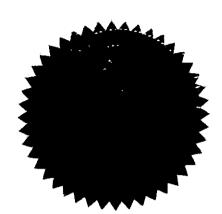
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BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition to Adopt Rules on Margin Reserve and Imputation of Contributions-In-Aid-Of-Construction on Margin Reserve Calculation, by Florida Waterworks Association) Docket No. 960258-WS



VOLUME 2

AFTERNOON SESSION

Pages 184 - 301

PROCEEDINGS:

RULE HEARING

BEFORE:

SUSAN F. CLARK, CHAIRMAN
J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER
JULIA L. JOHNSON, COMMISSIONER
DIANE K. KIESLING, COMMISSIONER
JOE GARCIA, COMMISSIONER

DATE:

Tuesday, December 10, 1996

TIME:

Commenced at 9:40 a.m. Concluded at 5:30 p.m.

PLACE:

FPSC Hearing Room 148

Betty Easley Conference Center

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY:

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(Transcript continues in sequence from

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Southern States?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you, Madam Chair. Southern States would like to thank the Commission for providing this opportunity to have this open discussion. I think there's a lot of information that has been created as a result of this docket, that is new information and is generic information and obviously has industry impact here. It's been mentioned a couple of times that we're just rehashing. I don't think we are rehashing at all. We have the FWWA study, which is the first of its kind and which is compelling in its results. Southern States' Witness Hartman presented a study, economies of scale study, which is similar to the study presented in the recent rate case, but which modifies that and provides additional information. So it's further information that is -- should be very useful to the Commission when it's discussing these rules.

Another comment, we request heartily that the Commission not propose a rule or adopt a rule based on the extremes. We've heard the reference to Sunny Hills, and Mr. McLean did mention that that was the extreme.

He acknowledged that. There are hundreds and hundreds of facilities out there, and a rule should be based upon looking at an extreme. And in particular, in reference to some of the discussion that just took place, the margin reserve proposals being proposed by the FWWA, and supported by Southern States in this docket, don't request that the entire rate base or the entire investment in facilities at those extremes be included in rate base. They don't at all.

It's been mentioned several times regarding the comparison of margin reserve times and periods with electric utilities, and that is one comment that I just would like to mention, and we've heard it and Staff has acknowledged it. John Williams appeared before a legislative committee last week and made a very succinct, clear presentation about ratemaking.

one of the points made is one we all acknowledge, the marginal cost of building facilities is increasing for water and wastewater. And because the marginal cost of building capacity is increasing, that's further support and justification for giving larger margin reserves now, because in the studies you see, the economies of scale studies by FWWA and by Mr. Hartman, it doesn't include those higher marginal costs, and the fact that the cost is increasing, not just by inflation,

but also by additional requirements out there.

Also, you have the repetitive planning, engineering, permitting, startup operation costs which are not contemplated in those exhibits. So those are additional costs that make it even more economical for the utilities to be building in these larger increments.

Another point is the emphasis and the concentration -- we just heard it again, we heard it a couple times today -- on 100 percent used and useful facilities. And I think it's the emphasis on that 100 percent used and useful facility by Public Counsel and others that we've heard that shows clearest -- most clearly, the problem that we're facing right now. There's an emphasis: Don't allow the utilities to recover unless it's 100 percent used and useful that plant.

Well, that is a direct conflict and contrast with what we hear from DEP and from the management districts. They abhor getting close to that 100 percent used and useful level. And they abhor it because of their own planning and they abhor it because of the question of operating plants on the edge and the possibility of environmental contamination, the possibility of public health impacts, adverse public

health impacts, and that's part of the reason that they're here today. They said that. That's what their comments reflect.

But it's a clear, clear demonstration we cannot have a margin reserve that puts us at the edge. And the 18 months, we believe, and I think the studies support the fact, that it does put us at the edge.

In that regard too, we have a proposed amendment which we just drafted very, very recently, to the margin reserve definition. And we would like to pass it out. A number of the Florida Waterworks people have reviewed this, and I would ask Mr. Schiefelbein, or a representative from FWWA, if they will support it formally as a friendly amendment to their rule proposal. And we would ask, obviously, Staff to consider it and the Commission.

What we believe this definition does is it incorporates some of the concepts identified by

Mr. Seidman from the St. Lucie County case and the discussion from Staff, as to the fact that the margin reserve is there to ensure that there isn't a deterioration in quality of service, and preserve and protect the ability of the utility to provide service. It also incorporates the concepts that margin reserve is there, because we don't want to have a potential harm to

the environment or to the public health because too many utilities are operating at the margin. It's not something that the DEP wants, it's not something that the management district wants. But also it's not something that -- it's something they will be adversely impacted by if we can continue, or have to continue, to operate this way.

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There is this question of AFPI. mentioned earlier about the 1990 study and survey done of water utilities and a study by Staff, and in that study one of the questions that was left open was whether AFPI cash flow will meet a utility's needs in the future. And they said, we'll have to determine that. Well, I think the information provided today by FWWA clearly shows that AFPI does not provide the cash flow. It doesn't do what everybody expected or thought or hoped it might do. Utilities are far underearning with AFPI. And the example is given with Southern States, and it's a fact that there was a million dollars in collections of AFPI prior to the last rate case, while it was pending. It was a million dollars per year. After the case the AFPI rates will allow \$177,000 a year, collection of AFPI. The prior accumulated AFPI was wiped out, just wiped out. Even though it was prudent investment, even though carrying charges were

supposed to be recoverable by the company below the line, they were wiped out.

And we're somewhat encouraged to hear the discussion about AFPI and unrecovered AFPI, because it's our belief that possibly, maybe -- it's not for this discussion or this case, the rulemaking, but certainly AFPI, if it's unrecovered, and five years expires, or a new rate case comes, we believe the unrecovered portion should be capitalized and rolled over into rate base, if it's unrecovered, because a determination has been made it's a prudent investment. And I think that might be some of what the discussion that took place earlier today was about, and we'd hoped that that would be a result.

There was a question from Staff regarding margin reserve, and it was in the nature of is it critical or is it material to the utility. And Southern States wants it to be clear that we find it's very material to the utility, because it's a -- the margin reserve is one of the factors, and a material factor, in determining whether or not we can recover our costs of investment in facilities and repay our lenders and provide even something of a return to our shareholders. So it's a material. It's critical. It's something that really does have to be addressed.

The last comment was -- that we would like to make, and then I just would like Mr. Guastella and Mr. Gower to make brief comments. The last comment regards the ability to determine the accuracy of forecasts, or provide accurate forecasts.

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One thing that was not mentioned that I would just like to briefly mention, there are so many variables out there beyond the control of the utility, the customers, or anybody else, that impact the accuracy of those forecasts, that it's -- you know, it's totally irrelevant, we believe, to sit there in 20/20 hindsight and say, well, the growth didn't occur, so you were wrong. We made the comments earlier, you have to look at the time the investment was made in the facilities, and the circumstances that existed then. Was it prudent to build? And then you go to the next step: What was the incremental capacity you were building? And then you come to that final delineation of benefits to existing customers: Lower per unit costs, lower rates, now and in you future, if you allow a longer margin reserve, reliability of service, the -- if you need additional water, it's going to be there. customers do hook up, you're still going to have capacity, and you're not going to have to have the utility building again and increasing the costs

dramatically.

And again, that flows back into the electric utilities. We believe that's one of the principal reasons why electric utilities have rate stability today and why they can add plant and not come in for a rate case. We would like to be in that situation. And prudent planning and prudent ratemaking practice would allow that to happen.

With that, I would just like Mr. Guastella to provide some additional information. And then, as I said, Mr. Gower would briefly respond.

MR. GUASTELLA: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. I'm not going to repeat all of the
recommendations and reasons given, because I think they
were adequately done by the other witnesses on behalf of
the utilities. I guess what I want to focus on, having
heard everyone else -- they covered some of the areas
that I covered in my testimony. And I suppose I would
like to get back to just some basics. Before I -basics of rate setting.

Before I do that, I think we should understand that in the rest of the world -- and the rest of the world I mean other states, and also for nonwater and wastewater utilities in Florida -- excess capacity is not synonymous with nonused and useful. Utilities are,

as we heard here today, by DEP and the water management districts, utilities in other states are also encouraged to install economically sized facilities which have capacity that go beyond the immediate needs of the existing customers. That additional capacity is not considered excess capacity in the sense that it qualifies for exclusion from rate base.

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Additional capacity included in economically sized facilities is considered used and useful capacity because those are the facilities which result in the most economic cost to the customers in both the short and the long term. So every time we hear excess capacity -- at least today so far, and in the rate proceedings I've been involved in -- the term excess capacity is identified with plants and facilities that have additional capacity to serve tomorrow's customers. That's not considered nonused and useful capacity, for the most part, around the country. There may be some exceptions, and there will be some instances in other states where used and useful adjustments are made for very specific reasons. But there are no specific widespread formulas that have been given the kind of attention that Florida gives to used and useful analyses for water and wastewater utilities.

And I guess I should also say, aside from

people dying, who no one takes credit for, most of future customers are going to be existing customers. I mean, in most normal circumstances, tomorrow's customers, the majority of them, are going to be existing customers, and there will also be some new customers. So when utilities are able to provide service in the future, they're providing service to all its customers, and that's why we've heard time and time again that it is necessary to design facilities with adequate capacity.

The cost of providing service is really the rate setting process. Used and useful analysis is one calculation within a rate setting process that should be geared to identifying the utility's cost of providing service. I don't think I need to remind you, but I think it's good to bring it up again, that the cost of providing service is clearly defined, and this is an informal process so I can go back to my rate school position of quoting the Federal Power Commission vs. The Hope Natural Gas Company, the 320 U.S. 591 United States Supreme Court decision in 1944, where at page 608, it says, "The revenues that a utility gets must be enough to cover operating expenses and the capital costs."

It gets more complicated in the methodology, but it's a rather simple formula. Your revenues must be

enough to cover your expenses and your capital costs.

We heard from DEP today and we've heard from the water management districts that they're really looking, in order to meet the demands of the customers in Florida for water and wastewater, they're looking for the utilities to install facilities that are large enough to meet demands that extend out five years, ten years, and I believe I heard in some instances maybe even 20 years if that's what's necessary, because they want customers to be preserved, they want the environment to be preserved and they expect the utilities, if they build facilities to meet those kinds of demands, those will be the most economically sized facilities, which means those will be the least-cost facilities for the customers.

We also heard DEP talking about its revolving fund, which may provide funds for utilities for financing, and I believe Mr. -- one of Mr. McLean's questions was, it's not a matter of spending the money for the facilities, it's a matter of who pays for those facilities, who pays for the up-front costs. I think it may be interesting to look at who pays for the cost of providing service and therefore what should the rates be to cover the cost of providing service.

If half of the cost of the facilities that DEP

and water management districts say should be built, and would be built, are financed with some revolving fund, but only half of the cost is recovered through the rates from the ratepayers, somebody else has to come up with the rest of the money. And utilities either recover their cost of providing service from ratepayers, or they recover it someplace else. There was no question asked about whether or not it's really the cost of providing service because everyone, it seems, all the regulators, seem to recognize that the cost of providing service, the least cost of providing service, are the economically sized facilities.

Well, now that we know what the cost is that the Supreme Court says should be recovered through the rates, the question is, how do you recover the costs? If half will not be recovered through the rates from the customers, where does the rest of the principal and interest come from to pay for the revolving fund that DEP is going to administer?

Facetiously, I suggest, that you go to a lending institution, a bank, and you say, our rates will only cover half of the principal and interest.

Therefore, we would like you to give us some money to cover the other half. We will not return the dollars to you and we will give you no interest on the money you

give to us. We just need the money because our ratepayers will not be allowed to pay rates that cover that cost.

Obviously you can't go to a lending institution and do that. You shouldn't go to the stockholders to do that. Stockholders shouldn't be asked to provide funds to pay for carrying costs for facilities for no return and no recovery of investment. The Supreme Court says you have to get investors by attracting capital by giving them a return on investment.

This used and useful margin reserve calculation seems to take precedence over what is the cost of providing service. In other states, economically sized facilities are considered 100 percent used and useful for the most part. As I said, there may be some exceptions. And those are facilities which may go into service, such as land. And that's what my testimony covers.

I think the presentation here on margin reserve and the recommendations by the utility industry with respect to adjusting the rule is only going part of the way. They're not asking for all of the investment be included in rate base as used and useful, but they do want to get at least to some level that is similar to

the kinds of allowances that are made and recognized as used and useful for the other industries.

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It still will result in some nonused and useful investment in the circumstances where its But in circumstances where you want to encourage them to build those facilities, meet DEP and water management requirements, meet your requirements, I think you want the utilities to provide safe and adequate service as well as the other agencies. want the incentive to do that. But more than that, they're entitled to earn the cost of providing service. That's what rate setting is supposed to be about. that's no more -- they're not asking for any more than what other states automatically receive. And it's hard to find decisions in other states that make used and useful adjustments. They all seem to recognize that if the plant and facilities are necessary to serve needs of the customers, that should be allowed in rate base because it's a cost of providing service.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Guastella, do you know if the other statutes in the states provide for used and useful adjustments?

