Would that do it?
11	MS. MERCHANT: No, I don't believe that would
12	do it because that would assume that it would be made
13	all the time. We were proposing we hadn't thought
14	about it, we just came up with it, but property taxes
15	paid on nonused and useful plant will not be allowed or
16	not but that is the Commission's practice that
17	property tax expense on nonused and useful plant not be
18	allowed.
19	MR. WILLIS: I think that will achieve what
20	Ken wants.
21	MS. MERCHANT: And then in that situation if
22	the Company was only taxed on used and useful plant,
23	then there would be no adjustment.
24	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That would satisfy
25	your concern, wouldn't it?

-	MD. DIDMORED. Could you read it one more
2	time, Trish? I didn't quite get it.
3	MS. MERCHANT: This is not written down.
4	Property taxes paid on nonused and useful plant shall
5	not be allowed.
6	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And you're also going
7	to take out the word "plant"?
8	MS. MERCHANT: Yes. That would be in the
9	first part of the rule. Nonused and useful adjustments
10	shall be applied to the applicable depreciation expense
11	and property tax paid on nonused and useful plant shall
12	not be allowed.
13	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So that if we agreed
14	to go with current Commission policy, this would be the
15	language that we would add. If we agreed with the
16	comments of Mr. Cresse, then his is really a change in
17	current policy?
18	MR. WILLIS: In current policy, yes.
19	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Then we would strike
20	all of this?
21	MS. MERCHANT: You would strike the portion
22	related to property tax.
23	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: The part that we just
24	added or that we're just discussing?
25	MS. MERCHANT: Right.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, can I add a few more comments? I strongly disagree with Ms. Dismukes representation that we're going to be saving on litigation costs by adding this language. It ain't going to happen.

It takes two sentences of testimony to give you a general position about whether or not you believe there should be an adjustment to your property taxes on nonused and useful property and then two sentences in Ms. Dismukes' testimony to give the opposite position. Where all of the deposition time and cross examination time and other litigation time, the brief, is spent on the amount.

And what happens in the various counties throughout the state is the appraisers are going to have different methods for coming up with the amount of property taxes. One may use a replacement cost less depreciation method. One may use an income method for coming up with the value of the property. It's a different situation than applying a nonused and useful adjustment to depreciation expense because you're working with the same pool of dollars.

In addition, for example, I think down in Lee County where we had the Marco Island rate case recently, you're dealing with a situation down there,

for example, where, with respect to nonused and useful property, the tax is not imposed on the total value of the property. It is imposed on some lesser percentage; whereas, with the appraiser down there believes to be used and useful property that levy is made on 100% on his value on that property.

So you run into a number of different methodologies; you're constantly running into a different pool of dollars when comparing your regulatory dollars for rate base and depreciation as opposed to the value of property for property tax expense purposes.

So it's for that reason that I strongly disagree with Ms. Dismukes that you're going to avoid cost of litigation by adopting her proposal or some assemblage thereof. I think you should leave it out and take it on a case-by-case basis.

And the only other thing I would add is I would reiterate Mr. Cresse's comment that you've got to pay all of those expenses to stay in business. And those are legitimate, annual O&M expenses of the utility and they should be recovered in full. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else on this issue? I think for my own position, I'm comfortable

with what's in (5); and I need to think further on the suggestion of adding the language on the taxes. And, of course, make the recommendation you feel appropriate at agenda.

We've been doing this for about an hour half.

Do you want to take a ten minute break? We'll come

(Brief recess.)

back at ten till.

attention, I think we need to take an assessment of where we are; and if there is any possibility of finishing today if we work through a little bit of the evening? Mr. Schiefelbein thinks that's possible; I would like to hear from the other parties.

Now, we can wait for Mr. Cresse, but we may not be able to wait forever.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner, we have one little section of .436 that, really, all I have is a question on when we get there; and, then, apart from that, the two subjects that Mr. Cresse was going to talk about, and that's it.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: We have an even tradeoff anyway, we don't have our Chairman, see, because of the same thing, so it's a tradeoff.

1	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Public Counsel?
2	MR. MANN: Commissioner, we have comments on
3	quite a few of the sections yet to be covered: .433, on
4	a bunch of the subsections; .436, we have comments on,
5	as well as the two Staff assist, the Staff assist .455
6	and the alternative .456.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Wait a
8	minute. You have .436 and then?
9	MR. MANN: .433; .436; .455 and .456.
10	(Pause)
11	There were a couple on that list of
12	stipulations that we had problems with that we'll look
13	at as we go along to see if we want to make comments
14	presently rather than to wait for written comments.
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, then, I think
16	there may be a possibility to get through today.
17	Excuse me. (Pause)
18	Does Staff think we can do this? What if we
19	stay until about 7:00, do you think we can get it done?
20	MS. MERCHANT: I don't think our comments are
21	that great, but it depends on what everybody else does.
22	(Laughter)
23	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Another stipulation?
24	MS. MERCHANT: Excuse me, in terms of volume.
25	I have been corrected by my attorney.

1 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: The quality is great. 2 MS. MERCHANT: Right. 3 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I want to ask, while 4 she's on that. A kind of a stupid question, and I hope 5 I don't offend anybody or certainly the process. what's the point of these public hearings, in a sense? 6 7 We clearly know that the real public is not here. we have read, it's a redundancy of what's on the 8 9 record. I mean, it's fine with me to just sit here and 10 say what I have submitted in writing and rephrase it 11 verbally, but it doesn't strike me as a very efficient 12 way of doing business. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, you know --14 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Because that's all 15 we're doing. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I sometimes feel that 17 way, too. But a lot of times, hearing it provides the opportunity to ask real-time questions, if you will, 18 19 and sort of reach some resolution in my mind. I would 20 suggest that we plow on. 21 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Yeah. That was a lead 22 kind of to the parties to just be very brief about their things because we already read it. So just get 23 to the salient point rather than feeling you have to --24 25 COMMISSIONER CLARK:

1	MR. MANN: Commissioner, let me also point
2	out in addition to what Commissioner Clark says
3	Chairman Clark at the moment. Not only do you all have
4	the opportunity to hear as well as having read but,
5	more importantly, most of our comments are confined to
6	responses to written comments submitted by Staff and by
7	the utilities, as well, which you have not heard
8	before.
9	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Right. And you won't
10	have a chance at the agenda so this is the last
11	MR. MANN: Correct. We don't have that
12	chance. We do have the opportunity to file written
13	comments again.
14	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: You know, I lost that
15	fight. I lost that fight. I wanted to change the
16	rules so you would have it. That's when I think they
17	are the most useful because that's when you start
18	MR. MANN: Well, we can be prepared.
19	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I know, but I already
20	lost the vote when I first came.
21	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Where did we
22	leave off? We did No. (5), so we're on
23	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: On (5).
24	MS. MERCHANT: It's my understanding that (6)
25	has been deferred and that we will be dealing with we

(7), which is the income tax expense. 1 2 That one states that income tax expense will 3 not be allowed for Subchapter S corporations, partnerships or sole proprietorships. And basically, 4 it's been Commission practice that those entities that 5 6 do not pay income tax should not have that expense 7 allowed through their rates, and that is income taxes that flows through to the shareholders. 8 9 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I would like to hear 10 the opposition to that. (Pause) Because, I mean --11 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Commissioner, I'm not a tax person, but let me just refer briefly to our 12 13 comment regarding that rule proposal. 14 The rule proposes that income tax expense not be allowed for Sub S corporations, partnerships or sole 15 16 proprietorships. We believe that income tax expense is just as a legitimate cost of doing business for those 17 business organizations as for C corporations. 18 19 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Even if they don't pay 20 it? 21 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, the tax is paid by 22 the individual owners. 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: The tax is paid by the 24 individual stockholders. 25 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And so why don't we

pick up the taxes on the people who get the dividends 1 2 on the regular corporations to be totally fair? 3 MR. TODD: I want to correct something, Commissioner Clark. Dividends paid by the shareholder 4 only on the distribution of the dividends, not on the 5 6 normal course of business. 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I agree with that. 8 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: That's what I'm 9 Why don't we in the same logic pick up the tax 10 on the distributed income to shareholders on regular corporations? I mean, you're giving the shareholder of 11 a Chapter S that benefit. (Pause) 12 13 I mean, it doesn't make any common sense to me, folks, I'm sorry, if you don't pay it while you 14 15 recuperate it. (Pause) 16 It is so immanently common sense to me that 17 I'm sure I'm missing something. When I'm sure, sure about something, I know I'm missing something 18 important. I don't mean to prejudge it, I'm looking 19 for that something. 20 21 MR. TODD: Only under that Subchapter S they 22 do not have the option of deferring that income, just 23 like a corporation does not have the option of 24 deferring the income.

If you're a shareholder of the corporation,

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189 on the other hand, there is absolutely no reason in the 1 2 world they have to take that dividend. They choose or 3 they do not choose. It's not part of doing business. 4 That's an economic and a financing decision of the individual shareholders or the board of directors of 5 6 the corporation. But when you're doing business as a 7 sole proprietorship or as a partnership or as a Subchapter S, it's just as it is to the corporation, 8 9 the tax is itself is the result of doing business. 10 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: The only reason you do 11 a Chapter S is to avoid double taxation. I mean, that is the only reason -- trust me, it is the primary 12 13

reason. And you're telling me the logic of opposing this is I want the benefit of avoiding double taxation but I'd like to get the double benefit as if I paid double taxation.

