1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 In the Matter of: 3 DOCKET NO. 100049-WS 4 PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF CHANGE 5 IN REUSE RATE BY AQUA UTILITIES 6 FLORIDA, INC. 7 8 9 10 11 12 PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE 13 ITEM NO. 13 14 15 COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR 16 COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM 17 COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ 18 Tuesday, August 31, 2010 19 DATE: 20 Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE: 21 Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 22 23 REPORTED BY: JANE FAUROT, RPR

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And we will move to 2 3 Item 13. Ms. Thompson, you're recognized. 4 5 MS. THOMPSON: Good morning, Commissioners. I'm Kaley Thompson with staff. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Good morning. 7 MS. THOMPSON: Item 14 is staff's 8 recommendation addressing Aqua Utilities Florida, 9 10 Inc.'s petition for approval of a change in their 11 reuse rate. Staff analyzed the facts of the case and believes that establishing a zero cost for reuse 12 is in the best interest of the general body of 13 14 ratepayers. Staff recommends the Commission should approve a special reuse rate which would allow Aqua 15 Utilities Florida, Inc. to provide effluent to South 16 Seas Island Resort at no cost. 17 18 Representatives of the company are here and are available to answer your questions. 19 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop. 20 21 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair. Madam Chair, I just have a few questions for 22 staff as it pertains to this recommendation. 23 Staff, on Page 2 of the recommendation, at 24

the bottom of the first paragraph it states that the

current reuse agreement with SSIR was executed with the understanding that all costs to pipe and deliver the effluent to SSIR would be borne by AUF, and that SSIR would pay for the volume of effluent delivered pursuant to the reuse rate set forth in AUF's existing tariff.

And that's the staff's understanding of the original agreement, is that correct?

MS. BRUBAKER: That's the understanding that was conveyed to us, yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I believe that a situation has arose where the SSIR Golf Course uses the effluent for irrigation, and there is an existing tariff, is that also correct?

MS. BRUBAKER: That is also correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Now, this tariff, I believe, has been in place since 1989, is that correct?

MS. THOMPSON: (Indicating affirmatively.)

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And on Page 3 of the Staff Recommendation, in AUF's last rate case the current reuse rate was approved, as it states by footnote in the order, and then according to AUF's petition, SSIR has refused to pay AUF the tariffed rate for the effluent since November of 2006 despite

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AUF's diligent efforts to collect its tariff reuse rate from SSIR. And that is also correct, right?

MS. THOMPSON: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And then a little bit further down on the page that according to AUF's petition, SSIR continues to assert that it is entitled to receive effluent from AUF's wastewater treatment plant at no cost. And further down on that page, AUF had offered a payment plan to SSIR, which they rejected, and also SSIR has made it clear that it will cease to allow AUF to dispose of its effluent on the SSIR Golf Course if AUF continues to insist on imposing and collecting its tariffed reuse rates, is that correct?

MS. THOMPSON: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And if that were to occur due to environmental regulations, it's my understanding that AUF has to take the effluent and dispose of it elsewhere causing its customers additional money, is that correct?

MS. THOMPSON: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So, I think that -- I think, you know, in a nutshell it seems like that the SSIR golf course refuses to honor the contractual agreement, won't pay its past due

amounts, and asserts that it will deny AUF the ability to continue to dispose of its effluent on its property, and that will cause the AUF customers to incur the disposal costs we talked about.

It seems like this is, you know, torn up in a contractual issue and that the staff recommendation, you know, seeks to change the reuse rate to set it back to zero. And I think that's the basis of my discussion, because I am wondering, you know, if there might not be a better option that would be win/win for all the parties for AUF, for the golf course, and for AUF's customers.

Now, obviously absent litigation, which the Commission has no jurisdiction to enforce a contract amongst the two parties, absent litigation in a county court to seek enforcement of the agreement, you know, AUF needs an option and SSIR has refused to pay. So from a financial benefit perspective, in the near term, absent litigation, it does not seem that AUF would be able to collect the disputed amounts from SSIR. And so as a result of that, the default looking at the risk/reward, and absent litigation, I think staff is recommending we will just change the tariff back to zero.

I guess the question I have for probably

Ms. Thompson or Mr. Willis is that in the regulation of rates -- when rates are set, utilities, particularly water utilities also have their taxes paid, is that correct, by customers?

MR. WILLIS: That's correct, Commissioner.

thought to instead of looking at this from a financial benefit perspective, looking at the tax benefit that might be achieved in the recommendation? And where I'm going with this — and this gets into perhaps a win/win — is certainly the reclaimed water has a value set forth by their reuse tariffed rate, or reuse rate tariff, and that value is well established. That is \$3,053 a month which works out to \$36,636 a year.