MR. GUASTELLA: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the last part.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: It strikes me as one of the

differences in the statutory language between electrics and water and wastewater, is the fact that the statute uses used and useful. I don't remember seeing that in the electric companies. In the states where they don't make used and useful adjustments, do they have similar language?

MR. GUASTELLA: It's universal language, I believe.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Used and useful is?

MR. GUASTELLA: Oh yes. Utilities are allowed to earn a return on plant and facilities that are used and useful in providing service. Its definition, if not within statutes, it's certainly regulatory definition found within rules and regulations. It's contained within definitions in the Uniform System of Accounts. So it's really not an exception. The concept of used and useful is well known throughout the United States. And I've been in about half of the states throughout the United States. So I speak from that perspective.

I think then, finally, the last issue is imputing CIAC. I don't think I need to belabor that either. I've testified to that many times. There really is simply a mismatch to take potential future revenues and apply them to current costs for an investment, especially when the future comes, you'll

have larger investment and the CIAC, through service availability charges, will then still be in the future. I think that's just a mismatch that needs to be corrected. That's all I have.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Before Mr. Gower speaks, just for clarification, Chapter 366 of the electric utility statute in Florida also refers to the used and useful.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Tell me what it says, Mr. Armstrong.

MR. ARMSTRONG: 366.06 refers to -- I'll read the pertinent portion, "shall be used for ratemaking purposes and shall be the money honestly and prudently invested by the public utility company in such property used and useful in serving the public, less accrued depreciation, and shall not include any good will, or going concern value, or franchise value."

CHAIRMAN CLARK: What's the statute number, again?

MR. ARMSTRONG: 366.06. And it's our experience, as well, that used and useful is a concept that is generic to ratemaking across the country.

There is that one comment I would like to make, as well, in terms of the AFPI collection. Under the current process a used and useful level is applied for in MFRs. I know of one situation where the used and

useful doubled -- nonused and useful doubled from that filed in an application, and yet the AFPI charges decreased. And I think that highlights the problem with AFPI and it underscores the fact that AFPI isn't an answer for the utilities.

Mr. Gower just wants to address the imputation of CIAC question.

MR. GOWER: Good afternoon, Commissioners.

Hugh Gower speaking on behalf of Southern States

Utilities. You have before you in this docket and I've heard discussed today --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Could you get it closer to your mouth? For some reason I'm losing you.

MR. GOWER: I'll do my best, Commissioner. Is that better? You have before you some very voluminous, weighty, technical, complicated testimony dealing with a number of very important subjects, like economies of scale, lowest long run revenue requirements and the like. By contrast, my comments and my testimony are very simple. So sit back and relax.

Mr. Guastella has already pointed out that it's widely accepted in regulation that investors are entitled to both a return on and a recovery of the capital that they've invested. And in rate change proceedings, rate cases, the amount of investor-supplied

capital is measured by the cost of plant, less depreciation, less deferred taxes, less contributions in aid of construction and plus or minus other rate base items. And when rate base is properly constructed, the rate base equals the amount of investor supplied capital for that period. And as a result, when the Commission applies the rate of return times the rate base, it produces the proper amount of earnings requirement, net operating income requirement, to service the company's capital.

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Now in the decade previous to this, the 1980s, this Commission spent a lot of effort devoted to making sure that rate base was properly constructed so that it did equal capital. The Commission adopted the balance sheet method, for example, and the Commission developed minimum filing requirement schedules that required the reconciliation of capital and rate base so that rate base would be neither too large nor too small. And that activity underscored the importance of having rate base properly constructed so that the return allowed would be neither too large nor too small.

Now, utilities, as my testimony points out, who are subject to cost-based regulation, recover the capital investments either through depreciation charges, included in cost of service -- in other words prices for

service -- or through availability charges, commonly called contributions in aid of construction. That takes care of the return of capital.

Insofar as the return on capital, in measuring the amount of investor capital that requires a return, as my testimony illustrates, when depreciation is the method, the rate base is cost of plant less accumulated depreciation. And by contrast, if contributions are involved, it's the cost of plant, less contributions in aid. And in this way the proper rate base is devised. And that's exactly what this Commission does for all the utilities whose prices you regulate, except for water and sewer companies.

And in the case of water and sewer companies, since the 1980s, as you well know, the Commission has made the assumption that a substantial portion of the investor-supplied capital has already been recovered. And of course I'm referring to the imputation of contributions in aid for periods subsequent to the test period. And that's wrong, because it means that rate base will not be equal to the amount of investor-supplied capital. And that means that the return allowed will not be adequate to cover the cost of capital.

I have an exhibit in my testimony, Exhibit 2,

which demonstrates exactly how that works. And it shows that where the imputation is made, rate base is less than the amount of investor-supplied capital.

Earlier today there was a discussion between Commissioner Deason and Ms. Swain about the potential for a declining rate base and subsequent overearnings. What I would tell the Commission is, properly constructed rate base works where rate base is stable, where rate base is growing or where rate base is declining. It's true, when rate base declines through recovery of capital, or whatever reason, overearnings could occur in the future. But the Commission has its very well known continuing surveillance program to rely on. And if that doesn't work, I would recommend to you a cost-of-service tariff approach. They're fairly rare, but they are used.

Coastal Transmission Corporation, now part of Florida Gas Transmission, and some generating and transmission cooperatives, as well as investor-owned generating and transmission companies, do use cost-of-service tariffs. What that means is every month or every quarter the actual revenue requirement is computed, and that's what's billed to the company's customers. I would caution you that it would be pretty complex to administer, if there are 150 service areas

with 150 separate tariffs. But that's an opportunity. The fact that overearnings may occur in the future is not sufficient reason to short change investors today, any more than the prospect, which is much more likely, that underearnings are likely to occur in the future is a sufficient reason to overcharge customers today.

In your recent order, in Docket 950-495, the Commission stated, and I quote, "We find it appropriate to offset margin reserve to account for the anticipated collection of contributions in aid of construction for future customers," close quote, and went on to explain that, quote, "The imputation recognizes that future customers will hook up to the facility with contributions in hand," close quote. No doubt there will be future customers who will hook up, and that will provide some return of capital previously invested.

But what that analysis and that order misses is that contributions in aid, which are collected in the future, provide zero return on capital, which investors are entitled to, until that capital is recovered.

And further, it fails to recognize that 100 percent of the contributions imputed will never materialize because some part of that increase, which is projected, relates to current customers, and current customers only pay contributions once, and they've

already paid it.

It's also interesting that if it's necessary to go beyond the test period to account for future capital recoveries, as the Commission suggests, then why isn't it fair to go beyond the test period to account for future capital investments? In the case of Southern States, for the three years ended 1995, additional capital investments occurred at the rate of ten times the collections of contributions in aid of construction. So the company's recovery of its cost of capital just gets worse and worse. Nor do AFPI collections provide return on margin reserve, by definition. For the five years ended 1995 in the case of Southern States, AFPI collections amounted to 1.2 percent of plant held for future use, nothing for margin reserve.

I would just have to tell you, commissioners, and with greatest respect, that analysis was just wrong. The company has been shortchanged to the extent of that imputation of contributions in aid of construction, as has every other company. And if you really want to provide investors an opportunity, a fair opportunity to earn a fair return, you should cease that practice because it's inappropriate. That concludes my comments.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Madam Chair, I just have 60 seconds of concluding remarks. In 1990 I mentioned a couple of times the survey performed by Staff of utilities, and one of the questions asked was: "In what way do you feel that the Florida Public Service Commission influences the size plants which are built through its ratemaking practices?"

Sixteen of the 17 utilities that responded responded that utilities will build smaller plants to minimize nonused and useful and nonearning investment. A number of those utilities aren't here today. And if I could just read, I would just like to identify the 16 utilities. Decca Utilities, Florida Cities Water Company, Florida Public Utilities Company, General Development Utilities Company, Kingsley Service Company, Lake Placid Utilities, Lehigh Utilities, Lindrick Service Corporation, Meadowbrook Utility Systems, Mid-Clay Service Corporation, Ocala Oaks Utilities, Ortega Utility Company, Regency Utilities, Sanlando Utilities, South Side Utilities and Southern States Utilities.

I think it was -- as I mentioned earlier, as well, the Commission -- well, one of the questions left open for investigation and determination based on experience to be had at that point was whether AFPI

would provide cash flow which would make up the difference from the Commission's nonused and useful policies, the 18-month margin reserve and the 12-month margin reserve. They have not. AFPI does not provide that cash flow. And this is not a perfect world.

The question raised about -- the information about building larger capacity in a perfect world, maybe you'll do better, it is not a perfect world. We're not going to do better under the current situation building a larger plant. And what I mentioned before should conclusively demonstrate that. If you apply in your MFRs for X percent nonused and useful, it's doubled, and yet your AFPI charge goes down. That tells you right there it's not a perfect world, you're not recovering the dollars. Thanks again for the opportunity to address you all.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioners, are there any questions?

Mr. McLean, would you like to pursue some questions?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am, briefly for Mr. Gower.

Mr. Gower, your courteous criticism of Commission's imputation of CIAC to margin reserve is the focus of my question. You say that it was flat wrong, I

think you said. That rests on an assumption that the investment actually made, in your view, by utility investors, speaking of that investment, they are entitled to a return on that investment. And I didn't hear you qualify that in any way. Your view is that if the investment is made, then they are entitled to a return on it?

MR. GOWER: I didn't qualify it, didn't intend to. I would say this, and by "the investment," I was referring to the investment in used and useful plant, which includes margin reserve.

MR. McLEAN: Which you say includes margin reserve.

MR. GOWER: It does include margin reserve.

It says so in the order.

MR. McLEAN: Now with respect to what's included in margin reserve, what is used and useful, you promised to get basic, and I want to follow that basic notion. The statute says that investors are to be allowed a fair return on their investment which is used and useful in provision of utility service to the public. Unfortunately, it doesn't say present or future, does it? It doesn't say present customers or future customers?

MR. GOWER: I would have to refer to the

statute. I don't recall exactly what it does say.

MR. McLEAN: I think it doesn't. It's just silent on the point.

MR. GOWER: I'll accept that.

MR. McLEAN: And the real task for the Commission today, I think, to put it in the most simple terms possible, is to determine to what extent present customers have a benefit from the investment, which on the one hand provides for their very needs today, which would include economies of scale, and which on the other hand provides for needs which are exclusive to customers who have yet to arrive. Isn't their real task today simply to determine where to draw the line, irrespective of whether you call it imputation of CIAC, irrespective of whether you call it used and useful, or irrespective of whether you call it margin reserve?

MR. GOWER: No, Mr. McLean, I think that line has been drawn a long time ago, not only for water and sewer companies insofar as so-called margin reserve, but for other utilities as well. I've read the proposed new rules, which is the subject of this hearing. And I didn't see anything in there about redefining -- or the need to redefine used and useful.

MR. McLEAN: Well, margin reserve is a component of used and useful, isn't it?

MR. GOWER: Yes, it is.

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MR. McLEAN: And whether it's to be included, and to what extent, if any, it's to be offset, doesn't that affect the size, the ultimate size and the ultimate magnitude of used and useful?

MR. GOWER: Only in that some parties to these proceedings propose to increase the amounts used to calculate -- or the periods of time used to calculate margin reserve. The concept of whether margin reserve, however it may ultimately be defined, is used and useful, at least in my view, is not open to question.

MR. McLEAN: Do you believe that investors in the enterprise of providing water and sewer service should face risks, particularly the risk that people might not want their product, they might not attract customers?

MR. GOWER: I don't know whether they should, but investors in all utilities face that risk, not only utilities as we know them today, electric, gas, telephone, water and sewer, motor carriers and airlines have faced that risk, and telephone companies, in particular, are now facing that risk, as well as electric companies and gas companies. They may not want that product and service from that utility, or they may choose alternative services. That's not so much an

issue for the water and sewer companies the way technology stands today, but they might face those risks.

MR. McLEAN: And people may not move to the service area, despite the fact that margin reserve has assumed that they will?

MR. GOWER: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear the last.

MR. McLEAN: Customers may not come, despite the fact that the margin reserve calculation, which you encourage the Commission to make, assumes that they will arrive, doesn't it?

MR. GOWER: Well, I haven't personally suggested any particular calculation of margin reserve to the Commission. I'm only suggesting that it not reach beyond the test period and eliminate that investment from rate base, whatever it may be.

I don't know that customers really very carefully analyze how margin reserve might be calculated by this commission. What they might analyze is what is the price of the lot or the home that a seller, whether a developer or a reseller, might want to charge. And if the price is too high, they go someplace else. It hasn't seemed to deter much growth in Collier County so far, but it might happen.

1 MR. McLEAN: To the extent that the Commission adopts the rule as it's now proposed, less the imputation of CIAC, which Staff seems to oppose, will 3 4 that lessen the sort of risk we've just been talking to

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about to investors?

By "that sort of risk," are you MR. GOWER: referring to our earlier discussion about competition from other sources?