I'm over simplifying, but --

MR. TODD: A little bit but not a whole lot. I just think the converse side is, if you are not a Subchapter S corporation, you have the opportunity and the benefit to defer that tax and use that capital.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But that's the choice --MR. TODD: And if you use that capital as an investment, i.e., to go ahead and buy a new PP&E to

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use --

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1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: These individuals can choose to incorporate as a regular corporation. 2 3 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Absolutely. The option, Chapter S is a privilege which is only granted 4 5 once every five years, so it's something that the IRS really protects. Because, obviously, from the IRS 6 7 point of view, they're not receiving that much income, 8 so that is something you consciously, business-wise decide to do. And I just don't think it's fair to 9 collect something you don't pay. I really don't. 10 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else? 12 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Not on that rule. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Hoffman? 14 MR. HOFFMAN: No. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Public Counsel? 16 All right, the next one. 17 MS. MERCHANT: Commissioner, the next one is No. (8), "Nonrecurring expenses shall be amortized over 18 a five-year period unless a shorter or longer period of 19 20 time can be justified." And I believe at the last hearing that Mr. Cresse stated that a four-year period 21 22 was recommended to coincide with rate case, amortization of rate case expense. And we don't 23 24 strenuously object to that, but --25 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, all right.

1	MS. MERCHANT: It would still give you the
2	latitude either way.
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: You have a comment.
4	Four or five years?
5	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We've taken no position.
6	We can live with either.
7	MR. MANN: We do have comments; Ms. Dismukes
8	will make those.
9	MS. DISMUKES: Real briefly. We believe it
10	should be four years, but at the end of four years you
11	should reduce the rates because it is nonrecurring. If
12	it is not four years, then we won't go along
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: According to the same
14	rationale as rate case expense?
15	MS. DISMUKES: Basically, yes.
16	COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's not addressed
17	here, right?
18	MS. MERCHANT: That's not
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: We can change it to four
20	years and deal with her suggestion as a separate issue?
21	Does Staff want to comment on that,
22	amortization of if we reduce the rates after the
23	amortization of the expense?
24	MS. MERCHANT: The only problem, rate case
25	expense is required to do that by statute. And I think

1 you've got to look, there are all kinds of changes in 2 rates or expenses that can occur, in an amount of time 3 you can have other expenses go up when those expense go down, so I think you would have to do a total revenue 4 calculation to determine whether or not there were 5 overearning. And we could review their earnings level 6 7 at that point in time, we do every year for every 8 utility, so I don't think that would be a problem.

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MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, the only comment I would make is that you may have costs that go up and down during that period of time. You also are going to have different deferral periods. You can have somebody come in like Jacksonville Suburban with many, many tanks out there that they have storage tanks and they have a tank-painting program and they defer those costs. Those may be shown to be deferred over three years; they have rate case expense over four years; some expense may be five years. You're going to have each year a write-off of those costs, and you're going to have confusion with the ratepayers. You're going to have rates going up and down, up and down. You're going to have a hard time telling customers exactly why their rates are going up and down and fluctuating all over the place.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Is there anything

else to add to this?

MS. DISMUKES: I was going to say we're just proposing that at the end of four years when you reduce rates for rate case expense -- or increase, it could go up -- that it wouldn't be something that would be done annually. So there wouldn't be the customer confusion.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Any expenses amortized for a four-year period, just as the rate case expense was, would likewise be figured into how much the rates would be reduced?

. MS. DISMUKES: Right, up or down.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MS. MERCHANT: The problem with that is that this rule contemplates that a shorter or longer period of time can be justified.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I understand that. I just invite you to make your recommendation. I think we all understand Ms. Dismukes --

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner, if I may very briefly just support the comments of Mr. Willis and Ms. Merchant. I think four years gives a uniformity to a policy of amortization; but in terms of a distinction, there is a requirement there that pertains to an adjustment of rates in the rate case expense. But with respect to the other expenses, I think what the

1	Commission ought to be looking at is whether or not at
2	the end of that amortization period the company is
3	earning outside of its authorized range of its return
4	on equity. And if it is not, there's no need for an
5	adjustment.
6	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else?
7	Are we on Issue No what's the next one, (9)?
8	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: May I ask a very brief
9	question in case I missed something?
10	On Chapter S, we don't have state taxes on
11	that. And last year there was a bill or something;
12	that didn't pass, did it? If that was the case, my
13	whole argument would be moot. Well, find out and make
14	sure.
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I can't recall.
16	MS. MERCHANT: No, they didn't. I'm seeing a
17	head shake in the back.
18	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: It didn't pass?
19	MS. MERCHANT: It did not pass.
20	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Sorry. I didn't want
21	to cause undue harm.
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: (9)?
23	MS. MERCHANT: Commissioner, Section No. (9)
24	establishes an amortization period for forced
25	abandonment or the prudent retirement of plant before

1	the useful life of assets has expired. Basically, this
2	rule codifies Commission practice, long-standing
3	practice, that calculates the amortization period based
4	on the amount of expense or return that would occur had
5	it remained in service. (Pause)
6	This has been consistently applied in many
7	cases that I can think of.
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein?
9	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We don't take issue with
10	the rule as written. We have provided rebuttal to
11	Public Counsel's comments on Page 29 of our May 17
12	filing.
13	MR. HOFFMAN: We support the rule as written
14	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Public Counsel?
15	MR. MANN: Yes, Commissioner. We believe
16	that the rule as proposed is unfair to the ratepayers,
17	and Ms. Dismukes has some comments on the rule.
18	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Go ahead.
19	MS. DISMUKES: Basically, OPC believes that
20	the abandoned plant, none of those costs should be
21	recovered from ratepayers; that the property is not
22	used and useful and it shouldn't be collected from
23	ratepayers. But in the alternative, realizing that

that probably wouldn't fly with the Commission, we

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would like to see a longer amortization period to more

evenly spread the cost between the ratepayers and the stockholders, basically.

What we're proposing is that the abandoned plant be amortized either over the remaining life of the plant or 15 years, whichever is shorter. A 15-year amortization period results in a split between the ratepayers and the stockholders of about 50/50; 50% is absorbed by stockholders, 50% of it is absorbed by ratepayers.

And the reason for that is the unamortized portion is not included in rate base. So when you figure out the actual revenue requirements and how much is being collected, 50% comes from the ratepayers and 50% comes from the stockholders.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. And that's your view, that should be done regardless of whether or not -- you know, if they prudently put the plant in and then somebody else dictates they take it out, that it should be a sharing of that risk?

MS. DISMUKES: Yeah. Basically, what's happening is the customers are being asked to pay for it twice, essentially: once because they are being required to collect it through the amortization process, pay for it through the amortization process; and then if they have to come in with a situation where

1	the county has to provide that service, they're also
2	paying for those facilities again.
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Is there anything
4	to add to No. (9)?
5	MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, I would just
6	point out that this same position from OPC was argued
7	in several cases in the past year, year and a half; and
8	the Commission voted on Commission practice as opposed
9	to OPC's proposed methodology.
10	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Item 10,
11	subsection (10).
12	MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, I think Item
13	(10) is subject to this item is the requirement to
14	own the land, and it deals with the 99-year lease. And
15	I'm not really sure how you finalized it in the earlier
16	sections. It flows throughout the whole water and
17	wastewater rules, and that will be deferred to whatever
18	you decide so it will be consistent with all the rest
19	of the rules.
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's fine. No. (11),
21	then?
22	MS. MERCHANT: No. (11) states that, "In
23	establishing an authorized rate of return on common
24	equity, the Commission, in lieu of evidence, may use
25	the current leverage formula." And that's basically

1	just codifying the Commission's practice of using the
2	leverage graph formula to calculate equity.
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there any comment on
4	that? Okay. Let me sort out where I am.
5	MS. MERCHANT: At that point, that ends
6	Staff's proposed rule, and we go into Public Counsel's
7	proposed new rule.
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Public Counsel
9	has some suggestion additions to this rule.
10	MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, do we want to
11	give Mr. Cresse some additional time to get here or do
12	you want to just go into this now?
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Clarify for
14	me, is he commenting on what they want to add?
15	MR. HOFFMAN: He prefiled comments on the two
16	subsections they proposed to add.
17	COMMISSIONER CLARK: When did he prefile
18	those? Is it recently, or before?
19	MR. HOFFMAN: Back before the first hearing.
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Oh, I have them. Well,
21	then I would suggest for the time being we conclude
22	with 433 and then just come back. And let's get
23	through the rest of them.
24	How about 30.434?
25	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Yes.

1 MS. MERCHANT: It was my understanding that we finished .434. 2 3 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: That's not my 4 understanding. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. 6 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I don't propose, unless it 7 pleases the Commissioners, that we go back through the issue. I think there was plenty of opportunity at the 8 9 last hearing for all sides to be heard on that. But 10 subsequent to the May hearing, Staff has filed, and they may want to identify as an exhibit, on July 7th an 11 12 analysis of the different approaches using net and 13 gross plant. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. 15 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I would be content that we 16 merely identify -- on August 5th, excuse me, the Florida Waterworks Association filed a response to the 17 Staff exhibit, supplemental comments of Debbie Swain, 18 19 who is not here today. And I would ask that those 20 supplemental comments become a part of this record. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Tell me the gist of her comments. Did she disagree with the analysis done by 22 23 Staff? I mean, were the numbers correct? 24 MS. MERCHANT: I can answer that. No. I 25 spoke with Ms. Swain and she did not -- the numbers

-	and included the state of the s
2	don't think she disagreed with the actual numbers.
3	They are basically a fallout just showing how each
4	methodology would what number would fall out from
5	each methodology and that is what my exhibit does,
6	which is being handed out right now.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why don't we label this
8	an exhibit and then we'll label Wayne's an exhibit.
9	COMMISSIONER CLARK: This will be Exhibit 8,
10	and it would be "Allowance for Funds Prudently
11	Invested, Calculation of Carrying Costs for Each ERC."
12	(Exhibit No. 8 marked for identification.)
13	MS. MERCHANT: It's three different
14	methodologies.
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. And, Mr.
16	Schiefelbein, what's Ms. Swain's exhibit?
17	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I don't have extra copies.
18	We filed it on August 5th, an original and 15 copies,
19	sent copies to all parties and Staff. That could be
20	entitled, "August 5th, 1993, Supplemental Comments of
21	Debra D. Swain Regarding 25-30.434."
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'd like to see a copy
23	of that.
24	MS. MERCHANT: I've got it.
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: We can label it No. 9.
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1	(Exhibit No. 9 marked for identification.)
2	MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, I don't know
3	how you want to proceed from here. I can explain the
4	exhibit or let it stand for itself.
5	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We would be content,
6	unless the Commissioners wanted to get into it, to
7	merely have both exhibits admitted into the record, and
8	you all know where they are and we would hope that you
9	would read it.
10	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: It sounds good to me.
11	MS. MERCHANT: That's fine with me, too.
12	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Any further
13	comments? Let's do that. Because I have been through
14	the exhibit by Staff, and I have not yet seen
15	Ms. Swain's comments. Are there any further comments
16	on now I've lost my sheet.
17	MS. MERCHANT: That's all the comments I have
18	on .434. The next one is .436.
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.
20	MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, .436 describes
21	the general information and instructions
22	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Excuse me a second.
23	435 we approved already? Is that why we're not taking
24	it up, the multiple systems?
25	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: .435, I believe you all

voted to ditch the rule, withdraw it.

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. .436 is the current rule that requires general instructions for Class A and B water and wastewater utilities in the application for a rate increase. We're proposing that -- I'm somewhat confused here right off the bat, but I understood the other day -- excuse me -- at the prior hearing that the Commission decided to have prefiled direct testimony to be filed with the application? (Pause) Excuse me, unless the case was PAA. If it was going to go directly to a hearing, then the company would be required to file prefiled direct testimony at that time of filing.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, just for the record, I think that the amendment that was made on that issue was that the testimony was not required to be filed with the application. However, the application would not be deemed complete until the testimony was filed.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is that your understanding?

MR. WILLIS: It's basically the same thing. The eight months don't start until the testimony is filed.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Any further

•	Commence on chac:
2	MS. MERCHANT: There's more to that section,
3	more changes.
4	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Let's go through
5	them.
6	MS. MERCHANT: Okay. There are some general
7	housekeeping changes that I don't think we need to
8	discuss, but I'll discuss the major controversial
9	areas.
10	Section (f) states if the capital structure
11	contains zero negative
12	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: (1)(f)?
13	MS. MERCHANT: equity that the leverage
14	graph be used
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Trish.
16	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Is it (1)(f)?
17	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner Lauredo
18	needs clarification.
19	MS. MERCHANT: I beg your pardon. (3)(f).
20	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: OKAY.
21	MS. MERCHANT: If they have zero or negative
22	equity, that the Commission establish a return on
23	equity just in case they come in for their next rate
24	case and have an equity balance, then you would use
25	that equity excuse me that cost of equity to

-	establish interim rates or any other need that you
2	might have subsequent to that rate case.
3	Should I go through this whole package or
4	should I just stop on each one of these little
5	sections? I can do it either way.
6	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, what we have in
7	front of us is what you propose.
8	MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. Each one of
9	them could be controversial individually and might not.
10	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But not as to you, as
11	to the parties.
12	MS. MERCHANT: That's correct.
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let's go one by one, and
14	starting I guess we have to move back then. What
15	was your first?
16	MS. MERCHANT: The first one was the
17	testimony, direct testimony.
18	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. And that's gets
19	filed the filing is not deemed complete until it's
20	filed, unless it's a PAA. It's when they expect to go
21	to hearing. Any further comments from Waterworks
22	Association? From Public Counsel?
23	Okay. Go ahead.
24	MS. MERCHANT: Okay. The second one that we
25	discussed was the determination of a cost of equity in

1	case they had zero equity in a rate case. The one that
2	I just discussed.
3	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: (3)(f)?
4	MS. MERCHANT: (3)(f).
5	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.
6	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And you want comments
7	from the parties?
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.
9	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Okay.
10	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: No comments.
11	MR. MANN: First of all, I'm not able to find
12	a (3)(f). I assume it's (4)(f) or
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes, it's (4)(f), the
14	original rules, Page 110, is what I have.
15	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: 110, right. That's
16	what I have.
17	MS. MERCHANT: I beg your pardon?
18	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: It's (4)(f).
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.
20	MR. MANN: I can sit back comfortably for a
21	moment then, thanks. We don't have anything yet.
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: So no comments at this
23	time to (4)(f).
24	MR. MANN: No, ma'am.
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anyone else? No?

Nothing further on (4)(f). 1 2 Okay, Trish, what's the next one? 3 MS. MERCHANT: Okay. Excuse me. 4 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: If .432 and .433 are 5 already part of the rules, why do you need to restate 6 them here? 7 MS. MERCHANT: Those are sections that say what policy is, and this is just a filing -- these are 8 the filing requirements saying that you should comply 10 with those two sections if you're going to file a rate 11 case; that's why. One is a policy. This is a filing 12 requirement. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: What is the next one? 14 MS. MERCHANT: The next one is that any 15 system that has cost allocated to it --16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: (h), is that right? 17 MS. MERCHANT: (h), correct, (4)(h). In addition to those costs reported on the MFRs on 18 Schedule B-12, that they would have to submit 19 20 additional information with their application. I'm not going to -- it's stated in the rule. 21 22 Basically, this has been a request from the 23 Commissioners and the senior management of the Commission that we go through and we have all of this 24 25 information so that we can determine whether or not the

allocated costs coming down from other companies are sufficient to approve reasonable rates for each company. And this is telling the company up front that they have to submit this information.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Thank you. We do not take issue with the rule as proposed. We oppose Public Counsel's improvements to the rule. Those are located on Pages 58 and 59 of Public Counsel's comments.

Public Counsel has amended the section to require the filing of extensive work papers, contracts and agreements that may well be voluminous with the MFRs, and we think the burden and costs related to those documents requiring them to be filed, the multiple copies to be filed with the Commission as part of the MFRs, is somewhat inconsistent with Public Counsel's avowed concerned for rate case expense in their proposed Rule 25-30.433(15).

Mr. Seidman's supplemental comments also discuss that some of the information that would be covered by Public Counsel's extension of the rule may involve non-utility affiliate information and may contain confidential information. And, frankly, that those sort of documents that Public Counsel is trying to put in the rule are available to them through the

discovery process and should not become a part of the 1 2 MFRs. But we support the rule as drafted by Staff. 3 MR. HOFFMAN: Southern States supports the 4 comments of the Association. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Go ahead. MR. MANN: Commissioner, we believe that the 6 7 rule in general is good and we agree with the rule in 8 general, but we do wish to --9 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Improve it. 10 MR. MANN: Well, be sure that you understand why we believe those improvements, as Mr. Schiefelbein 11 12 says, are indeed improvements. 13 We, of course, do have a concern with rate 14 case expense. I think that only stands to reason. And 15 we happen to believe that attempting to get these 16 documents later on through the discovery process leads 17 to a greater increase in rate case expense than to get 18 it up front. But Ms. Dismukes will provide some 19 information to you about our improvements. 20 MS. DISMUKES: We've proposed some changes to 21 the language that the Staff proposed in Subsection (4)(h), Subparts 1, 2 and 3, and I won't belabor the 22 point on that, that's in our written comments, but it's 23 24 basically a clarification to clarify words like what 25 does "any source" mean? And we've said that "any

source" means any related party, parent, sister company, et cetera, because this is all dealing with affiliated transactions.

Public Counsel has time and time again dealt with affiliated transactions, feels like it's an important and critical issue in rate cases, and just clarified those sections and subsections of the proposed rule.

We then also went on to add, as

Mr. Scheifelbein said, some additional requirements

that we feel and believe are important. They are

basically what he characterized them to be, the work

papers associated with the allocations, a detailed

organizational chart of the relationship of the

companies. It's a single sheet of paper. It's really

important to try to understand what all the

relationships are, who the parent and sister companies

are, and then a copy of the contracts for any charges

between affiliated companies.

And I would just like to point out that I think his concern about providing 15 copies is a valid concern. Potentially some of this information could be voluminous, and to get around that problem, all they have to do is provide one copy to OPC and one copy to the Staff. And I may be incorrect on this, but I

believe in terms of additional engineering information 1 2 that the utilities are required to provide, OPC does 3 not get a copy of that unless we go over to the 4 Commission and ask for it. 5 So I don't know what the criteria is or how 6 they get around providing that information, but we do 7 not get it for the water and wastewater companies. This same kind of information could fall under whatever 8 9 provision allows them to file fewer copies. And I'm assuming -- we don't get a copy, to avoid that concern 10 of the Florida Waterworks Association. 11 12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else? 13 MS. DISMUKES: No. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask a question. I just want to -- as I understand Ms. Swain's comments, 15 16 they are just a reiteration of her testimony. She doesn't take issue with the calculations? 17 18 MR. TODD: It's just what is allowed in them. 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes. 20 MR. TODD: Correct. 21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I mean, it's the same 22 argument that we heard. Okay. Go ahead. 23 MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, with respect to Ms. Dismukes' comments, we have one problem with some 24 of these concerns is the materiality limit. This could 25

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1	be a lot of voluminous information. We actually don't
2	have trouble with No. 1, No. 3, No. 6 and No. 7. And
3	No. 2 we wouldn't have a problem with if there was some
4	kind of limit placed on the amount of costs that you
5	want detail on.
6	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Which ones you do not
7	have problems with?