MR. McLEAN: The notion that customers may not come, the notion that the projections may be overly optimistic, the notion that the time period it takes to construct the plants may have been unduly short, it may take longer, things of that nature, those sorts of Will the passage of this rule, will the adoption of this rule lessen those risks to the utility investors?

Let me maybe ask the question a little bit You have identified that utility investors differently. are presently at risk because they will not earn a return on the investment they make for a number of factors, one of which you identified, was imputation of CIAC, another one which you identified was an inadequate planning horizon, if I may use the terms, and so forth. They face the risks that they will not earn a return on that investment at the present point in time. I have

it, from all I've heard today, that if this rule was adopted without the imputation of CIAC that that risk will be considerably lessened to utility investors. I wonder if you agree. MR. GOWER: That sure was a long question. Let me see if I can capsulize it so we can move on. MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir. MR. GOWER: You're asking me if the Commission

MR. GOWER: You're asking me if the Commission adopts the rule as proposed, but eliminates the imputation of CIAC --

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

MR. GOWER: -- would the risk to investors be reduced?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

MR. GOWER: Yes, marginally it would, because at least to whatever extent margin reserve is in rate base, there would be compensation for it. So that's an improvement. Whether that's sufficient improvement to affect very positively the rating of securities and all of those things, I just don't know at this time. But it's certainly an improvement. It is not what Southern States and the Waterworks Association seeks, but it's improvement over the present situation.

MR. McLEAN: The impression I have from the answer you just gave is that it -- is that the passage

of this rule will yield somewhat immaterial results to
the industries; is that what you're saying?

MR. GOWER: I don't think I said that. I said
that I couldn't make a judgment about the effect of the

question that you posed to me, but that it's an

improvement over what's being done now.

MR. McLEAN: Okay. To the extent the risk is lessened, does the risk go away, or does it come to the people who I have the honor to represent?

MR. GOWER: I don't think there's risk to the customer for -- if the Commission were to cease improperly imputing post test period AFUDC, there isn't risk to the customer, because that's a certain thing, that revenue requirement exists. It is just currently being obviated by the improper imputation. But it's there.

MR. McLEAN: The revenue requirement, based upon an investment which is made for the benefit of present customers and for future customers?

MR. GOWER: Yes, it exists today.

MR. McLEAN: Have you considered any accounting device by which the benefit to present customers could be compensated but that the benefit to future customers, and the revenue associated there with, should be foregone by the utility until the future

customers arrive?

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MR. GOWER: I infer from your question that you're asking whether it's possible to capitalize carrying costs and recover them later on.

MR. McLEAN: AFUDC, like you mentioned, I think.

MR. GOWER: Yes. That question has pretty well been decided by the Financial Accounting Standards There was a period of time when something like that might have been done. I don't believe that it could be done now. Any -- if the Commission were to do that for ratemaking purposes, the only time when companies could recognize whatever that calculation is as revenue, is when it is collected in cash from the It can't be accrued now and recovered in the customers. future. When I say it can't be accrued now, it can't be accrued on the books of account and put in financial statements that are accepted by the public by lenders and others, because there would be an adverse opinion from the outside CPAs.

MR. McLEAN: FASB, of course, defers somewhat to regulatory accounting where regulatory accounting differs from FASB?

MR. GOWER: The one I'm thinking of deals specifically with that issue in phase-in plans and makes

it very clear that that game is over.

MR. McLEAN: The game is over in the extent of external financial reporting. For example, you don't want investors or lenders to rely on that revenue stream because it is tentative, or it is speculative?

MR. GOWER: Sure, and they don't.

MR. McLEAN: And the speculation, of course, is directly associated with the notion that the forecasts may be wrong, or the customers may not arrive; isn't that right? Isn't that the precise nature of the speculation we're talking about, that the revenue may never be received?

MR. GOWER: Well, that's the bottom line. The revenue may never be received. It has not been realized. And it's more than that. To qualify for recognition right now, the earnings process has to be completed. The mechanism that you and I have been kicking around here, capitalizing costs now to be collected in the future, doesn't meet that criteria, because to collect that revenue, the company would also have to provide service in the future. And either because of competition or because a neighborhood becomes unpopular and all the customers move away, so the company has no customers, whatever reason, no certified public accountant could give a clean report on a

financial statement which recognized an item like that.

MR. McLEAN: Because those expected revenues are contingent.

MR. GOWER: And speculative.

MR. McLEAN: And speculative. However, the speculation and contingency which would prevent a certified public accountant from giving an unqualified statement with respect to those things, and which may well prevent other -- or investors and lenders from making investments in lenders, it's perfectly okay with you, however, to allow customers to stand and pay money in the face of that contingency.

MR. GOWER: No, that's not my testimony.

commissioner kiesling: Mr. McLean, I'm having a hard time following your questions because they are quite lengthy and they get kind of broken up in the middle by statements. And I'm not trying to give you a hard time, but if I can't follow what you're asking, then the answers are not particularly helpful.

MR. McLEAN: Then let me make a statement,
Madam Commissioner, and maybe it will help the witness
answer the question as well.

There is a contingency associated with AFUDC, and there is speculation associated with AFUDC. Now, the witness, I think it's fair, and he'll correct me if

I'm wrong, has said, that AFUDC is not a good way to recognize the -- recognize the value to investors who have given up investment.

commissioner KIESLING: Wait a minute. All I wanted was for you to restate your question so that I can understand what it was. I didn't necessarily need more explanation. I just couldn't follow the question.

MR. McLEAN: I'm sorry. I'll try to do a little better.

Mr. Gower, with respect -- you and I have been having a fairly lengthy -- perhaps all too lengthy -- discussion about AFUDC. You say the game is over and the reason you point out for that is because AFUDC has contingencies and speculation associated with it, and neither lenders, nor investors, nor certified public accountants care to bet their reputation and resources on that sort of speculation and that sort of contingency; is that a fair statement?

MR. GOWER: Let's be sure we're not talking about AFUDC in the normal sense that the companies normally capitalize on their ordinary construction projects. I think we're talking about something more like AFPI.

MR. McLEAN: I agree.

MR. GOWER: I just hate for the record to be

too muddy on that issue.

MR. McLEAN: Now, the uncertainty, the contingency and the speculation associated with those notions are something, it seems to me, that the industry today says to the Commission, the customers can pay money today in the face of that speculation, contingency and uncertainty, and that doesn't seem to give the industry any trouble. Is that a fair statement of the case?

MR. ARMSTRONG: It's not the statement.

MR. GOWER: I think that out of our long discussion you've suddenly leapt to a very short conclusion that doesn't relate to our discussion at all. What the industry is asking for is to simply not offset the amount of plant in service by an improper imputation of post test period collections. That has nothing to do with our lengthy discussion of carrying forward carrying charges year after year after year. They're two completely different scenarios that we're talking about here.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. McLean -- and I would point out to you, you have the opportunity to make whatever points that you wish to make with regard to imputation of CIAC. You know, to the extent that you can't get the witness to agree with your conclusions,

you're free to put on those conclusions yourself.

MR. McLEAN: As Mr. Armstrong did?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Sure.

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MR. McLEAN: Thank you, ma'am.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Just in response to the question and the tete-a-tete that just occurred too. We've focused today, and obviously Mr. McLean and Public Counsel has focused on when you make projections and you overproject. You know, there is that flip side of that equation, and if the utility underprojects and invests smaller and has higher growth than projected, what's the result of that? The result of that is you're going to have to build sooner than otherwise would have been the case, and you're going to have the higher marginal costs, and you're going to have higher rates to your customers. So we have to look at both sides, and not just concentrate on one where we're overprojecting. There's also the possibility of underprojecting. And it has just as much of a deleterious impact if it's not done in a reasonable manner. But there's nothing to suggest that utilities are going to do it in any way other than reasonable, to minimize the cost.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Does Southern States have anything more they want to comment on at this point?

MR. ARMSTRONG: No, thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Mr. Kramer?

MR. KRAMER: Yes, Madam Chairman. Thank you very much for holding this discussion so we can get our opinion out there, too. And most of my opinions have already been expressed by the Florida Waterworks Association or Southern States.

I do, however, have one question, and it's more of a clarification, for Mr. Crouch. And he stated that the maximum reserve that he would offer would be 20 percent. And I question, would that also be if the period is three years or even five years, would that still be a maximum of 20 percent?

MR. CROUCH: We were looking at the possibility of three years and the 20 percent cap. If the ultimate rule comes out to be five years, we might have to readjust that cap. That was my recommendation, though, at a three-year margin reserve and a 20 percent cap.

MR. KRAMER: I'm concerned that our utility owns several different systems that the growth rate exceeds 20 percent, possibly, in a year, much less two or three years. In those instances where the Staff will admit that the growth is that high, will you reconsider the 20 percent margin reserve?

MR. CROUCH: Most definitely. In fact, the 20

percent cap was like a default. For lack of any other evidence, 20 percent would be the cap. Now, if you could come in and show that there's going to be a motel come in right across the street that's ultimately going to add considerable customer base to you right away, there would be exceptions allowed. The 20 percent would have been a default.

MR. KRAMER: That lends to my next question, which is on regression analysis. You say that regression analysis and looking at the past five years is a good indication of future growth. Like I stated earlier, a lot of our utilities have quite a bit higher growth than the normal utility, and often when we have territory expansion, the last five years is an improper assumption of what will occur in the future. My concern is if there is a regression analysis put in the record, that everybody will rely on that regression analysis as opposed to looking at what other data may suggest, like you say, a motel.

MR. CROUCH: We originally used the average of five years. We found out that that average may not be indicative. If somebody has a growth potential that shows increasing growth over the last two years and next year is going to be even more increasing, we realize that the average was not a true indication. So several

years ago, we suggested going to regression analysis, which gives you a trend, which is even more realistic but still could have discrepancies. So if you can show in your MFRs when they're filed, you can show growth, you can show a reason for something as an exception, we would definitely take that into consideration.

MR. KRAMER: I have no further questions right now. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you. Any other utilities who want to comment at this point?

Mr. Yingling, did you come to make a comment?

MR. YINGLING: Yes, actually, I did. Just so everybody knows, I'm Jay Yingling with the Southwest Florida Water Management District. And I've been kind of following all of this here and just had a couple comments before this moves along very much further.

But in terms of the margin reserve, I think that we need to consider that what kind of incentives are we giving to the utilities in terms of economies of scale? And I say this in reference to what will be happening around the state in the next few years, and that's that we're going through minimum flows and levels, rule development, and in several cases probably will be looking more at developing alternative sources of supply. And typically those are more expensive than

the traditional sources of supply. And if we don't build in the economies of scale by allowing a longer margin reserve, the rates for those customers will go up, probably significantly more than they would if you had a greater economy of scale built in. That's just in reference to the alternative sources.

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As far as who bears the risk, if we're really concerned about building facilities too large, then maybe perhaps we need to look at tightening up on reviewing forecasts of growth; that it would be better to handle it on that end than later after the facility is built. And in terms of fairness between investor-owned utility customers and government-owned utility customers, there are cases where counties have overbuilt their utility systems, their wastewater treatment facilities, their water treatment facilities, and the customers bore the cost of that. So just in comparing an investor-owned utility customer and a government-owned utility customer, there is a risk there of either overprojecting or underprojecting, but in the end, you know, the government-owned utility customers also bear that risk.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I have some questions for that. Sorry, I'm still trying to fight a lingering

cold. So if I lose my voice, I'll try to find it again.

on your alternative sources statement just now, if I understand correctly, what you're suggesting is that when it comes to consumptive use permits in the future, that some utilities may be forced to go to an alternate source of supply, and pass the costs of that on to their customers. Is that what you said?

MR. YINGLING: Yes.

planning to do that, then, in the sense that — are you going to shift to something like western water law where, you know, it's, you know, the order in which you got a dibs on the supply is the order in which you get to stay? In other words, in a certain area where there's one source of supply and everybody is drawing from it — let's say it's an aquifer — and there have been enough and maybe too many consumptive use permits already issued for that aquifer, then the next applicant that comes in and asks for a consumptive use permit, you're going to say, nope, there's no more left, you have to pay more?

MR. YINGLING: There's probably several options, and in fact they're being tested in administrative hearings right now as to how you would

deal with a limited supply from a major resource.

As you know, we proposed the Southern Water
Use Caution Area Rule, and it does allow permitted
quantity trading. But in those instances where there's
the availability of another source, then the utility may
choose to go to that other source. And typically it
will be higher costs.

The alternative of either not going to the alternative source or not permit trading would be, under Florida water law, competing applications. And that could be a very expensive and time consuming way of divvying up that pot of water. It hasn't really been tested on a large scale. And depending on how the administrative hearings pan out, we may get to test that.

commissioner kiesling: Okay, I'm just expressing some level of concern that the customers of one utility in their rates will be paying a certain level for that resource and customers of another utility that are similarly situated will be paying more. And I find that problematic, unless -- unless the whole way of setting, you know, rates for water customers in the state is changed so that every customer is paying an amount that is really equal to the true cost and value of the water that they're using.