MS. MERCHANT: We do not have trouble with No. 1, 3, 6 and 7. And we don't have trouble with No. 2 if there were some limit placed on No. 2. No. 4 and No. 5 we think would be too voluminous. And that would be something that would be subject to discovery.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: If Staff doesn't have any problem with those, couldn't we incorporate them into the rule for the second go-around?

MR. TODD: Commissioners, we have one problem with Item 6.

We're a subsidiary of a subsidiary of IT&T.

And the number of companies that are affiliated or associated that have absolutely nothing to do with the utility business or the real estate business or any land business or any business in Florida far outweigh the number of companies that are in Florida that have any affiliation with the utilities. We'd like to think about trying to put the total corporate structure at

any given moment and the flow chart of it on one sheet 1 2 of paper is, as you say, impossible. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: But you don't have any 4 problem with 1, 3, 7 and the limitation on 2? 5 MR. TODD: I have no problem with 1; none 6 with 3. I think the limitation on 2 sounds reasonable 7 at face value, as well. I agree with Staff's comment 8 on 4 and 5. 9 I think 6 is again very difficult. If you 10 could scope that into some way that a detail of any 11 company making a generic company charge or allocation 12 in relationship thereof, I think that would be 13 reasonable. But since I don't do anything with Palm 14 Coast, absolutely nothing. I go down there for 15 management meetings sometimes, but I pay them, just the hotel business, nothing to do with the utility. So as 16 far as we're concerned, that would be a non-affiliate. 17 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Hoffman, do you have any comments with regard to Staff's suggestion? 19 20 MR. TODD: Absolutely not. 21 MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, let me address 22 OPC's proposals to add 4, 5, 6 and 7. 6 I think as Ms. Dismukes said should be a one page, possibly a two-page 23 document. I don't think that's a problem. 24 25 7 is probably, even in the case of Southern

States, is not going to be over voluminous.

4 and 5 I think Ms. Dismukes acknowledges -gets you into the area where you could be talking
potentially a voluminous amount of documents. These
are documents that have requested on discovery would
have to be provided, and I think it's just a question
of cost. I think it's a question of providing -- of
the cost of providing 16 copies of potentially
voluminous amount of documents up front versus
providing two or three copies one month into the
process. We would oppose 4 and 5.

MS. MERCHANT: Staff was going to propose to No. (2) that we put a percentage and we were going to propose that it one-tenth -- excuse me. A detailed description in itemization of the cost in excess of one-tenth of 1%. And for test year revenues and for a company with 500,000 annual revenues, that would be \$500. For a big company, it would be higher.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Let me say that the lead paragraph H requires -- it says that the operating word is "shall file." That is an affirmative duty, right? As of now, it is something that they would file anyway as requested.

MS. MERCHANT: Should file, may not.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Here's what I'm

getting at.

MS. MERCHANT: If they refuse to file, then Staff's recommendation would be that the cost would be dismissed.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: What I'm trying to say is in order to trigger H just because there's an affiliated charge, it triggers 1 through 7. Well, you may not have a problem with 1 through 7. You may not have a problem with the charge.

Why do you need -- I just don't understand the way things work around here. You mean they have to bring all that stuff in whether or not we're going to use it?

MS. MERCHANT: Well, the problem is, is that we see so many numbers and a number may not -- I mean, you can just look at a number on the face value and you may not be able to have any type of measurements.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But there are flags.

I mean, if you're a professional staff, as you are,
there are flags that come up to you. And, namely, if
there is an affiliated charge that brings up a flag,
then you need to look at the amount of it. It may be
\$100, and yes, if we adopt this rule, it triggers seven
things. They're going to have to come in here with
four boxes, additional boxes of paper for you to read

and for them to reproduce when you may just make the judgment that "I don't want to follow up on it."

In other words, we should have, and we do have, the right to go after all of these documents but on a specific-request basis. The way I look at this, you're just figuring they have to turn it to you whether or not you want them. And I think that's certainly not cost saving, and that's certainly not an efficient management and streamlining of procedures, unless I'm missing something again.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, if I might throw something in here, due process causes Staff and probably Public Counsel many problems and time limitations in requiring filing of information from utility companies.

The reason we have been under the filing requirements up front with all this voluminous information is to get that information in the very opening of a case, the very first day the case is filed. That way, during the limited months we have ahead of us to do our discovery, we have a more efficient discovery process.

Allocations has become one of those areas in which you're seeing more and more of a percentage brought down from companies as far as we're looking at.

1 Some aren't, some are. 2 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: May I stop you a 3 minute before we go on? 4 MR. WILLIS: Sure. 5 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Can we change the word 6 "child" to "may be required"? 7 MR. WILLIS: Well, in that case, we wouldn't 8 need the rule at all because if you want may be 9 required, we would have to wait until somebody requests 10 a discovery. 11 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I'm going to tell you something. Unless I'm living in another world, there's 12 13 a charge in an affiliated company that is not on 14 Schedule B12, so that already is an extraordinary item. 15 I can guarantee that if you miss it, Public Counsel 16 ain't going to miss it. And at that time both of you, 17 independently or jointly, will make the judgment 18 whether you want to go through 1 through 7. 19 The way you have it here it's just another 20 burden of reproduction cost, accumulation of -- that 21 you may not want. And if you want to say "may be 22 required to file," it gives you that authority and 23 alienates -- I mean, outlines the specific items that

Although, I don't even think you need that,

you feel that you have a right to.

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but if you feel more comfortable -- but "shall" means they're going to have to file it whether it's relevant or not and I really don't feel -
MR. WILLIS: Well, when Staff looked at those

MR. WILLIS: Well, when Staff looked at those amendments proposed by Public Counsel, one of the things we looked at was the volume of data that would have to be filed. And that's why we looked at the work papers as saying that's one of the things you want if you had a problem.

Work papers are probably very voluminous, especially in some of the allocation process coming from parent companies --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: You're missing the point.

MR. WILLIS: I couldn't see having all of that information filed because it is costly. I'm just looking at getting information up front, the cheapest way possible, that we might need, and some of the stuff may be one page. I can't see that much of it is going to be that voluminous.

I mean the most voluminous thing we're agreeing to would be the itemization. We're trying to put a limit on that. I mean, if that troubles the Commission, you could forget the itemization totally and go back to the way it was originally written. And

that would cut it down even more.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think at some consensus on some of the additions suggested, and I think we understand the positions of all the parties so maybe we should go ahead and move on.

I do think it would be appropriate -- we have to allow posthearing -- and I think it would be appropriate to comment on Staff's suggestion as to the level of materiality of (2).

MS. MERCHANT: I had one brief comment that I wanted to make based on a recommendation from my attorneys.

In Section 6, it refers to -- at the very end of the second line it says "any related party, comma, i.e. brother, sister." And related party is defined by general accepted accounting principles, and I was going to suggest that I research that and get the specific definition. And then we can put that in there so that would clarify it for anybody.

MS. MOORE: Ms. Merchant's referring to language that OPC, Public Counsel, has suggested.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I don't think you need the work "detail" either. An organizational chart.

MR. TODD: Is it reasonable to limit that to "the parties that have affiliated transactions" instead

1 of "every related party"? 2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that's the 3 context in which it was asked. They have to have 4 transactions. 5 MS. MERCHANT: Right. So I was just going to look that up to make it more official. Nobody would 6 7 question what "related party" meant. 8 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: But as written it doesn't have any limitation as to whether you're conducting 9 10 business with them or not. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, wait a minute. Do I understand correctly it falls under H? When you have 12 cost allocation from many sources, then you have to do 13 14 that. It triggers a cost allocation. 15 MR. TODD: But not the way the comment by OPC 16 was written. It says a full listing. In other words, 17 if I had a cost allocation from my parent company, then I might have to give you the entire organizational 18 chart under the way the rule is written. 19 20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: An entire organizational 21 chart of what? 22 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Any affiliated or related 23 party. 24 MS. MERCHANT: We get something very similar 25 to that in the annual report.