1 MR. YINGLING: That situation actually currently exists. There are several utilities in the 2 3 northern Tampa Bay area, some of which got into that area early on, and were able to build water facilities 4 5 that could not be permitted today. And so their cost of 6 water, even when it was built, was lower than would be a similar utility coming in and trying to withdraw the 7 same amount of water today because of environmental regulations and other factors. So it's not necessarily just the upcoming situation, it depends on what the 11 regulations were at the time that the facility was built. So there are differentials in existing utilities 12 today. 13 14 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. 15 MR. YINGLING: Did that respond to your 16 question? 17 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, it didn't 18 alleviate my concern. I can tell you that. 19 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask a question. We 20 need to deal with the margin of reserve rule. 21 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah. 22 CHAIRMAN CLARK: So. That's what this hearing 23 is about. 24 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I understand,

but the witness, you know, made a statement --

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: I appreciate -- I know you have to follow up on it.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: -- that somehow must have been related in his mind to margin reserve.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Do you want to follow up any more?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I guess I also had some questions about the third point that you made about government-owned utilities that -- and if you could repeat what that point was, I would appreciate it.

MR. YINGLING: The third point was, is that in scenarios where I guess growth projections were off and there was excess capacity that was built, that I know — I can think of one situation in particular in the Tampa Bay area where the facilities were built too large based on bad population projections, and currently those ratepayers are paying a fairly high rate. And it is a government-owned utility. I was just trying to draw the parallel between an investor-owned utility customer and a government-owned utility customer.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: That's where I had the problem, is that I don't know that you can compare those two, in the sense that there is absolutely no requirement on governmentally owned utilities, that their rates be cost-based. They can use other forms of

general revenue to subsidize that operation, or they can 1 charge high rates and use the extra revenue that isn't 2 necessary to cover costs to subsidize some other 3 governmental service, as opposed to investor-owned 4 utilities who by statute can only collect rates that are 5 cost-based. And so even if there is a particular 6 governmentally owned utility whose local government 7 decided to make their customers pay for that bad 8 planning, it's not because they are comparable; it's just because that particular governmental entity decided 10 to collect some of the revenues it needed through that 11 mechanism. And so that, to me, makes them not 12 comparable. 13 14

MR. YINGLING: My point was it was just not a good forecast. It wasn't that they needed to collect additional revenues for other government operations.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Anything else?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are there any other utilities representatives who want to make comments at this point?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Just one. I've been informed that FWWA agrees with the margin reserve definition that we submitted.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay, Mr. Schiefelbein?

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We can support Southern's revised definition. If it's your pleasure, Ms. Swain is prepared to answer Mr. Williams' --

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead, Ms. Swain.

MS. SWAIN: The answer is really two part. No answer can go without an explanation. In the very first year that a utility would place its new plant into service, the rate under the Florida Waterworks proposed rule would be approximately, in our model, 34 percent higher than under the PSC proposed rule.

The graph that I'm handing out is something that I had prepared to see what the impact would be in the short and long term, and it's very similar to the graph that I showed you earlier comparing customer rates dependent upon plant size. But in this case the dark area in the back of the graph is the two and a half year increment plant under the PSC proposed rule. And the line in front is the Waterworks' proposed rule. The line in front, you see in both cases, water and wastewater, does start out higher. In the case of water, it reverses in the 13th year, which is after six or seven years in service. In the case of the wastewater, the reversal in the rates takes place after three years in service. In other words, within -within three years and seven years, or after three years and seven years, it is less expensive under the Waterworks' proposal to the customer than under the PSC proposed rule.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a question.

All of these graphs are based upon input data that you derived; is that correct?

MS. SWAIN: That's right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And in any real world situation, those inputs may be different?

MS. SWAIN: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So, for example -- I'm looking on your Page 21 again -- I would think that one of the significant inputs would be the difference in cost per thousand gallons of 286 versus 390, for example.

MS. SWAIN: That input data was the capital construction cost data that I derived from data that has been presented to the Commission in prior rate cases, but that -- any example could be a different -- come out with different per gallon costs, absolutely. But that is a real world example. That's not something we hypothesized. That was a true cost example.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That was just one real world example that you analyzed. Or was it an average of several real world examples?

MS. SWAIN: No. In the per gallon cost, each one of those, the water example and the wastewater example, is a real world example, one example. The wastewater was a situation in Florida Cities and the water example is a Southern States situation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But obviously, for example, if that differential were narrowed, the results would not be as significant.

MS. SWAIN: That's right, but the opposite holds true as well. For example, a water line, a four-inch water line may cost \$10 a foot, where a six-inch line is \$12 a foot. So the incremental cost is even that much more in the other direction.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And of course what we're trying to do is develop a rule that's going to be applicable in a default situation.

MS. SWAIN: Right. And I didn't pick and choose numbers. I took an example and stuck with it whether it -- whatever the results came out to be. This is a real life example and we just wanted to see what would happen.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. McLean?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, ma'am. I'm sorry, I was getting the exhibit when you answered Mr. Williams' question. What was the number you said?

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In the very first year it was 34
             MS. SWAIN:
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   percent higher.
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             MR. McLEAN: Thirty-four percent. And what
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   are the two scenarios?
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              MS. SWAIN: Under the Waterworks' proposal,
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   which is five-year margin reserve and no imputation of
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    CIAC, the immediate rate would be 34 percent higher in
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   my model situation, compared to the PSC proposal.
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              MR. McLEAN: Compared to the PSC proposal,
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   which is --
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              MS. SWAIN:
                          Which is one and a half years
   margin reserve and imputation of CIAC.
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              MR. McLEAN:
                           Thank you, ma'am.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Any other utilities?
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              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: If I may, could we get the
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    two packages of supplemental -- I'm going to get used to
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    this mike by the time the hearing is over. The first
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    set of handouts that were revisions to Ms. Swain's --
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll go ahead and mark the
    revisions and the one you just handed out as composite
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    Exhibit 4.
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              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN:
                                 Thank you.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: And we'll allow it to be a
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    part of the record.
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              (Exhibit No. 4 marked for identification.)
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MR. McLEAN:
                           Is there a hope of our getting a
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   late-filed exhibit in support for that 34 percent?
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: The working papers that
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    support it?
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              MR. McLEAN:
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              COMMISSIONER CLARK: Ms. Swain, can you get
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    the working papers that support the graph?
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                          Yes, I can.
              MS. SWAIN:
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: And it will be -- have it
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    distributed to the parties that have participated, and
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    it will be part of Exhibit 4.
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              MR. McLEAN: Thank you, Commissioner.
              MS. MOORE: Madam Chairman, there's also --
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    water management districts also had a handout that
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    should be numbered.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK:
                               You mean --
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              MS. MOORE: The rule revision, amendment --
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll make that Exhibit
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    No. 5.
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              MS. MOORE: And then Southern States' Proposed
    Amendments to the Rule.
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll make that No. 6.
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    mean the margin of reserve?
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              MS. MOORE: The definition of margin reserve,
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    yes.
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CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll make that 6. 1 (Exhibit Nos. 5 and 6 marked for 2 identification.) 3 4 MS. MOORE: The other thing is the 1990 study 5 that Southern States has referred to a couple times that was prepared by our research division. And we have 6 7 copies available and most everyone has seen a copy, but I don't know if the commissioners have one, if that's --8 it's good background information. 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Do you want that to be part 10 11 of this record too? Is it already part of the record? 12 MS. MOORE: It's not already been part of the 13 record, but it's been referred to a couple of times, 14 so. 15 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: This was referred to one time, I believe, by Mr. Feil in some comments. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, Mr. Schiefelbein, this is --18 19 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I know, it's rulemaking. 20 And if this had been filed as comments by Staff -- this 21 study does not support the Staff-proposed rule. 22 study does not support Mr. Crouch's testimony. 23 study does not support N. D. Walker's testimony. this is rulemaking, and I know the rules are different

here, but we have had no opportunity -- there was a

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procedure set up to file comments, and there was a procedure to file responsive comments. We have done both. Now we're being given something that was compiled, that was published in March of 1990, that contains a survey of the states in 1988 and 1989, a lot of data where there's been no opportunity to really pore over it. Some of the stuff in this report is very helpful to us. Some of this is not.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein, let me interrupt you. Mr. Armstrong brought it up, as did Mr. Feil. I'm going to allow it to be part of the record. I also will put you on notice that there will be a comment period after the hearing, and that will be your opportunity to comment on any concerns you have with respect to this survey.

MS. MOORE: And copies were made available over a month ago, two months, probably.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay.

MR. FEIL: Commissioner, if I may make one comment with respect to that 1990 report. I asked for a copy of the report because Mr. Crouch makes a reference in his testimony on Page 6, beginning at Line 13 addressing as follows: "In the early 1980s the PSC Staff conducted research and found that the average planning, permitting and construction time for plant was

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1.5 years and the distribution collection systems one
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   year." As Mr. Schiefelbein referenced, the report does
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   not support that statement in Mr. Crouch's testimony.
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   suppose I can ask Mr. Crouch that. He has already
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   acknowledged it. So I just wanted to make that clear
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   for the record. He's nodding yes.
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              MR. CROUCH: In fact, I planned on addressing
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   that in my discussion coming up in just a few minutes.
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              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We have not had a break for
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   a couple hours. May we have one?
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              CHAIRMAN CLARK: In just a minute.
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   Mr. McLean, I wanted to know what you propose now.
    are next on my list.
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              MR. McLEAN: We'll simply stand on our
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    comments, Madam Chairman.
              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We would like an
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    opportunity to cross-examine Mr. McLean about his
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    comments -- ask him questions. Excuse me.
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              MR. McLEAN: He can give it a shot.
                                                   I don't
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    know much about them, but I'll do the best I can.
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              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We'll accept their
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    withdrawal.
              CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein, any idea
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    how long?
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              MR. SEIDMAN: I just had a couple of
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clarifying questions just to get a better idea on the
position of a couple things they had in their comments.

That's all.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay, now, and after Public
Counsel we have other persons and Staff comments. I
don't -- was Staff planning on making further comments?

MR. CROUCH: I believe that Mr. Walker and I both had comments to make tonight.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, then I'm confused, because when I asked earlier if the Staff was going to make anything beyond what they had prefiled, I thought there was an indication that you were not. Has there been some confusion on that point?

Okay, we will go ahead and take a break until about five after four, and then I want some clarification as to our procedure from Staff. Thank you.

(Recess from 3:55 p.m. until 4:10 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let's call the hearing back to order.

Mr. McLean, as I understand it, you want to stand on your comments. I will give other parties an opportunity to ask you questions about those comments but I would like to identify The Analysis of the Margin Reserve, Used and Useful Adjustments, and Allowance for

Funds Prudently Invested as Exhibit 7. And it will become part of the record, this rulemaking record.

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(Exhibit No. 7 marked for identification.)
COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: May I, for the record, renew my objection to receiving that? That is essentially a report prepared -- just for the record -a report prepared following up on a March 1987 workshop on margin reserve, and there has been no opportunity, that this has been done totally in a disorderly fashion, in our opinion. We do not have an adequate opportunity for you all to make a presentation that contradicts There's been no showing whatsoever that Staff this. agrees with this, relies on this, believes in this, whatsoever. And yet I guess it's the countervailing expert that's been set up. It's by a gentleman who, to my knowledge, is now doing continuing property record audits for the Division of Electric and Gas. I do not think it's fair play to have received this into I think it could have been filed as comments evidence. and then it would have been very much in fair play. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I would only point out to you again that you have the opportunity to file subsequent comments to the hearing. Mr. Schiefelbein.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Mr. Seidman.

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MR. SEIDMAN: I just had a couple of questions on OPC's position on margin reserve. I want to clarify that it's the position of OPC that margin reserve is neither used nor useful and should not be in rate base to recover through rates for present customers.

MR. MCLEAN: That's correct, Mr. Seidman. However, we also recognize that there is good to be had on behalf of the people we represent in the economic expansion of -- or expanding utility plant in a way which takes advantage of economies of scale. And with respect to a related issue, we believe that the underlying calculations of used and useful take into consideration the changing needs of existing customers. So with respect to the piece part that provides -- that provides existing customers with economies of scale, to put it simply -- and remember that I'm not an expert witness on this topic -- we can live with that notion. But we believe, on behalf of the customers, that one -that part of the regulatory compact is such that you have the obligation to expand the plant in an economically efficient manner, irrespective of whether there's an allowance or margin reserve.

MR. SEIDMAN: We have an obligation to expand in an economic manner whether or not we recover the cost

of it, through rates?

MR. McLEAN: Yes, for the customers who are the beneficiaries of the expansion.

MR. SEIDMAN: Well, let me get back to the margin reserve again. Margin reserve, as we propose that it be defined, that -- it is OPC's position on that, that is not used and useful?

MR. McLEAN: That is correct, sir.

MR. SEIDMAN: And that is because --

MR. McLEAN: I would like to expand on -- I would like to tell you because in my own words, actually. It's because the element of plant, the increment of plant which is included in -- apparently included in margin reserve, which is of use to future customers, the return on the investment associated with that plant ought to be paid by the customers who will benefit from it, not by existing customers.