1	MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, I understand
2	where you're coming from and I believe that's probably
3	correct. We can write in certain language in here to
4	make sure they are only dealing with those companies
5	where costs are being allocated. I don't see why we
6	care about any other entities out there if they weren't
7	allocating costs. I mean, that's the whole purpose of
8	this Section H to me.
9	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. What's next?
10	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Schedule B-12 referred
11	on H does not necessitate any of these things, right?
12	It says, "In addition to the information filed under
13	Schedule B-12."
14	MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. B-12 is more
15	general.
16	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But it does include a
17	affiliated transactions of some sort.
18	MS. MERCHANT: That's correct.
19	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: These are
20	extraordinary affiliated transactions.
21	MS. SUMMERLIN: Commissioners, can I just say
22	one thing? On this listing here where the suggestion
23	is being made that we would get a detailed organizational
24	chart, it seems to me that when you're talking about
25	the issue of allocations, if you don't know what the

other companies are that are in any relationship with 1 that utility, then it's going to be harder to know 2 whether the allocations that are being made are 3 4 appropriate. 5 I mean, conceivably the allocation that's being asked for should be smaller. You know, possibly 6 7 in a particular instance, and if you don't know what all of the organizational structure is, then you're not 8 9 going to be able to know that. 10 I mean, that's just one instance. It may not 11 be true very commonly, but I think in terms of trying to figure out whether an allocation is appropriate or 12 13 not that, certainly, information that would be --14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are you disagreeing with Marshall? 15 16 MS. SUMMERLIN: Well, maybe. Yes. 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think a legitimate point has been brought up, and you need to address it 18 as part of your recommendation and then the parties. 19 20 Will you send out a proposed recommended version or 21 whatever it is? Proposed version; people comment and 22 then you file after that? 23 MS. MOORE: I don't think our time frame 24 allows for that. Our recommendation has to be --

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

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MS. MOORE: And that will take an additional three or four weeks.

I'm very big on organizational charts, and I do it on my own. I get the annual report, and I think whether or not there are charges between companies; important to know what the holding company does, what their revenue flow is, what their strategic plan is and that's all described. And you can get some of it for an organizational plan, whether it's Minnesota Mining and what they're doing through third-layer subsidiary in Florida.

So to me it's very helpful. So you're looking at it for charges. I'm looking at it because I always like to look at the big picture. And I can always tell you -- I don't want to belabor it because we're trying to move fast. But I hope that you, when you take a pause after this that, you look at the strategic reason we're here rather than the tactical reason of going step by step whether, in fact, we're being consistent about saving ratepayer's money and in simplifying the process. I'm getting increasingly uneasy that we're moving in the opposite direction unintentionally.

And this is just a salient example of that.

And I just hope that you reflect, meditate on it as we come back to the agenda by October. In other words, let's keep our eye on the ball on how we started this in the first place.

MS. MERCHANT: Commissioner Lauredo, to your early question about Schedule B-12, I was searching for it. I knew I had it in here, but Schedule B-12 states that you provide a schedule detailing expenses, which are subject to allocation between systems -- water, sewer, and gas -- showing allocation percentages, gross amounts, amount allocated and a detailed description of the method of allocation and provided description for all systems other than water and wastewater.

So what we've been getting on this schedule is a very, very general analysis. It has not been very helpful to us and that's why we -- so this would be your starting point on B-12. And the additional information in this rule requirement would give us the detail that we would be able to go out and actually find something.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: B-12 doesn't do
anything to this passage other than to trigger the word
"additional." I think you ought to read it carefully.
I says, "Anything additional to what's in B-12 that's
an affiliated transaction." That's what I refer to,

the flag. And your analytical minds pick that 1 additional thing and then trigger whether or not you 2 3 need 1 through 7. 4 And my disagreement with you is the way you have it here is, just get it anyway. But, you know, 5 6 we'll decide that in October. 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: If I understand the representations correctly, it's that this information 8 9 is needed. And if it's not -- our experience in the 10 past has been if it's not provided up front, it's acquired through interrogatories and a more formal is 11 12 which means more expensive. 13 MR. HOFFMAN: It's less expensive to provide it through the discovery process than as opposed to 14 15 providing 16 copies up front. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. It's the coping 17 that causes the expense? 18 MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, from my standpoint, yes. 19 MS. MERCHANT: We would certainly be willing 20 to state a number of copies to be provided. I mean, 21 there are several instances in the MFRs where it says 22 -- for example, the billing analysis, I think there's 23 only two copies provided. And I would possibly say

three copies so that OPC could have one, Commission

Staff to have one and then I think the official record

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in Records and Reporting has one.

is to keep forcing you to look, filter through the overall objective of simplification in saving. I mean, constantly check yourself to make sure you're meeting that objective, and sometimes the answer is yes and sometimes no. I'm just using this as an example, but that is throughout this whole rule. That's all.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MS. MERCHANT: Section 4(i). This requires the utility to file copies of documents that demonstrate that the utility owns the land with treatment plants -- excuse me, the treatment facilities are located. It also refers to the 99-year lease, so that would be changed to reflect whatever changes were proposed in the prior sections.

And it's my understanding that Southern

States has a difficulty with "shall file copies," and
that would mean that all copies of all land has been

owned by the Utility at any point in time.

So we were going to propose that in (b) to demonstrate that the utility owns the land placed in service since rate base was last established, so that we would have a cut off point, and we wouldn't be asking for documentation for something we've already

1 approved.
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COMMISSIONER CLARK: I see.

MS. MERCHANT: And I would like to fine tune the wording on that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You just want to make it clear, once they provide it and you sign off on it, that they have the requisite title; that they don't have to keep reestablishing that every time there is a rate case. Is there any problem with that?

MS. MERCHANT: We don't need it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. You try it once, you don't need to try it again. Anything else?

MS. MERCHANT: Section 7 is just a standard addition to a new rule. A section that states "Within 60 days after the issuance of an order, the utility will submit its actual rate case expense." And that is something that we have been, or the Commission has been doing, I would think, for the last three years by order. It's a paragraph that's added on to each rate case expense issue, and we basically want to add that rule.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there any objection to that? Okay. Are we through with .436? .437? Does anyone have comments on this?

MS. MERCHANT: Basically, on .437 that

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section just kind of cleans up some of the language 1 2 that we've had before. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else? 4 MR. MANN: Yes, Commissioner. We have some 5 comments on that Ms. Dismukes will --6 MS. DISMUKES: I just really have a question. 7 Maybe Staff can clarify whatever it's meant by it. 8 Under (6) it talks about if the utility is 9 requesting uniform rates, they have to do this. And 10 then it goes "Those systems already combined in a 11 uniform rate shall be considered as a single system 12 when submitting the required information. The following schedules of form," et cetera, et cetera. 13 14 Does that mean the next time that Southern States comes in and files for a rate increase, do they 15 file as one system so you're only going to have one 16 17 rate base for the whole company? COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: It seems to me to 18 19 grandfather the practice of uniform. 20 MS. DISMUKES: I don't know how you're going to establish used and useful if do you that? 21 22 MR. WILLIS: I think it was made pretty clear 23 after the Southern States hearing, when the Commission adopted uniform rates, that that was not going to be 24 25 the norm in every case. I think that puts in the

1 normal thing thought do. In other words, in the next 2 rate case Southern States would be looking at uniform 3 rates again. 4 I think that has to be established in the 5 next case also. I don't think the Commission pointed or made a point to say, "This is the way it's going to 6 7 be in every case." So I think in the next rate case Southern States would have to file individually again 8 and show all of that same information. They won't have 9 10 one rate base. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think if that's true, you don't have a problem with the rule; is that right? 12 13 MS. DISMUKES: Right. To me I interpret this 14 as saying that when Southern States comes in and files their next rate case, they file as one system. 15 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Tell me again where you 17 are. 18 MS. DISMUKES: (6), the second sentence starts with "Those systems already combined in a 19 20 uniform rate shall be considered as a single system 21 when submitting the required information." And then it gives basically the schedules that are in the MFRs. 22 23 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think you're right. 24 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And also the top of

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that page, the very first line where they are not

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already combined in a uniform rate implies something is 1 already grandfathered in. I agree with you, it has to 2 be cleaned up if the intent is --3 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Marshall, do you see the 5 point being made? 6 MR. WILLIS: I see the point being made. 7 the past, when the Commission did countywide rates, the 8 utility basically had -- and this happened in Southern 9 States in every one of their cases where they had 10 countywide rates where they filed one rate base. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I guess the question is you seemed to indicate that Southern States 12 in their next rate case will still have to file on an 13 individual system basis. I would argue that this rule 14 15 says they don't. 16 MR. WILLIS: I think you're correct, this rule does say that. And this rule is sort of in 17 18 conjunction with the rule that you threw out. You 19 know, the Commission took the rule on multiple systems 20 and I --21 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, so what should we do, take this out? 22 MR. WILLIS: I think you should take this 23 24 out, too. 25 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Any objection to taking

1	(6) out: I think that it seems to me you're correct
2	MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, Tricia just made
3	a very good point here. We probably ought to leave at
4	least the first sentence at this point on (6),
5	basically to let those know if Southern States wants to
6	file on a uniform basis the next time, they have to
7	file the information for each system separately. And
8	scratch everything else.
9	COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's not what that
10	first sentence says.
11	MS. MERCHANT: I still think that the first
12	sentence if somebody comes in, if the utility comes
13	in and wants to have uniform rates, I firmly believe
14	that they need to submit the separate rate bases for
15	each system. And I think, if you were to take
16	anything, you would take out that second sentence; and
17	then because of the schedule numbers under here would
18	also have to be, those schedules refer to that
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: So how should it read?
20	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, first of all, I
21	think you need to
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let her answer.
23	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, if you're going
24	on a premise that you have uniform rates and what I'm
25	telling you as one Commissioner is the first thing it

should say is if the Commission approves the uniform 1 rate filing. Because that we're going to do on an 2 3 individual basis. COMMISSIONER CLARK: What you want to say, I 4 gather, is that if they're requesting uniform rates 5 6 they still have to file separately for each system. 7 MR. WILLIS: I think what you would have to do in that first sentence, where it says, the fourth 8 9 line down, where it says, "shall be submitted on a 10 separate basis for each system that has not already been combined in a uniform rate," you need to scratch 11 12 where it says "that has not already been combined," and 13 put a period after "each system." 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, but you also have 15 to adjust the first sentence, too. You need to take out "that are not already combined in a uniform rate." 16 17 MR. WILLIS: Yes, you would have to take out 18 that, too. 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: So it would read, "If a utility is requesting uniform rates for any system, the 20 information required by this rule shall be submitted on 21 22 a separate basis for each system." 23 MR. WILLIS: Yes, that's the way it should 24 read, period. 25 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that should be the

end of the sentence. 1 2 MR. WILLIS: That's right. 3 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that no other provision in that subsection need be included; is that 4 5 correct? (Pause) 6 MS. MERCHANT: In (7), it is just basically --7 MS. MOORE: No, in (6), what about the 8 remainder --9 COMMISSIONER CLARK: (6) would now be only 10 one sentence long, the sentence we just read, "If a 11 utility is requesting uniform rates for any --" 12 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. That's 13 correct. 14 COMMISSIONER CLARK: "-- the information required by this rule shall be submitted on a separate 15 basis for each system." Period, end of subsection. 16 17 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. That addresses your concerns, Public Counsel's concerns, right? Okay. 19 20 MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, you know, I 21 think the issue here is, when you're dealing with a 22 situation such as Southern States, part of the 23 rationale and advantage of a uniform rate are the economies that come with the uniform rate. Those 24

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economies should be reflected in future rate filings.

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1	I think the issue that you have to decide is
2	whether or not you want to see a utility such as
3	Southern States filing separate system information
4	after there's already been a decision imposing a
5	uniform rate; because I don't think there's any
6	question that you lose some of the economies in terms
7	of the costs of filing the future rate cases.
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, it doesn't make a
9	bit of sense
10	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: This makes up for
11	COMMISSIONER CLARK: a bit of sense to go to
12	uniform rates if that's not going to be a fallout of it.
13	MR. SHREVE: Of course, if you don't do that,
14	you never get to the bottom of the whole situation and
15	know what the revenue requirements are, either.
16	COMMISSIONER CLARK: If we just simply take
17	this out at this time and just sort of let things
18	develop, would that be okay?
19	MR. WILLIS: Well, the problem arising when
20	Southern States files for test year approval.
21	COMMISSIONER CLARK: We deal with it then.
22	MR. WILLIS: They're going to have to I'm
23	not sure how you would deal with that. I guess the
24	request would come down to the full Commission and at

that point they would request to file one rate base.

1	And I'm not sure would that be issued as a Proposed
2	Agency Action and they would have the protest period on
3	that before the utility could ever file a case, or
4	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, let me ask a
5	question. At this point, is it true we're only talking
6	about two utilities?
7	MR. WILLIS: No. We have several small ones, we
8	have Sunshine, we have several small utilities that own
9	several systems and they always file one rate base. That's
10	just been the norm, they file one rate base. But they're so
11	small nobody really cares; because you can deal with three
12	rate bases or four rate bases, but
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: And if we did the rule
14	the way you're suggesting it, it would increase the
15	cost of those?
16	MR. WILLIS: Right. Also you have the
17	problem with, for instance, Jacksonville Suburban in
18	Duval County, they're in three counties now. They have
19	always consistently filed, especially since I have been
20	here, they've filed one rate base. And they have many,
21	many systems that they have never considered as
22	separate systems.
23	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Then Staff does not support
24	changing the rule to the way we just changed it?
25	MR. WILLIS: Right. You're correct.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Could you explain to me? You've lost me on this. The rule strikes at those who argue for multisystem filing on the basis of efficiency of cost and economy of scale, because you're saying, correct me if I'm wrong --

MR. WILLIS: That's the reason we have the rule here to start with.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, then, why would you want to have uniform rate cases for if you're going to file each system separately?

MR. WILLIS: No, the rule was originally put in there for systems -- for instance, this would have addressed the Southern States problem in the last rate case where they had had systems combined by county, some weren't combined, and basically the rule would tell the utility company that for those systems that are already combined, you would file one rate base for those systems. And if they follow that in this next rate case for all those 117-some-odd systems, however many there were in that last rate case, the last mega rate case we just processed, there would be one rate base for water and one rate base for wastewater filed for that case. It would encompass all 114-something systems if I'm right about that.

That would save a tremendous amount of money

as far as the company goes on filing. You would come 1 from a filing that was stacked that high on the floor 2 3 to a filing about that big. It's a tremendous cost 4 savings. 5 To me, that's a natural flowing of what would 6 come out of a case where you had uniform rates 7 established. 8 I certainly, for one, would hate to see us in 9 Jacksonville Suburban, who has been filing uniform the whole time and had their rates set uniform the whole 10 11 time, which is considerably smaller systemwise than 12 Southern States, to go back to doing their rates 13 system-by-system. I mean, that would be a step in the 14 wrong direction as far as I'm concerned and I don't think the Commission would even consider in that case 15 16 doing it system-by-system. 17 MS. DISMUKES: My question is: If you do that, how do you establish used and useful for Southern 18 19 States. 20 MR. WILLIS: The same way we do it for Jacksonville Suburban, we look at each plan 21 22 individually and we look at the data behind it. 23 MS. DISMUKES: So they would still have to

MR. WILLIS: They would have to file separate

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file separate rate case information --

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1	information for you to determine used and useful in
2	each individual plant. But when you get down to the
3	bottom line, you would have one rate base for each for
4	the water systems and one rate base for the wastewater
5	systems. That dosn't get the company of having to file
6	the background information for us to do the used and
7	useful determination.
8	MS. DISMUKES: On a system-by-system basis.
9	MR. WILLIS: On a system-by-system basis.
LO	There's no other way to do it. You're don't do it on a
11	company approach. But they're not going to have to sit
L2	there and file 114 separate rate bases. Which is, to
L3	me, it's kind of ludicrous when you set uniform rates
L4	and have to file 114 separate rate bases.
L5	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Who makes the decision
L6	about uniform rates?
L7	MR. WILLIS: The Commissioners.
18	COMMISSIONER CLARK: In this case there is
L9	only one Commissioner sitting here who made that
20	decision. I still feel it was the right thing to do.
21	Let me ask you a question (Laughter).
22	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Now wait a minute, I'm
23	not questioning your decision.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes, you are. (Laughter)
5	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: No, I'm just trying to

get back to the efficiency part of these rules. Maybe it's my English, I don't understand. But it seems to me again the peitition triggers a whole flow of paper in respect to what this Commission may decide. That's my whole focus. Is there a procedure before all the paper flow that we say yea or nay on uniform rates?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: They can ask for a change in the minimum filing requirements; can't they have a waiver of minimum filing requirements?

MS. MERCHANT: Yes, they can.

MR. SHREVE: So there doesn't seem to be any opportunity for anyone to oppose those changes once they're requested, either, such as an extension of time for testimony.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I would suggest that this subsection just be left out of the rule -- even though I think common sense would dictate that once you do uniform rates, you would combine the systems to achieve what you were trying to achieve by uniform rates. But I think we can add that at a later time.

MS. MERCHANT: If we don't have the rule for the first sentence and we've got a company who wants uniform rates, I guess my question to you is we would get that information through discovery? Since the filing requirements don't require that?

1	COMMISSIONER CLARK: What do we do now,
2	Trish? We don't have this rule.
3	MS. MERCHANT: We've interpreted it.
4	COMMISSIONER CLARK: You've interpreted it
5	this way, though, right?
6	MS. MERCHANT: Yes, ma'am.
7	MR. WILLIS: That's the way we have
8	interpreted it. We've had utilities ask us exactly
9	what we ought to file in the minimum filing
10	requirements, and that's the way we've interpreted it.
11	Now, that can be disagreed upon by anybody in the
12	world.
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Really?
14	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Really. In the
15	situation where we already have the uniform rates.
16	And this is the it seems like the efficient thing to
17	do. You know, if someone has a problem with uniform
18	rates, that's almost a whole other, it's related but
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Once you make that
20	decision, this follows.
21	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: This is the logical
22	MR. WILLIS: I agree it's a normal fallout.
23	And I can tell you also in the next Southern States
24	rate case if you were to go and let the Utility decide
25	what to file, you're probably going to have a big issue

right up front with Public Counsel over exactly what is filed and they are going to say, "Dismiss the case because they didn't file the separate rate bases."

MR. SHREVE: Commissioners, the more you talk about going through things in discovery, you keep cutting out things that you should put in the MFRs that the company should come in with in the first place, and then you're talking about saving rate case expense, but you up rate case expense because the information is needed in discovery. And there's absolutely no way you can sit here and say that you don't need the information on the individual systems to be able to properly set the revenues.

Now, you sit and you say you're going to save rate case expense. That is not the only goal of the Commission. The goal is to set rates at the proper level. And you couldn't do it with 127 systems the way it was filed under the time limits with absolutely no consideration for the other side on that, and you can't do it without the information on the systems.

You've already said you're going to have to have the information on the rate base to set the used and useful, that's one of the biggest problems you're going to have. You're going to have to come in and do

all that by discovery and fight it out and go through the motions and the hearings, what's going to happen to the rate case expense then?

Get the information that you need to properly do the job and not just be paranoid about saying, "Look, we're going to do the customers such a great favor by saving rate case expense, we're going to dump the revenue on the company." That's not the only thing you're here for.

MR. WILLIS: You see, I disagree with that.

The utility is going to have to file individual information on used and useful by system. That doesn't mean -- information by system for used and useful doesn't mean filing a rate base by system. There's a big difference between filing all the information for a rate base and calculating rate base for 127 systems and filing the information necessary to calculate used and useful by system.