MR. SEIDMAN: I understand now. Is this position a consistent one for the Office of Public Counsel with regard to reserve margin for electric utilities?

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Seidman, you're a bit outside my area of expertise. I'll try to give you as fair an answer as I can. There is the general notion, I think, in the Office of Public Counsel that the consideration

of margin reserve is far less material in the electric industry and in the gas industry than it is in the water and sewer industry. As you heard from Mr. Armstrong and from other witnesses as well, it is a very material issue in this industry. Now I am not personally assigned to the electric industry enough to tell you what the general practices and procedures are there.

MR. SEIDMAN: Well, my question was not a question of materiality. It's a question of consistency. Does the OPC take the position with electric utilities that if the reserve margin serves existing customers, it's used and useful, and if it serves for growth, it's not used and useful?

MR. McLEAN: I don't think that you characterized our position with respect to water and sewer utilities. But a fair answer to your question is, I simply don't know that the issue has ever arisen for us to address. Has a utility, an electric, gas, telephone, ever come in seeking an increment of plant to be added to rate base to serve future customers? If they did, I'm relatively confident that we would oppose it, upon the same basis that we oppose it here.

MR. SEIDMAN: Let me see if I understand.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

MR. SEIDMAN: An electric utility has a

certain amount of capacity.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, sir.

MR. SEIDMAN: Part of that is used to serve their load. Part of that is identified as reserve margin. That's all they've got. That's the only two things they identify. Do you take the position when you go into a rate case, in an electric utility, to evaluate the reserve margin and see if part of it is used to serve existing customers and part of it is used to serve for growth?

MR. McLEAN: In my experience, which is limited, no, we do not, because we do not perceive it to be material, and thus we do not perceive it to be an efficient use of our own time and resources to pursue. There are other differences. Margins of reserve are maintained in the electric industry to meet instantaneous demand. One unfortunate aspect, perhaps, of electrical energy is that it's extremely difficult to store in any commercially usable form. That's not the case with water and sewer companies. If I were to give you a layman's point of view, water and sewer companies have a great deal more elasticity in both the furnishing of water and the treating of sewage. When an electric utility does not meet a peak, lights go out.

MR. SEIDMAN: I'm not disagreeing with you. I

know that for electric utilities reserve margin is determined by a probability method so that load is --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Seidman, I have trouble hearing you.

MR. SEIDMAN: I'm sorry. I know that with an electric utility, the reserve margin is determined on a probabilistic method. Is it Public Counsel's position that all of the reserve margin for a utility, for an electric utility, is used for existing customers because -- for reliability, or any part of it is used for future customers?

MR. McLEAN: Well, again, Mr. Seidman, I don't know that we have directly addressed that issue. It has never been material enough to draw our attention. If it ever is, I think we will say so. But I also think that margin reserve in the electric industry is much more instantaneous, directed to the median of instantaneous demand, which the utility either meets or we're faced with brownouts and so forth.

So in this particular discussion, many of your witnesses have said that margin reserve is to serve the very needs of existing customers and to serve the needs of future customers. Well, with respect to the electric industry, I think that is much more heavily weighted in terms of the very needs of existing customers.

And there is one other factor. A kilowatt, or a kilowatt hour, is extremely easy to transfer from one place to another. Florida electric utilities, who are faced with an instantaneous demand which for some reason they can't meet or don't think they can meet, have the opportunity to buy elsewhere. It was, after all, a dispute among utilities which led this Commission to adopt a rule which addressed the specific margin of reserve requirements. In other words, the analogy is very difficult for me to follow because this Commission insisted that electric utilities maintain a margin reserve, which is a far cry from the dynamics we have in this hearing, which was the industry itself coming forward and wanting a rule which permits margin reserve. For me, the analogy fails. I hope that's a fair answer to your question.

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MR. SEIDMAN: Well, it was an answer. I don't know that it gets to the guts of the issue. I have a problem because, as I say, electric utilities only has two identified pieces of their power, the portion serving the load and the portion in reserve margin.

Take a utility like Florida Power and Light, a big utility in a state, growth state, they grow at the rate of about -- on the average, about 200 megawatts a year, equivalent of a combustion turbine plant. If all of the

capacity in the reserve margin is for existing customers, I don't understand where they get the capacity to serve future customers. They're only charging one group of customers rates, and that's current customers. So I'm trying to find out why it's not material for Public Counsel to take the same position in both instances.

MR. McLEAN: Well, I can only speculate what we would do if Florida Power and Light came in with a rate case and said, commissioners, we would like to have some increment of our plant identified as serving future customers, and we would like to earn a return on that. But that is a far cry, again, from the real world situation. Florida Power and Light, for example, just finished their purchase of Scherer No. 4 in Georgia. They just added Martin Units No. 3 and 4 in 1994, they repowered Fort Lauderdale units, and yet FP&L isn't before this Commission asking for more money to earn a return on those investments, some of which, undeniably, are for future customers. But we can hardly suggest to them that their margin of reserve is inappropriate if they don't bring a case in.

MR. SEIDMAN: You're not suggesting that the reason they didn't come in is because they don't think they should earn on that plant?

MR. McLEAN: One thing we almost never do at the Office of Public Counsel is direct a great deal of attention to why utilities don't file a rate case.

MR. SEIDMAN: Are you suggesting --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me interrupt you,

Mr. Seidman. I think Commissioner Deason wants to ask a
question, perhaps clarify things for us.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I was just going to ask

Mr. Seidman a question. And is the basis of your

questions that the Commission has never questioned the

amount of reserve margin of an electric utility, or made

an adjustment for what was perceived to be an excessive

reserve margin?

MR. SEIDMAN: No. No. My question is the consistency in the policy towards reserve margins and margin reserve between the industries, when they look at our industry and say, if it's for existing customers it's used and useful, if it's for future customers it's not used and useful. I want to know if they do the same thing with electric company utilities. I know this Commission has looked at reserve margins and has made judgments on them. I don't know that that judgment has ever been made because it involved distinction between what the reserve margin was used for.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You're probably -- in

fact, the Commission has made adjustments in the form of imputing revenues for capacity which this Commission felt what could be utilized to provide service on an all systems sale basis as opposed to serving current customers.

MR. SEIDMAN: Yes, and I'm familiar with that. That's fine. I have no problem at all with the Commission's handling of the reserve margins in the evaluation of prudence of construction and capacity with electric utilities.

MR. FEIL: Commissioners, if I may make a comment, which I believe to a degree explains what Mr. McLean's position, and to a degree detracts from it. As the Commission routinely includes plant held for future use in rate base for electric, telephone and gas utilities, and in the case of -- I believe it was Shevin vs. Yarborough, the Supreme Court upheld the inclusion of plant held for future use in rate base, even though that property is not in service.

MR. ARMSTRONG: If I could comment again. I guess in the guide to the rulemaking here, in his own inimitable way, Mr. McLean referred to the fact, or seemed to be, that their is some additional significance to margin reserve for electric utilities because if you don't have margin reserve lights go out. Now we know

there's a pool there, and there's interconnected facilities so that shouldn't happen too often, but the statement was made, if there's no electricity, the lights go out.

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And one very important point we wanted to have out in the forefront here is if we don't have adequate treatment of wastewater, land gets polluted, rivers get polluted. If you don't treat your wastewater, your water properly, people can get sick. It's an extremely, extremely important consideration. And again, to hear the constant references to give them 100 percent used and useful only when the current customers are using all the plant, that's totally, totally conflicting with what the DEP and water management districts are saying, in particular DEP that have the primary responsibility for environmental health and public health. It's a total, total conflict. When you're talking about adjusting water, when you're talking about polluting water and land, I think the significance is far greater to the water and wastewater than it is to any electric utility.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think Mr. McLean was just drawing the analogy that there is just such a thing as meeting an instantaneous demand, and electricity is different from water and wastewater, but I understand

your point, too, from the public health standpoint.

Mr. Seidman, do you have anything else to ask Mr. McLean?

MR. SEIDMAN: Yes, I just want to summarize, the point of all this is, make no mistake about it, the reserve capacity of electric utilities is what's used to provide capacity for future customers, and it's paid for in current rates. And I think that's the consistency we're looking for with treatment of water and wastewater utilities. The capacity that has to be provided to meet our service obligations, having readiness to serve, is no different than what the electric utilities face with that regard. And it should be --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Seidman, let me ask you a question. In the used and useful, what do we use to determine what is needed to serve current customers? Do we do a peak --

MR. SEIDMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We do a peak demand?

MR. SEIDMAN: Depending on the type of plant.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Why is that?

MR. SEIDMAN: Basically it's a peak, or an average of peaks, or something like that, but it's related somehow to the peak for water and wastewater utilities.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Why isn't that more akin to 1 the margin of reserve in electrics as opposed to the 2 margin of reserve --3 MR. SEIDMAN: Well, the margin reserve for 4 electric utilities, or the reserve margin, is over and 5 above the system peak, just like our reserve is. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask you this. Don't we add to used and useful to take into account the 8 peak? 9 10 MR. SEIDMAN: Say that again. I'm sorry, I didn't hear you. 11 CHAIRMAN CLARK: In the calculation of used 12 13 and useful for water and wastewater, does that calculation take into account the peak load? MR. SEIDMAN: Yes, that is the basic demand. 15 Just like with electric utilities, the basic demand is the summer peak or the winter peak, depending on what 17 type of system it is. And on top of that is the 18 reserve. And that reserve is there to serve two 19 It's obvious with electric, we know that. 20 functions. Reliability, because of instantaneous requirements, is a 21 big factor. But it's also there to serve future 22 customers. 23

CHAIRMAN CLARK:

useful, we're only taking into account --

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And when we do used and

MR. SEIDMAN: The peak.

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: The peak capacity is --

MR. SEIDMAN: Right, with no recognition of anything if load goes above that peak for any reason.

MR. FEIL: Madam Chairman, if I may, to address something Mr. Seidman said, the Commission has not consistently used the peak for various plant components, types of plants, water versus wastewater, in water and wastewater cases. You have not used the peak in every instance.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I would like to add to that, unless I've been hallucinating the last few months of my interactions with the Commission here, on the wastewater front we have seen very haphazard decision-making on used and useful where, in at least two rate cases of recent vintage, the Commission used a straightforward annual average daily flow for wastewater treatment plant. That's no peak. There is a -- there is a -- I think a historical tendency prior to those cases where the Commission Staff has advocated using a peak for a three-month average -- three-month peak average figure, which is still not a peak, and which may in fact be reasonable. But there certainly is no consistent use of any kind of a peak methodology in wastewater before this Commission.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead, Mr. Seidman. Did you have anything else?

MR. SEIDMAN: No, that's it.

MR. McLEAN: Actually, Commissioner, the witness has something else to say on that topic. I don't like the characterization of haphazard. As a matter of fact, you've done this used and useful on a case-by-case basis for years. You haven't met with our approval on every occasion, but you've done it on a case-by-case basis because, as many an engineer has testified before you, peaking the capacity to meet peaks, averaging, whether it's appropriate to vary, whether the correct characteristics, the physical characteristics of the physical assets which are in the ground.

pumping -- and even well capacity perhaps, because they lack storage to such a great degree. A utility with a great deal of storage can handle peaks better than one that doesn't. The same is true of sewage treatment plants. Those which can equalize, if that's the right word, can absorb variations in the load much better than others. I would suggest to you that the decision-making has not been haphazard, but that it has followed the evidence before the Commission which has been presented

on a case-by-case basis. Thank you.

MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman, may I make one comment in response to something Mr. McLean said? With respect to the distinction between electric utilities and water and wastewater utilities, my understanding is that with an electric utility, if, for example, you had a 500-megawatt winter peak electric utility, and demand was placed at the level of, say, 530 megawatts on a particular day, the Florida electric utility could look to the Florida broker system or even outside the State of Florida and bring in that additional 30 megawatts, subject to any transmission line constraints, and meet its needs.

A water utility can't do that. And a wastewater utility can't do that. If the peak that it experiences exceeds the amount that it is capable of treating and producing, there's nowhere to go, unless there's a situation where the water utility is interconnected with another utility.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Staff, questions of Public Counsel?

MS. MOORE: No.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Now we're at the point that,
Ms. Moore, you've indicated to me that Staff wanted to
make some brief comments.

MS. MOORE: That's correct. Mr. Walker, first, and then Mr. Crouch, and I'm sure the other -- the parties have questions for them.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Walker?

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MR. WALKER: My part of Staff's presentation concerns the subject of imputing CIAC. I describe how this measure offsets the utility's investment in margin reserve and the consequent revenue impact. Next I explain my misgivings concerning the propriety of this adjustment. I believe this practice negates most, if not all, of the investment related to increased demand by existing and future customers.

If subsequently collected, CIAC is counted in the test year, and any added investment in plant capacity should also be counted.

With respect to the imputed CIAC, that balance is omitted not only from the rate setting equation, but also when AFPI charges are set. Thus, the imputed CIAC is not recovered from existing or future customers.

Also, I don't believe the recently adopted averaging procedure concerning future CIAC is appropriate. The added CIAC itself will be offset by the utility's next incremental investment in its margin reserve. Thus on a going forward basis, the utility's investment in margin reserve is undiminished. That concludes my remarks.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Crouch?

MR. CROUCH: I would like to recap several of the questions that were put forth today, I think I will try to answer. We have a continuing dilemma in virtually every water and wastewater rate case that goes to hearing. On one side we have the utility, which argues for more margin reserve and longer margin reserve time frame. On the other, the Office of Public Counsel argues against the allowance of any margin reserve whatsoever, and if one is approved, that imputation of CIAC to offset the margin reserve. I think the -- we see tonight from the turnout that we've had, that there is quite a demand for some codification of a rule in margin reserve.

As I go through the discussion, I'll try to answer some of the questions that were brought up today. First off, Mr. Feil asked quite some time ago, and referred to it today, about where did Staff come up with the 18-month time frame that we have? This goes back to the early 1980s. It was strictly an in-house study, no documentation of it. It was the best engineering judgment from the engineers. The best we can figure out is that Mr. Collier, who was the deputy director of Water and Wastewater at the time, who was an engineer, came forth with that as the best engineering

judgment. And in the absence of any other evidence or documentation, we accepted that and put that in our standard operating procedures.

It was not until January of 1991 that the DEP rule, 62-600.405, was adopted, which showed how they wanted you to plan for a wastewater treatment facility with their capacity analysis reports, et cetera. That is the first documentation, other than engineering guidelines, such as Ten State Standards, et cetera, to give us any guidance on how long the margin reserve should be. We have nothing in the rules. We have no rules. So we need something.

I briefly explained in my testimony about the Commission's used and useful policy and how a margin reserve is computed and incorporated into the used and useful calculations. As you well know, we have no used and useful rule either. We're working on one. But we do not have anything in the rules on used and useful.

It is for that reason that I would like to recommend that where the Florida Waterworks Association requested in their draft rule, on paragraph 5, "Reclaimed water reuse facilities constructed in accordance with Section 403.064, Florida Statutes, shall be considered 100 percent used and useful, and margin reserve shall therefore not be a factor," many in Staff

do not agree with that at this time because we have not even decided what is used and useful yet. So to preclude consideration of reuse in margin reserve, when in fact we may decide under used and useful and joint agreement that reuse is not 100 percent used and useful. Therefore, some margin reserve could be applicable.

Like I said, many in Staff believe that, but we -- we're not in full agreement. We've kicked it around and are still kicking it around. We also believe that our policy is not inconsistent with the FDEP rule which says that all prudent investment will be recovered through rates. There are two keys words there. Prudent. What is a prudent investment? Who is going to decide prudent?

On one side, Staff agrees that the existing policy does not adequately compensate, or may not adequately compensate utilities for their investment. It does not insulate the utility from risk. But on the other hand, how much should existing ratepayers be forced to pay for future capacity? Should the customer pay for all of the risk? We feel, as Mr. Guastella said, that it is not a perfect world; risk must be shared -- or I think Mr. Hoffman said that, not a perfect world. Excuse me.

Mr. Guastella was talking about some states do not have used and useful. Therefore, it falls upon somebody, some governmental body, or somebody, to decide what is prudent and what is a reasonable investment by the utility and what is a reasonable charge to the customers? Who ensures that the utility will not make an unwise expansion if the utility has no risk? Here again, it falls upon the Commission. The Commission and the Commission Staff face a simple margin reserve question, how much margin reserve, and for how long?

Mr. Milian mentioned his economies of scale, \$1.7 million for half a million gallon plant, versus \$1.9 million for a 1 million gallon plant. We agree. And Staff proposes that we take into consideration economies of scale. If the utility makes that information available to Staff, that will be considered. And if that half a million gallon plant was fully justified, then the \$1.7 million would be considered used and useful, 100 percent. But unless the utility makes that information known to Staff, we're at a loss. So we hope that in codification of a rule, that the utilities will better understand what information we need in order to make a decision.

Mr. McLean, you asked earlier: What about the utility that's 100 percent used and useful but still has

growth, how do they handle that? They sell fire flow. We've had cases where that's happened. In a water utility there's no requirement for them to do capacity analysis reports yet. There's no comparable DEP rule. Utility comes in and they can justify 100 percent used and useful, but then they keep adding customers. They're selling fire flow, which is not a good policy, but it is done. And they could very theoretically end up in an overearnings posture, but that's how they handle it.

Capacity of 20 percent. We recommend that there be a capacity on the amount of margin reserve that can be placed into effect. That's strictly our feelings right now among the Staff that there should be some cap.

I believe the question was brought up earlier, what happens if they go to five years, if the final rule says five years margin reserve? Possibly that cap should be adjusted. But basically, we feel that we need some type of rule, not only Staff, not only the Commission, but the utility. If they see a rule, they see a default formula that they can fall back on, they know what to provide us to give them a margin reserve and a used and useful. And like I said, it's a default. If you can come in with some extraneous

circumstance that changes the guidelines, we're open to that too, but you have to tell us what these extraneous circumstances are for us to know what to work with.

In a hearing, our hands are tied, virtually, on how much information we can get from the utilities. We have to go out with interrogatories and all that garbage, and by the time we get answers back, it's almost too late. So we need the information up front from the utilities, and we hope that as a result of the hearing today and the comments that you'll make later on, that we can come up with some type of rule that will at least give us a rule on margin reserve and give us a start on used and useful. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Crouch. Other questions? Go ahead, Mr. Schiefelbein.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Thank you. Good evening, Mr. Walker.

MR. WALKER: Good evening.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I believe you testified -let me do this directly from your text. Page 4, Lines 4
and 5, you indicate that you understand that the
imputation practice is no longer advocated by any
members of this Division's accounting staff. Is that an
accurate statement today?

MR. WALKER: That's true.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: 1 Has that been a valid 2 statement for some time? MR. WALKER: I don't know how long. 3 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Could you give a 4 5 guesstimate as to how long? A period of years? MR. WALKER: Several years, the Staff has --6 the accounting Staff has generally opposed the practice 7 of including imputed CIAC. 8 9 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Mr. Crouch, let me get your testimony in front of me. You've been active in the 10 11 last year, perhaps longer, as a spokesperson for the 12 Commission in dealing with various agencies and 13 explaining what PSC used and useful procedures are; is that correct? 14 MR. CROUCH: To a degree, yes, along with 15 16 other members of Staff. 17 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Did you recently appear before a Reuse Committee, with other members of Staff, 18 and members of DEP and the water management districts? 19 20 MR. CROUCH: Yes, I did. MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Did you distribute a 21 handout there that explained what the Commission policies were on used and useful? 23 MR. CROUCH: I believe I did, yes. 24 have it in front of me right now, but it was a work 25

sheet, yes. 1 2 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I apologize, I'm working on 3 it myself. If you'll bear with me a moment. 4 Could we have that assigned an exhibit number, 5 Madam Chairman? CHAIRMAN CLARK: It will be Exhibit 8. 6 7 (Exhibit No. 8 marked for identification.) MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Mr. Crouch, is this a 8 handout that you distributed at the November 19th, 1996 9 meeting of the Reuse Coordinating Committee meeting? 10 11 MR. CROUCH: Yes, it is. MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: To best of your knowledge, 12 is this a pretty fair summary of what PSC used and 13 useful policy is? 14 MR. CROUCH: To the best of my knowledge, 15 yes. I explained to the people at the Reuse Committee 16 17 that we do not have rules, but these are the quidelines that we try to follow, and then I elaborated on it in 18 discussion. 19 20 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, have these been the 21 used and useful procedures that the Commission has followed in, oh, say, the last four rate cases or so? 22 How about Southern States, were these procedures 23

MR. CROUCH: Basically, yes, sir.

followed in their rate case?

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MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: So you used average daily 1 flows in max month for wastewater, for example? 2 MR. CROUCH: That's the normal policy we use 3 for figuring the capacity. There are times that they 4 5 can use average annual flows if they -- if that's what they request and can show justification for that. 6 usually we do look at the average daily flows in the max 7 month. 8 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, I hope that Southern 9 will inquire further, because I believe that they're 10 more familiar with their case than I am. 11 MR. ARMSTRONG: Just since it's a rulemaking, 12 we don't have to inquire, but we didn't request -- I 13 don't what the purpose of your question is -- we didn't 14 request average flow for -- I mean, average annual 15 flow. We did request that we have this treatment, which 16 was average daily flows in the maximum month. That's 17 what we requested. That's not what we were given. 18 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: But it's not what you were 19 given? 20 MR. ARMSTRONG: No. 21 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I didn't think so. 22 23 average daily flows in max month, for example, what was

given to Palm Coast Utility in its recent case?

I believe it was.

MR. CROUCH:

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MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: So the Commission could just simply -- because I don't mean, Commissioners, to relitigate that which has been done, but we can take notice of the order in the recent Palm Coast rate case.

MR. CROUCH: I'm not sure right off the top of my head as to what was requested by Palm Coast. We may have looked at average annual flows with Palm Coast, if that's what was requested.

MR. STARLING: Wayne, I might be able to answer that question for you. We did use annual average daily flow.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. STARLING: And I would also like to add something else. If you would refer to Mr. Harvey's exhibit, RMH-2, Page 6, and paragraph 8, the last paragraph of that statement talks about this issue a little bit. And in that paragraph DEP recommends that we use that annual average daily flow when the permit is based on that.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I think that that specific subissue we're not in agreement in, we're not going to be in agreement in today, and perhaps we'll all address it in another forum. But what I'm trying to go to is to whether this piece of paper adequately informs other agencies and so forth as to what this commission's

policies really are on used and useful, is the only place I'm going on this.

MR. McLEAN: I'm not sure I can object, but that's not even what the paper purports to do. What a PSC engineer looks for when determining used and useful percentage for a regulated utility, point of beginning.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I also asked -- and I don't want to get into a debate with Mr. McLean, but I also asked Mr. Crouch if this is how the Commission determines used and useful these days, and he said, as a general principal it is.

MR. FEIL: May I interrupt for a moment,
Mr. Starling? Could you repeat the reference to
Mr. Harvey's exhibit please?

MR. STARLING: Yes, it was RMH-2, Page 6 of

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I would only point out that to the extent the Commission treats used and useful, it's in the orders. If you want us to take official notice of a particular order, let me know, Mr. Schiefelbein.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, I don't have the order from Southern States' recent rate case. The -- certainly the Order 96-1338 in the Palm Coast rate case, and specifically Pages 36 and 37 on the annual average

1 daily flow. 2 CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll go ahead and take official notice of that order. 3 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Appreciate that. 4 CHAIRMAN CLARK: And it will be part of this 5 6 rulemaking record, as will Exhibit 8. 7 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Order No. 96-1133 in the North Fort Myers case for Florida Cities, and I believe 8 9 specifically --10 CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll take administrative notice of the whole order. If you would, though, give 11 us the page numbers, so people can --12 13 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I think that most pertinently for my present purposes, I'm just referring to Pages 16 and 17 which disregards peak flows and uses 15 annual average daily flow. 16 17 Mr. Crouch, you say that -- and I think you've said at the various meetings that you've appeared at 18 around the state this past year -- that used and useful 20 rulemaking is in the works; is that correct? That is correct. 21 MR. CROUCH: 22 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, I have a file here I

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, I have a file here of call History of the World, Part One. And without torturing us all with that, I show that we've been hearing that for five years. Is that consistent with

your recollection?

MR. CROUCH: That is probably correct. At one time we were ready to go forward with used and useful rules. They were withdrawn as part of the other rulemaking because used and useful is very controversial, and at that time it was decided to withdraw the used and useful portion of the rules for further study, and Staff has done considerable study on that. And in the meantime DEP came up with their new rule. We thought that if we piecemealed it and worked on margin reserve, get a definition of unaccounted for water, get a definition of fire flow, and narrow it down, and then come up with a used and useful rule incorporating all of these others, that would be easier.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: When was the memorandum of understanding entered into, approximately, with DEP agreeing that you would initiate used and useful rulemaking? Do you know?

MR. CROUCH: I believe Mr. Williams might be able to answer that. I don't know right off the top of my head.

MR. WILLIAMS: I'm not aware that we have any MOU with DEP that references used and useful.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, we may come back to that. When was the plant capacity expansion rule, the

DEP rule, when was that effective? About 1991? 1 MR. CROUCH: The DEP rule was January of '91, 2 I believe. 3 That's the new rule that MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: 4 you were referring to? 5 MR. CROUCH: And their Capacity Analysis 6 Report Guideline was prepared and published July of 7 192. 8 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: That was the new DEP rule 9 that you were referring to? 10 MR. CROUCH: The Rule DEP 62-600.405, Planning 11 for Wastewater Utilities Expansion, states that it's the 12 history. It's a new rule as of January 30th, 1991. 13 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Mr. Crouch, I think -- and 14 I don't mean to intentionally misinterpret your 15 testimony, but I believe you've come out in favor of a 16 three-year margin reserve period for wastewater 17 treatment plant, while all other components of plant 18 that are on the table you've advocated the additional 12 19 or 18 months; is that a fair summary? 20 MR. CROUCH: For all distribution and 21 collection system, the pipes in the ground, we were sticking with 12 months. At the time I said 18 months 23 for water treatment plant and 36 months for wastewater

treatment plant. Subsequent discussion among Staff, we

have decided that since DEP is coming up with a rule for water, comparable to the wastewater rule, that we might as well go ahead and incorporate 36 months in the water plant also at this time.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: So your present state of thinking is for treatment plant, water or wastewater, of 36 months?