MR. SHREVE: And you think you can do just as good a job by getting that type of information as you can getting the total information on all the systems as far as being more exact on setting the revenues and rates for the customers? You can't do it.

That's the problem with these whole rules.

The justification throughout these rules is, "Look,

we're going to go the utility's way but we're going to save on rate case expense." That's the way it is all the way through there. You can look at the original filing and the original proposed rules, that's exactly what's there.

MR. WILLIS: I think we can sit here and

MR. WILLIS: I think we can sit here and debate this all day long.

MR. SHREVE: I think that's a good idea.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Why don't we leave this --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, let me explain to you, I think you hit it right on the head. I think we should debate it. I think if it is an issue of controversy within the public policy and it has never come up before the full Commission -- and we will have one or two new Commissioners -- I am from what I call the incremental school of negotiation: Let's get out of the way that which we can agree on; and that which we can't agree on, let's take out.

I think this inclusion creates more problems than it solves. It's a situation where a lot of us still don't understand your point of view versus his point of view, we haven't had the ability or the opportunity to debate it, and I think it's prudent to leave it out.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, we can do as you

-	prease. And if you decide the take it out, we can
2	handle it when it comes along.
3	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: We are going to look
4	at the efficiency test as the most fundamental, one of
5	the most fundamental, triggers on whether we go with
6	systemwide or not.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: May I make a suggestion?
8	I think I still want to think about this. Make
9	whatever recommendation you in your professional
10	opinion think the rules should be and we'll deal with
11	it at the agenda.
12	MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, are you saying
13	at this point we're going to leave it in and let the
14	Staff make a recommendation?
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Sure.
16	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, is Staff
17	recommendation what is in here or are they going to
18	amend this?
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, we've heard all
20	the comments one way or the other and then there will
21	be a final recommendation to the Commission.
22	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: From them, okay.
23	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I think it would
24	really give us an
25	MR. SHREVE: Well, where was the Staff in the

1	Tirst place?
2	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: opportunity to
3	think about this more. That's what I need. I need
4	for it to stay because I'm not ready to say it should
5	go. It just seems logical that this would be the
6	fallout of our uniform rates, but I need to think about
7	it some more.
8	MS. MERCHANT: The way that we could address that
9	would possibly be through an alternate recommendation.
10	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Do what your
11	professional opinion dictates.
12	MR. WILLIS: Don't worry, we will.
13	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: And just remember that
14	we dropped the whole section on uniform rates the last
15	time we met.
16	COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, on multiple systems.
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Multiple systems.
18	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: It's different.
19	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, slightly
20	different.
21	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else? What
22	were we on? On (6)?
23	MS. MERCHANT: We were on (6). Are we ready
24	to move on to (7)?
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.

1	MS. MERCHANT: Section (7) codifies
2	Commission practice of using the base facility charge
3	and gallonage charge rate structure using the
4	five-eighths by three-quarter-inch meter as the
5	established starting point in developing
6	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there any comment on
7	this subsection? No? Okay, all right. Thank you,
8	that concludes 30.437. 30.4385?
9	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: That's been stipulated.
10	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Public Counsel,
11	did you have any on this one?
12	MR. MANN: No, Commissioner, we did not.
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. What about
14	30.441?
15	MR. CROUCH: Commissioners, .441 has been
16	basically deleted or repealed and .4415 put in its
17	place.
18	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. So we should be
19	looking at .4415. Any comments on .4415?
20	MR. CROUCH: Basically, this is to
21	incorporate the new rules that DEP has come up with
22	telling the utilities that they are going to have to
23	plan on expanding their facilities.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Any comments from the
25	utilities? (Pause) Public Counsel?

1	MR. MANN: I'm sorry. Well, we had
2	something. I had something and I can't basically a
3	question, Commissioner. (Pause)
4	COMMISSIONER CLARK: How about if we move on,
5	Rick? And if you think of it, we'll
6	MR. MANN: Okay. I'm sorry, Commissioner.
7	MR. SHREVE: It was a good question.
8	(Laughter) It was great.
9	MR. MANN: Kind of like Ms. Merchant's, it
10	was great.
11	MR. SHREVE: We decided we'd just keep that
12	question to ourselves.
13	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: You'll hold that for
14	the real important one.
15	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay, 30.443. Any
16	comments to that?
17	MS. MERCHANT: On .443?
18	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right.
19	MS. MERCHANT: That's basically the Class C
20	Minimum Filing Requirement changes. A lot of it
21	piggybacks the section for Class A and B.
22	COMMISSIONER CLARK: No comments? Mr. Hoffman?
23	MS. METCHANT: I beg your pardon, there is a
24	proposed change.
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: By whom?

1	MS. MOORE: It's a Staff proposed change, at
2	tab 18, Page 22.
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah. Well, Florida
4	Waterworks Association doesn't have a problem with that
5	change.
6	MS. MERCHANT: Okay.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there anyone else?
8	MS. MERCHANT: This is just something that
9	was left out that still piggybacks the other.
10	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I'm sorry, which change?
11	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Tab 18, Page 22.
12	MS. MOORE: I'm sorry.
13	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: This would be mentioned in
14	the testimony filed by Staff?
15	MS. MOORE: That is correct.
16	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: You're correct
17	Commissioner, Clark
18	MS. MOORE: That was as to .437, I'm sorry,
19	we're now at .443?
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.
21	MS. MOORE: There's a little confusion over
22	here, please excuse me.
23	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Public Counsel,
24	anything on .443?
25	MR. MANN: No, Commissioners, no comment on

that one.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I guess the next one is 30.455? I know Public Counsel has comments on this.

MR. MANN: Where are we, .455?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah. Does Staff have anything on this?

MR. HILL: No.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The utilities? Okav.

MR. MANN: Commissioner, this --

MR. SHREVE: The Staff-assessed rate cases are one of the better things that the Commission does as far as setting rates and saving the ratepayers money. But there are some things that have always kept it from being nearly as good as it could.

Now, one of the things that I don't really understand the reasoning for -- and the utilities are the ones that have brought this up before -- is why a utility that is not on uniform rates cannot elect to have a Staff-assisted rate case on one of their small systems.

I know this has been raised by Deltona in the past when they had a small system; Pine Ridge is one example I recall quite a few years ago, where it was just a small system and it should have been set by Staff-assisted rates. Instead, they were forced into

filing a full-blown rate case.

Now, I would assume there are some other systems out there at least that would put the utility in a position of making that choice, and I see no reason to force the utility into it by filing a full-blown rate case when you could have a Staff-assisted rate case.

MR. HILL: Commissioners, that has been raised before. It has been our position all along that the Staff-assisted rate case is exactly that; it is not for Southern States or Utilities, Inc., who happens to own a system whose annual revenues are less than \$150,000. The Staff-assisted program is for a mom-and-pop operation and not for a major company. I think it should be for the program.

MR. SHREVE: I think the benefits for a mom-and-pop organization could be the same thing as the benefits for the small one. The benefits should flow to the ratepayers, since they're the ones paying the rate case expense. You're not doing that for GDU or anyone else.

I think it should be available to the companies if they elect to come in for a Staff-assisted rate case on a very small utility because I don't see any reason to exclude the ratepayers, whether there's

100 customers in Pine Ridge, from having the benefits of a Staff-assisted rate case.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Is the corollary of that argument then a counter argument to uniform rates? Because if you have a lot of small systems, why don't we just have them all come as Staff-assisted?

MR. SHREVE: If the utility, or however, if they came in and did have uniform rates, then I think you would be in a position that they would not elect to have a Staff-assisted rate case in one of the small systems. So I think that's the other side of it. But I think there are some systems out there, and I'm not too sure --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That is curious. I think we probably have the utilities and Public Counsel agreeing they ought to have that option. You said it just that way, the option of coming in.

MR. SHREVE: And I've seen the utilities arguing for that because they didn't want to waste the money, the ratepayers' money. And I think that's the way it should be. I see no reason to not have that benefit available to them.

Southern States, I assume, would not be in a position at this point to ask for a Staff-assisted rate case. If they did not have uniform rates, or for some

reason in the future did not have uniform rates, and 1 they want to come in for some of their small systems 2 3 rather than having to file a full-blown rate case, I 4 think they would like to have that option. And I would 5 prefer that the ratepayers not have to pay it. And I 6 think the utilities have always felt that way. It's a 7 waste of money. 8 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I've represented -- other 9 than Southern States, I've represented multisystem 10 utilities which have approached Staff to pursue a single systems Staff-assisted case and we were told to 11 12 go away. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Wait a minute. A single 14 system, you mean just one of their little systems? 15 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Multisystem utilities that had one small system and came in and said, "Let's just 16 17 do this as a SARC," and Staff has said, "No," and that 18 client was very unhappy. But I tend to think that 19 Staff's rationale here is that they've got limited 20 resources to go around to process Staff-assisted rate 21 cases. 22 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: But if you file a rate case, the same Staff is going to be taxed. 23 24

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, that's true.

MR. SHREVE: That's right.