MR. CROUCH: That's correct.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I'm trying to understand why you don't include in your own 36-month period that length of a period for margin reserve for disposal plant. And I'm not so much getting at reuse. Do you consider disposal plant for purposes of this rule to be a part, a subset of treatment plant, or is that something different?

MR. CROUCH: I think that that would be on a case-by-case basis. If disposal plants, you're talking about perc ponds or spray fields, it definitely does not take 36 months to prepare a new perc pond. If you were talking about some type reuse facility as disposal, then it could very possibly. So that would be on a case-by-case. I do not include that as a blanket 36 months for disposal, no.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: What's your recommended default period for disposal systems?

MR. CROUCH: 18 months. 1 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Aren't you basing your -- I 2 think you just said that -- I know you said in your 3 prefiled comments that part of the reasoning -- and if I 4 misinterpret, just jump right in -- but part of the 5 reason you're going to 36 months is in recognition of 6 the DEP rule for wastewater? 7 8 MR. CROUCH: That's correct, as a compromise between the DEP rule and how much we should make 9 10 existing customers pay. MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: And you seem to be thinking 11. that given the possible pendency of a water treatment 12 rule, that that also is taken into account in going for 13 14 a three-year. Do you have handy Rule 62-600? MR. CROUCH: Yes, I do. 15 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Good. Would you turn to --16 17 MR. CROUCH: Yeah, 62-600. MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Now this isn't a wastewater 18 treatment plant expansion rule, is it? 19 It's Wastewater Facilities 20 MR. CROUCH: 21 Expansion. MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Do you know if that 22 includes disposal systems within the same obligations 23 and lead times and capabilities as it does for treatment 25 plant?

MR. CROUCH: According to paragraph 1, "The
permittee shall provide for timely planning, design and
construction of wastewater facilities necessary to
provide proper treatment and reuse or disposal of
domestic wastewater and management of domestic

wastewater residuals." So, yes, under their definition

7 | it would include disposal.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: And without taking this Commission's valuable time to walk through this entire rule, I think you will notice that the same sort of flow methodologies, the same sort of triggering, flow levels and so forth that apply to treatment facilities, apply equally to disposal systems. And again, I'm not getting into that reuse niche that we don't really agree on. So I would recommend that the Staff take a look and that the Commission take a look at a longer period of time for disposal as well as treatment.

Now, when you all say -- I think somewhere in your testimony, and I'm too disorganized to refer to it, but somewhere in your testimony you indicate that, balancing a lot of things, utilities have got to be sent a signal to get out of the build, build, build cycle. Is that a pretty fair -- the constant building mode that they seem to be in. Is that a --

MR. CROUCH: I don't recall that in my

testimony, no. 1 Let me see if I can find MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: 2 3 it. MR. CROUCH: I do state on Page 3, Line 19, 4 "Utilities should be encouraged to undertake planning 5 that recognizes conservation, environmental protection 6 7 and economies of scale, which are economically beneficial to their customers over the long term." 8 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Okay, well let's try 9 Starting around Line 8, don't you say, "It will 10 be unduly burdensome, unrealistic, as well as very 11 costly, to a utility company to constantly be in some 12 phase of construction in order to add new customers"? 13 MR. CROUCH: Yes, I do. 14 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Now, Staff is not --15 Staff -- at least Staff that is testifying here today, 16 is advocating turning away from the imputation policy; 17 is that fair? 18 19 MR. CROUCH: I would not say that that sentence says that Staff is --20 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I'm off that sentence. 21 MR. CROUCH: Okay, yes, Staff is turning away 22 23 from imputation of CIAC. Staff is of a mind that for MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: 24

treatment, and maybe disposal systems, that a three-year

no imputation might be the way to go?

MR. CROUCH: That's correct.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Does that, given what we know about what it takes to design and construct a plant and to permit a plant, does a three-year margin reserve for treatment and disposal get us out of the build, build, build cycle?

MR. CROUCH: It is a compromise between the existing 18-month margin reserve that is policy and the five-year plus that is requested by some other parties.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: So it's an effort at -- and I mean this word in its finest sense -- politics; isn't it?

MR. CROUCH: Okay.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: But it doesn't get where we're trying to get, which is according to your own testimony, to get utilities out of the constant building cycle; does it?

MR. CROUCH: I disagree. I think it is a step in that direction. It is not the whole piece of cake. It's part of it. Because in our opinion, while the utility plans, programs, designs and constructs a facility over a five-year period, a well-run utility is sitting at the table and planning for expansion, just a regular staff meeting, and should have plans developed

in their own staff as to what they will do for expansion, with virtually no expenditure of funds at that stage of the game. So the full five-year cycle should not be expensive for the utility, but the construction, the engineering, the purchase of land, et cetera, which is in the latter stages of that five years, would be costly.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I understand. Certainly you would agree with me, then, that a three- or a five-year margin reserve with imputation would not send the proper signal to utilities trying to escape the constant building cycle?

MR. CROUCH: I agree.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I would like to read you a quote. And I'm going to cheat a little bit, I'm going to change one word, and I'll tell you what the word is afterwards. It says -- and it's not material. It says, "We do not believe that the Staff's proposed used and useful adjustment would be proper in this case. The expansion of the treatment facility was required by the Department of Environmental Protection, and we do not believe that the utility should be penalized for expanding beyond current customer needs where a governmental agency has required it to do so in the public interest. Accordingly, we have disallowed the

Staff's proposed adjustment and have included that 1 amount in the utility's rate base." Sound like a 2 reasonable approach by the Commission? 3 MR. CROUCH: Without knowing the circumstances 4 5 behind it, I would say possible. MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Sounds like pretty 6 7 forward-looking -- possibly, if the circumstances warranted, pretty forward-looking regulation by the 8 Commission? 9 10 MR. CROUCH: I'm not going to disagree with what the Commission ordered. 11 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: The word that I changed was 12 "Regulation" to "Protection," because that was the 13 Department of Environmental Regulation, and the quote is 14 from Order No. 13132, which is 1984, for Kingsley 15 Service Company. How far we've come. 16 Is it fair to say that your recommendation and 17 your testimony to cap the permissible margin reserve at 18 20 percent is also somewhat of a political or compromise 19 20 sort of a decision? MR. CROUCH: Yes. 21 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: You make some comments in 22 your prefiled comments, Mr. Crouch -- picking on you 23 today -- about AFPI. And are you an expert on AFPI? 24

MR. CROUCH: No.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Is that more -- although there is, I'm sure, some engineering involvement as far as communicating plant values and things to the folks that crunch those numbers, is that more a function of accountants and economists at the Commission?

MR. CROUCH: Yes.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Do you have any data that would -- have you read this 1990 report that Staff has filed today?

MR. CROUCH: Yes, I did.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: That kind of says at the end of it that this is all well and good, but who really knows if it really will -- what seems so good on paper will really work out. Doesn't it conclude on that note?

MR. CROUCH: I believe so.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: And we've provided in this case on behalf of the association, a study, perhaps the first of its kind by this industry, showing what -- supporting what we believe is the track record of AFPI over these last six years or so.

Do you have any data available to you that would show any kind of a different conclusion as far as AFPI and its pluses and minuses?

MR. CROUCH: I don't have any information

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along those lines. I think my feelings are that if we
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    increase margin reserve, that will increase used and
2
   useful percentage, thereby decreasing the nonused and
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   useful which would be applicable to AFPI, and that while
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   AFPI is not the perfect answer, maybe we need to look at
5
   some way of reorganizing AFPI in the future.
                                                  But for
6
    lack of a better solution, it gives the utility some
7
   method of recouping some portion of their nonused and
8
    useful.
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              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: While a margin reserve is
10
    certainly used and useful plant, in your view?
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              MR. CROUCH:
                           That is true.
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              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: So basically, AFPI is
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    better than a stick in the eye, as I said to our
    consultants last night.
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              MR. CROUCH: Okay.
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                                                 Mr. Walker.
              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Okay. (Pause)
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              MR. WALKER:
                           Yes.
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              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Did you testify in the
    Rolling Oaks case?
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              MR. WALKER:
                           Yes.
              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Before the Commission?
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              MR. WALKER:
                           Yes.
              MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: That was something like in
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    1985 or '86, I think a 1985 rate case, or docket anyway;
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is that --1 MR. CROUCH: I testified in two Rolling Oaks 2 cases about 1985 and 1980, both dates, two separate 3 cases. 4 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: And your recommendation 5 in -- and let's just concentrate on the latter case, 6 7 the one that was appealed to the First DCA. On the 8 imputation question, your recommendation was --MR. WALKER: I didn't review that record and I 9 don't recall. 10 That -- in that case --11 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein? 12 MR. WALKER: If I testified in the case, I 13 probably didn't write a recommendation at all. 14 I thought you did. 15 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: MR. WALKER: And I'm not sure that subject was 16 17 brought up. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein, why don't 18 you tell us the point you're trying to make. 19 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, I can testify, but I 20 21 would rather --CHAIRMAN CLARK: It's a rulemaking hearing. 22 Tell us what you want us to know about the Rolling 24 Oaks. I'm concerned about spending time trying to find

out what this individual recalls when you can refer to

the order and the appeal and we can look at those.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: I was hoping to approach it in a little bit different way, and I'll try to expedite, Madam Chairman. So you don't recollect whether you -- and I don't recollect myself either. So that case was decided in 1988, by the First District Court of Appeals?

MR. WALKER: I'm not sure.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Okay, fair enough.

Commissioners, that case was decided in 1988 by the

First District Court of Appeals, and I think that -- I

think that Mr. McLean inadvertently might have

overstated what that case says. And at the risk of

myself misinterpreting it, that case, Rolling Oaks

Utilities, Inc. vs. Florida Public Service Commission,

which is 533 So. 2d, 770, 1988, upheld this Commission's

decision to impute CIAC on the margin reserve. It did

so based on the record before it and it did so under the

idea that such an approach was within this Commission's

discretion at that time and based on the facts and the

record in that case. That is what that case holds.

Now, we are certainly taking a position in this proceeding and we will continue to take it, that circumstances have changed an awful lot since 1986 when that rate case was done. We have a new DEP rule that's

five years in the can. We've got a new state water policy regarding reuse. We've got a lot of -- a lot more complicated environmental permitting process than we've ever had before. And the economics have changed. And so I think it's a good way to close that we think that we're not litigating this over and over again, as Mr. McLean said. We think that we've given you a new opportunity to exercise your discretion in a more proactive way for our industry. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. McLean? Does anyone else want to ask questions of Staff?

MR. KRAMER: Yes, I actually have one question.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Go ahead, Mr. Kramer.

MR. KRAMER: This is for Mr. Walker. In the Public Counsel's comments on the proposed rule, they state, "If the Commission changes policy and does not impute CIAC on margin reserve, it will need to adjust its leverage graph formula to account for the lower risk of the utility inherent in requiring current customers to bear the risk that future customers will not connect to the system." Do you know if the current leverage formula in fact does account for the lower risk of the utility, currently?

MR. WALKER: No, I don't.

MR. KRAMER: And do you believe that if that is true, that the leverage graph formula will have to change if the Commission chooses not to impute CIAC on margin reserve?

MR. WALKER: I don't believe the notion that you would impute CIAC is considered at all in the leverage formula. I don't believe that they're making any evaluation of whether or not future CIAC has been historically counted against the Company, was a factor when they decided to adopt the rule, to adopt the leverage formula.

MR. KRAMER: Mr. Williams, do you happen to know if it's included in the leverage formula?

MR. WILLIAMS: I don't have any idea.

MR. KRAMER: Then I'll ask Mr. McLean, do you know for a fact that that is included in the leverage formula? Because I believe it's not. That's the only reason I question this.

MR. McLEAN: No, I do not. I have no idea.

But my position would be, and it is the position of our comments that if it should be, you have a mature agency policy on the table which says you're going to impute CIAC every time, it's been the case for years, it seems to me that if they're going to stop doing that, then perhaps they ought to revisit the leverage graph, which

after all was adopted by the Commission to avoid hearing from endless witnesses on cost of capital.

MR. KRAMER: If that's the case then, do you also believe that if CIAC is not -- or is continued to be imputed, that the leverage graph formula should actually be increased to account for increased risk, if it's not currently in the formula currently?

MR. McLEAN: No, because the formula currently adopted the status quo at the time the rule was adopted. You have a procedure in place by which you establish a leverage graph, as opposed to listening to stream of cost of capital. And it seems to me to implicitly take the general commission theater as it finds it, and one of those things that you would see if you looked was that the Commission routinely imputes CIAC against margin reserve. So, in my view, it's implicitly one of the risk factors which one takes into consideration when they're trying to determine what the cost of capital is to a utility, irrespective of whether it expressly says that.