1 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, that doesn't 2 hold any water. 3 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I think Staff was just 4 managing scarce resources when they approached this 5 issue. 6 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: That would be valid if 7 you do, in fact, go away. 8 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: And we did. 9 MR. HILL: I had to check, but the statute 10 does say, "Utilities with annual revenues of \$150,000 or less." And I just don't think that you can take a 11 12 company, or a utility like Southern States Utilities, 13 Inc., and break them up in little pieces and decide 14 that a system is really a utility. 15 If the Commission wants to establish a 16 program whereby we just put together rate cases for anybody that wants to file at whatever level, then, I 17 mean, we can put one of those together and put together 18 19 a fiscal impact and get the Staff to do it; but this 20 program was designed for mom-and-pop companies. 21 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Chuck, you know, we're 22 not arguing here, we're kind of thinking out loud, and 23 it has some appeal. Let's don't be defensive about it. 24 I mean, if, in fact, we step back and look at the big picture, say "Can we save the ratepayers money 25

and inject some degree of efficiency," we know for sure 1 we'll probably eliminate a lot of paper work if we do a 2 3 Staff-assisted. It's something you should think about. 4 And maybe --5 MR. HILL: And the flip side of that is there 6 will be a fiscal impact. 7 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Right. And that's what my next sentence was going to be, and you ought to 8 think about it in light of your resources. 9 10 MR. HILL: Right. And I know I'm already 11 operating in the red, which is against the law, and 12 we're already at 4.5% on a regulatory assessment fee. 13 So you will have to go up to the legislature and ask us 14 to increase that fee -- which I don't have a problem 15 with, but logically all of those things have to be considered. 16 17 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: I understand. 18 you know, it's the job of the Commission to think these things through. And you sound a little defensive, and 19 it's just, you know --20 21 MR. HILL: Well, I guess, because I'm trying 22 to codify what the Commission is doing in this 23 particular rule. And if we want to go beyond that, 24 that's fine.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Because, see, your

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1	approach my biggest concern is the impact on the
2	resources. And it would work if, in fact and it is
3	working because the kind of "No" you're putting out is
4	scaring them from coming into a rate case. But if they
5	turn around and go ahead and file a rate case, it does
6	not relief you of the tax on your limited resources.
7	So I don't know what the tradeoff is in the real world.
8	MR. HILL: There's a difference, and I guess
9	this is the forum to discuss it. In a Staff-assisted
10	rate case, the Staff prepares the minimum filing
11	requirements. We go out and do all the field work; We
12	go out and dig through all of the receipts, so we put
13	together all the MFRs. In a file-and-suspend rate
14	case, that is done up front and we analyze the MFRs.
15	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Could you develop a
16	profit center where you would be paid for that at a
17	lower
18	MR. HILL: I think probably if we got a
19	statutory change, we could.
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I think Mr. Shreve
21	has brought up a good point, but I also think we
22	probably ought to leave the rule as it is. But let's
23	explore the notion of making it available when you have

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a small system where you don't have uniform rates, that

it may be on a case-by-case basis that's the way to go.

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I don't think you want to encourage a large utility to do that with each of its systems because I think we would not have the manpower to do it. But there may be isolated cases where that's a good idea.

MR. SHREVE: Of course, I'm not so sure that there's that much of a difference in the requirements. Because if you have a full-blown rate case, and you go through and you put out a PAA, you still have the exposure of going through a hearing. Now, with a Staff-assisted rate case, you put out the PAA and the exposure of going through a hearing.

But why would you deny a small utility with only 100 customers, one of the benefits that you would give to a utility next door that might be owned by someone else, when maybe you could work something out, put it in the rules where the Utility, if they did, in fact, have the facilities -- I keep using Deltona, of course, there is no Deltona anymore. But in that situation, Deltona requested Pine Ridge. They already had one going with Citrus Springs, and they really tried to have one, have a Staff-assisted with Pine Ridge.

They do have more facilities and are better organized. Perhaps you could work something out so that more information is turned over by the company if

1	they elect to have the Staff-assisted rate cases, but
2	try to keep the primary idea here as being save rate
3	case expenses for that specific group, rather than
4	denying a group of a similar size the benefits. And I
5	know the companies have wanted to do it.
6	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: When I said about a
7	profit center, you said legislative change. You cannot
8	charge, assess a charge, to the companies when you do
9	that, the MFRs? You don't feel you have the authority
10	to do that?
11	MR. HILL: I don't believe so. I mean, we
12	could try.
13	COMMISSIONER CLARK: You mean set the filing
14	fee for a SARC, for an affiliated SARC a little bit
15	higher?
16	MR. HILL: Well, a little bit. We have a
17	maximum we can charge for a filing that's based on
18	capacity.
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.
20	MR. HILL: So when you're talking about a
21	system of 100 customers, I think the maximum charge
22	you're going to get is \$900.
23	COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: For the filing fee.
24	COMMISSIONER CLARK: The filing fee is in
25	part to pay for the cost of processing the filing.

1 I think that's something to think about. 2 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: We ought to think 3 creatively about that. 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: If it's not something 5 you feel you need more research and to look at the 6 ramifications of that, that's fine. But I would certainly like it pursued; if not in these rules, as an 7 8 ongoing project. 9 MS. SUMMERLIN: Commissioners, you know, just by reading the statute, I would be troubled that we 10 11 would probably have a statutory --12 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I know, the problem with 13 the word "utility." But I can guarantee you that if we 14 went to the legislature with the utilities and 15 Mr. Shreve, we would get it changed. 16 MS. SUMMERLIN: I think that's true. 17 have any problem with that at all. 18 MR. SHREVE: And you have the individual utilities filing by choice a full-blown rate case. 19 Take Florida Cities, we just finished with the 20 21 different ones that you are familiar with. 22 COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Chuck, you've got to 23 keep the eye on the resource ball. If you cannot take, other than the filing fee, if you can't turn it into a 24

profit center where you become, in essence, a

1	"consultant," quote/unquote, your agency, your
2	subdivision, then be careful. Put, certainly, it's a
3	creative way to move as we, quote, "re-invent"
4	"consultant," quote/unquote, your agency, your subdivision, then be careful. Put, certainly, it's a creative way to move as we, quote, "re-invent" government. It may very well be that you can create an interesting fiscal and serve the public in general by
5	interesting fiscal and serve the public in general by
6	bringing down costs.
7	MR. HILL: We'll actively nursue it And in

MR. HILL: We'll actively pursue it. And in that, we also need to consider, even now in a Staff-assisted program, while it's one of our better things that we've done, in the customer's minds we've done that case for that utility, and they do not like the Commission Staff or you Commissioners because we put that case together for that little mom-and-pop. And I think we also need to consider about the time we start doing it for the large companies, as long as everybody can shoulder that, then --

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: That's a good point.

MR. HILL: -- again, we will actively pursue that, that particular option. But when you start putting the case together for Southern States and Utilities, Inc., there will be some questions raised on that.

COMMISSIONER LAUREDO: Well, that's a very good point. Excellent point.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioners, while we're

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think tanking on this, I think what you need to also 1 take into consideration is that with a company like 2 Southern States, while Southern States is going to have 3 4 some small systems with respect to the number of 5 customers, doing a rate case for a small Southern States system is going to be different than doing a 6 7 small rate case for a traditional mom-and-pop system in terms of the taxing of the resources of the Staff, even 8 if there weren't uniform rates, because of cost 9 10 allocations of general plant, A&G expenses. It's just 11 a more complicated scenario. 12 And secondly, if that were to happen -- that 13 is, a Staff-assisted rate case of a small Southern 14 States system -- it's going to necessarily involve the personnel and resources of Southern States. And just 15 16

from a efficiency standpoint, I don't think at this point Southern States would be inclined to do it because it's just more efficient to do all of the systems in one proceeding.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I don't think Mr. --MR. HOFFMAN: I understand. I understand. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Shreve is saying it's an option. Anything else on 455? Why don't we

MR. SHREVE: I do. Since we're talking about

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take --

putting the case on and everything, I think one of the other things that could have — one thing that really keeps the Staff-assisted rate case from being as effective as it is is forcing the company, after the proposed agency action is possibly — if a hearing is requested by the customers, then at that point you're put back into the scenario of having a full-blown rate case with the company carrying the burden of proof on that.

required to bring in the evidence and supply the information that is needed for the Staff to come out with their proposed agency action in the first place and I think would have the burden of justifying that. However, if the Staff would put on the case that they have developed, that they are recommending -- not the company's case, not what they requested, but what the Staff came out -- then you would not be in a position of having some situations like we ran into over here in Panama City where the customers' rates were raised by about \$8 per customer per month for around a hundred customers.

The Staff could put that on. We could hold down and try to keep everything as much as we could on an informal basis, and this has also been raised by

utilities to try to keep from having to expend rate case money on the part of the customers. And that is the one thing that turns the whole Staff-assisted rate case around if the customers determine that they want to have a hearing on it. If you could do that and keep the rate cases expense down for everyone, I think that would be much improved. MR. HILL: That's what this rule does. lays out the parameters for exactly what the Commission

MR. HILL: That's what this rule does. It lays out the parameters for exactly what the Commission is going to do if it is protested, and what the utility has to do. And if the utility chooses to raise additional issues, then, they may not get that in rate case expense.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But who puts on the case to support what --

MR. HILL: The utility must provide the supporting data and the evidence for --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think this is a good place to take a break and you guys get together. We'll get back together at 10 to 5:00 and it's our intention to go through and get these done. I think we can, and I hope Mr. Cresse makes its down here. Okay. Ten minutes. You guys get together and --

MR. SHREVE: No, I'd rather discuss this in front of the Commissioners. We all understand this.

1	we've had this discussion enough times that we all know
2	where we are.
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Well, we'll
4	be back at 4:55 and then have it.
5	MR. SHREVE: Chuck, you're right.
6	(Brief recess.)
7	(Transcript continues in sequence in Volume
8	III.)
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