MR. KRAMER: So if we were to bring in a Staff witness, they would say one of the implicit risk factors would be the imputation of CIAC?

MR. McLEAN: You might bring in any number of witnesses who testified in the case, and you might find

that out. I don't know. There were a number of parties who participated before the Commission in that proceeding, and I might add that they participate every year, and that this year the number which was adopted was adopted because the number which came out of the formula seemed too low. So don't look to me to suggest that that number is the result of any science.

MS. SWAIN: I would like to follow up with that. To the best of my understanding, the leverage formula is not based upon privately-owned investor-owned water and sewer utilities in the State of Florida at all.

MR. McLEAN: You're looking to see what it takes to attract capital. You and I have both for years listened to cost of capital witnesses, beginning with Stan Cohen and all, who tells us what the cost of money is to a utility. Well the Commission, I think with a good deal of wisdom, decided instead of listening to those witnesses all the time, we'll establish the graph, and we're going to use a whole lot of surrogates, substitutes, for what these utilities actually face.

So whether it's expressly identified as one of the risk factors means nothing to me. I would say if you change it, if the scenario which led to the development and adoption of that rule changes in a

material way, that perhaps the rule should too; that it will lessen the risk which is faced by utility investors.

MS. SWAIN: And of course we're stating that the risk was not measured based upon that factor to begin with.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you very much for that -- the opposing views on that issue.

Is there anything else from Staff?

MS. MOORE: No, there is not.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there anything else any party would like to add at this point? Mr. Armstrong?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Two points for Staff. Just this one is a housecleaning.

Mr. Williams, I've had the memorandum of understanding dated November 20th, 1992 handed to me. That's the MOU between the Commission and DEP. There was a question about whether or not the used and useful consideration was reflected in that MOU. And under -- on Page -- let's see, under the heading Wastewater Management, Subdivision 6, I think you'll note, it states as follows: "The DER has adopted rules requiring utilities to perform timely planning, design and construction of expanded facilities to ensure that sufficient wastewater treatment, disposal and reuse

capacity is available. In light of DER rules, the PSC agrees to evaluate capacity constraints imposed by statute and rules on private utilities within PSC jurisdiction by PSC's application of the used and useful concept. If justified, this evaluation shall include assessment of possible need for statutory or rule revision."

In addition, under Reuse, Subdivision 6, you'll find similarly there's reference to the reuse law and the reuse provisions, and the statement that, "The PSC shall allow utilities which implement reuse projects to recover the full cost of such facilities through their rate structure." I just want the record to be clear that it was contemplated in the memorandum of understanding dated 1992.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. I hadn't looked at that in a while.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I hadn't either. It was handed to me.

MR. CROUCH: I believe there was a revision to that where they added the word "prudent" costs after that fact.

MR. ARMSTRONG: That could be. I think the point was just that used and useful is contemplated in the MOU as being area for discussion, 1992.

Mr. Crouch, just one point with you, 1 Mr. Hartman has presented comments and his economies of 2 scale study, which as you know is very thorough, 3 considers many variations of plant, plant sizing by 4 component, many, many variations of these things. And 5 6 in our -- in Southern States rate case, the Staff recommendation referred to that study as providing some 7 compelling or persuasive, or some words to that effect, 8 facts, and suggested, let's go ahead and look at this thing further in the rulemaking, and referred to this 10 rulemaking. Now, I know you've referred to that study 11 12 and you've seen the other one. You also reviewed this one, I assume, as modified and submitted in this 13 rulemaking? 14 15 MR. CROUCH: Somehow in the rulemaking I would

MR. CROUCH: Somehow in the rulemaking I would like to, yes. In my testimony, I do refer to economies of scale would be one of the considerations. And yes, I think that should be included in the new rules somehow.

MR. ARMSTRONG: And you would agree that the characterization is compelling and persuasive evidence applies today to the study provided by Mr. Hartman in this rulemaking, correct?

MR. CROUCH: Yes.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Yes?

MR. CROUCH: Yes.

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MR. ARMSTRONG: In light of that, it doesn't 1 seem, the facts there, the validity of the analysis, the 2 information provided, is compelling evidence upon which 3 the Commission can make a determination of the economies 4 5 of scale and the benefits to customers from reduced costs; isn't that correct? 6 That economies of scale would 7 MR. CROUCH: result in possible reduced costs for the customer? 8 9 MR. ARMSTRONG: Right. MR. CROUCH: That is correct. 10 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Anything else? 11 12 MR. McLEAN: Two very brief points, if I may. Mr. Crouch, didn't margin of reserve -- you gave us a 13 historical perspective on margin reserve, and you 15 mentioned Jim Collier's -- you mentioned the 1982 memo 16 which sort of gave birth to the notion of margin reserve, did you? 17 I had heard about that. MR. CROUCH: 18 19 unable to find that memo myself, and that was before my time. 20 21 MR. McLEAN: Maybe this was before your time 22 too, but didn't margin reserve come into the parlance of this Commission shortly after utilities lost the 23 opportunity to take as an expense the depreciation on

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contributed property?

MR. CROUCH: I don't know, sir.

MR. McLEAN: And you said that those utilities that we talked about that were 100 percent used and useful might be in the business of selling the fire flow. You remember making that can comment sort of to me just a little while ago? Now wastewater utilities don't meet fire flows. You would exclude from that wastewater, right?

MR. CROUCH: That is correct.

MR. McLEAN: Now with respect to water utilities, sometimes, at least in one case that I can think of, mainly General Development Utilities, the capacity that the Commission was persuaded was needed was the peak day, plus fire flow on that day, plus line flushing on that day, less some diminished capacity of the physical plant to meet demand. Isn't that true? Remember that?

MR. CROUCH: I vaguely remember the case. I don't believe I worked on the recommendation because I think I testified in the GDU case, so I did not work on the recommendation.

MR. McLEAN: So in the event that the peak day doesn't occur on the same day as the fire and they don't flush the lines on the same day, they could sell something other than fire flow; couldn't they?

1	MR. CROUCH: They could, but we have to look
2	at worst case scenario, that that fire could occur on
3	the same as the peak day.
4	MR. McLEAN: Well, they might be selling their
5	line flushing capacity, too, mightn't they, instead of
6	fire flow?
7	MR. CROUCH: That's true.
8	MR. McLEAN: Thank you, Mr. Crouch.
9	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Any other thing we need to
10	take up at this time? Mr. Schiefelbein?
11	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Hopeless. I would like to
12	have a clear understanding of where we go from here and
13	approximately when.
14	CHAIRMAN CLARK: I understand that.
15	Ms. Moore, are there anymore substantive
16	comments or are we on procedure?
17	I understand, Ms. Moore, you have copies of
18	the CASR.
19	MS. MOORE: That's correct.
20	CHAIRMAN CLARK: And you have some
21	post-hearing deadlines in there. Why don't you have
22	them handed out, and then if you would read to us the
23	post-hearing procedures.
24	MS. MOORE: The transcripts, I think, will be
25	ready December 30th. Post-hearing filings due on

January 16th. And we'll then issue a -- Staff will 1 issue a final recommended version of the rule February 2 13th. And the parties or interested participants can 3 file comments about that on March 6th. Staff will file its recommendation --5 CHAIRMAN CLARK: You mean on April 3rd? 6 7 MS. MOORE: The Staff recommendation is on 8 April 3rd. CHAIRMAN CLARK: 9 Okay. 10 MS. MOORE: And then an agenda of April 14th. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Anything? Now, are 11 there questions about that procedure? 12 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: If we could be given a few 13 moments to consult. This is the first I've seen of this list. 15 CHAIRMAN CLARK: 16 Sure. 17 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Appreciate it. Commissioners, on behalf of Florida Waterworks 18 Association, in any event -- and you have to understand 19 where we're coming from on this, we're -- we've waited a 20 long time and we're -- we filed a petition early this 21 year with the request that a rule be adopted by the end 22 of this year. We're not going to make that and that's life. We're looking -- without any sacrifice of our own

due process rights, we're looking at trying -- and also

without unnecessarily burdening you all, we're trying to cut to the chase here. And really, speaking somewhat extemporaneously because I had not exactly understood what Staff was going to propose, but it seems to me that we can go from post-hearing filings to a Staff recommendation, and I -- although --

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CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Schiefelbein, Staff talked to me about this. This was just to give you a final crack at the rule version as it comes out. If you all don't want that, that's fine with me.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Well, I guess there's a trade-off involved, and I think we would really like to know where we stand. We do have a pending petition over at DOAH on the originally proposed rule. That is in abeyance. There's nothing magical about that, as you know, and we're at this point supposed to advise the hearing officer there by, I think February 27th or 28th, something like that. And I would really like to kind of have something to tell him or her. And if any other parties had any particularly meaningful reason to object, that's fine, but I think -- I would just as soon go from post-hearing filings straight to Staff recommendation and let's be done with it.

MR. ARMSTRONG: And then immediately to the agenda conference hearing. That's the done part.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Right.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Southern States agrees, we would prefer to see the process expedited such that we would have the post-hearing filings, the Staff final recommended rule, or rules, and then a Commission agenda.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: It's your recommendation we eliminate post-hearing filings?

MR. ARMSTRONG: No, post-hearing filings we would have. And then we would have -- on February 13th, Staff's final recommended version of rule would be the final recommended version of the rule, and then we would prefer to go straight to PSC agenda.

MR. McLEAN: Well, Commissioners, we're faced with a proposed rule which the Staff doesn't support. We may well want to say what we think the ultimately proposed rule will do to us.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I appreciate the desire to hurry this up and cut down on the time involved, but I think it would be important to have a rule and then have the interested parties' comments on it. I for one prefer that method because I think the rule will be changed and I would like to have specific comments from interested parties as to where they take issue with the rule.

And as far as telling the hearing officer something --

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: We can certainly cope with that, but -- and I don't mean to press my luck, but I think you do know where we are all coming from on this, as far as what period of time. I think we've all aligned or unaligned ourselves on what the appropriate definitions ought to be, and I don't --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I appreciate that. Thank you. We're just going to go ahead with the proposed schedule. I think it would be beneficial to have the parties' comments to it. And if you would let the hearing officer know that we -- given the magnitude of the impact of this rule, that's how we've elected to proceed, and let him or her know what our revised schedule is.

MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Can I take it as a given that -- I'm looking to cut corners without prejudicing my client's rights. So certainly if we file as our comments, "Please see post-hearing filings," or something like that, that would be adequate. We don't need to get into a whole new paper mill, from our perspective, if we don't believe it's necessary.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's up to you, Mr. Schiefelbein.

1 MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: As far as prejudicing my rights, it's not. If -- I mean we don't have a 2 procedural order on this. Will one be coming out on 3 4 this, or --What I like to see is CHAIRMAN CLARK: No. 5 the side-by-sides that we do, and I would expect that 6 7 will be done. Let me ask a question. I'm trying to remember, Chris, in other hearings where the -- where we 8 9 have a hearing officer that -- what usually comes out is the proposed rule --10 Proposed final version. 11 MS. MOORE: CHAIRMAN CLARK: Right, and then comments to 12 that, and then the hearing officer's comments. 13 Recommendation. 14 MS. MOORE: CHAIRMAN CLARK: Accepting it or not accepting 15 16 it. 17 MS. MOORE: Right, recommendation to the Commission. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CLARK: It would be my intention to 20 follow the CASR as indicated. And what I will commit to do is that I would ask Staff that after we have the 21 22 agenda -- let me ask this. Is there a time frame within which we must file the rule? I think there is. 23 MS. MOORE: Yes, there is. If there are 24

changes to rule, we must first file a notice of changes,

25

1	under the new APA, and that has to sit out for there 21
2	days before we can then file the rule for adoption.
3	CHAIRMAN CLARK: But we will do that as soon
4	as we can.
5	MS. MOORE: That's correct.
6	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Thank you.
7	Mr. Schiefelbein.
8	MS. MOORE: That's right, as long as the
9	challenge is pending, I don't know that we can file it
10	for adoption.
11	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right.
12	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Okay. One other small
13	question. Within what time frame would you be expecting
14	our response to that March 1990 report? Could we agree
15	that would be well
16	CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's part of the
17	post-hearing filings.
18	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: All right. Thank you.
19	MR. McLEAN: Late-filed exhibit Ms. Swain owes
20	us when?
21	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yes, Ms. Swain, you indicated
22	you could give us a late-filed well, it's going to be
23	part of an exhibit we've already identified, but the
24	work papers to your graph on the 34 percent.
25	MR. SCHIEFELBEIN: Can we have a week?

1	CHAIRMAN CLARK: That would be fine, a week.
2	MR. McLEAN: Fine.
3	CHAIRMAN CLARK: A week from today, close of
4	business. Today is the 10th. So it will be the 17th.
5	MR. McLEAN: That's adequate, certainly.
6	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Anything else? Thank you
7	all very much for coming and participating and providing
8	the information on this rule. Thank you.
9	MR. McLEAN: Thank you, Commissioners.
10	(Hearing concluded at 5:30 p.m.)
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12	*****
13	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
14	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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17	Lisa Girod Jones, RPR, RMR Date
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