Now, it seems to me that, you know, pursuant to the underlying agreement, AUF has incurred all the costs for the piping and the pumping to deliver and the other side is just in -- you know, for lack of a better word, breach where it says we are not honoring the terms of our agreement. All right. So where does that leave us? AUF is stuck with effluent that it otherwise has to dispose of, SSIR wants it for free, and the customers have to pay either way.

And it would seem to me that if SSIR refuses to pay, and if AUF wants to avoid litigation on this matter, then perhaps AUF could just merely donate that amount to the golf course, or a gift in kind, and I wonder whether that would have a positive tax benefit to reduce taxes at the effective tax rate that would benefit AUF's customers.

So that's kind of where I'm going with that, because obviously one party doesn't want to pay, the effluent has value, a cost to dispose of it otherwise, but it seems to me maybe a happy compromise is SSIR doesn't want to pay, AUF agrees give this to them, but there is a value. And, you know, if it were a donation, perhaps there may be a resulting tax benefit that might accrue to AUF that could be passed through to lower its tax allocation. I'm kind of thinking outside the box. It may not be workable.

MR. WILLIS: I understand where you are coming from, Commissioner, but AUF currently is incurring the cost of pumping, electricity, the whole works to treat that effluent, and that is already a write-off as far as they are concerned as an expense on their tax return. So they are getting

the tax benefit that way.

it. The problem we have here is we have a contract between AUF and the company, or AUF and the golf course that I understand that isn't very clear. It requires the golf course to take the effluent, it doesn't say you have to pay for the effluent. And it may be a poorly written contract, but the problem is inherent in the contract.

We also have a water use permit that isn't very clearly written to allow the golf course to be required to take that reuse first. I looked at the contract, the water use permit this morning just to get ready for the agenda, and it appears to me from reading it, it looks like the golf course has got a water use permit right now to extract 7.5-something million gallons from the aquifer if 13 million gallons of reuse isn't available.

The point there is that my understanding from talking to staff is that the golf course apparently doesn't need the full amount of reuse and, therefore, it is quite happy with its 7 million gallons. So with that in place, there is nothing to restrict the golf course and requiring them to take the effluent.

commissioner skop: I understand. But I think staff is, perhaps, missing my point. My point is I have read that, and that is on Page 3 of the staff recommendation. I know what the situation is. You know, certainly they can pump from the aquifer, that's not preferable.

The dispute here is whether the agreement is enforceable and under the reuse rate tariff as to the amount, and what I'm saying is obviously there is a value, intrinsic value into the effluent, it's just the one party refuses to pay and says we are going to pump from the ground and we won't take it. Well, I understand the ramifications of that. But what I'm also looking at instead of, you know, merely setting the tariff to zero is trying to find a win/win. It seems to me that you just asserted that they're writing off the cost of pumping and the electricity. Well, that write-off is probably small in comparison to what the tariffed rate is of \$3,053 a month.

So, again, getting to my central question, which, again, is a subtle but important point, everyone wins if you take a tax benefit from this.

No one has to pay. You know, AUF delivers it, SSIR is happy because they don't have to pay their pump

to run their irrigation to pump from the aquifer, so it's a cost savings to them. So it's merely a donation. Call it a gift in kind; call it just an outright donation, but it's a donation with a value as set by the tariff that is currently in force -- I mean, currently in place.

It seems to me that if you just deliver it, it has value. Even you don't get paid, call it a donation and that serves to reduce your taxable base at the effective corporate tax rate, which would arguably help AUF customers, I think. Maybe I'm wrong.

MR. WILLIS: And, Commissioner, I didn't go far enough with my answer with you. The benefit is there, but the part you're talking about is the part the company is writing off as a bad debt expense each year. They are taking the exact amount of the tariff rate and should be writing that off as a bad debt expense, so it is coming off the tax return.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: But bad debt is debt that has been incurred not on a forward-going basis, and what I'm looking at -- I don't care about the bad debt. Yes, I agree the bad debt could be written off as a provision. I'm talking about what

happens on a forward-going basis. Obviously they can take a bad debt expense and write it off against their taxes and incorporate that into rates, and that is the very crux of what I'm talking about here. That works for costs that have been accrued today. Account receivables, you are writing them off, okay?

On a forward-going basis, if you set the tariff to zero, there is no benefit that accrues going forward, and that's where the donation part becomes important because it provides a tax benefit. So I'm asking whether staff has, perhaps, looked at this a tax benefit analysis or the company to the extent that it's a win/win. It causes no parties harm, and it's just merely, hey, we have got something of value we are just giving you, and we are going to use it for our tax benefit. It costs you nothing, and it helps our customers at the same time.

Mr. May, do you have anything?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Perhaps.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: I didn't notice him.

He's got a mustache.

MR. MAY: Thank you, Commissioner Skop and Madam Chairman.

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Just to be clear, and I think you picked up on this, Commissioner Skop. Not only are we taking bad debt expense, we are also accruing the revenue as if the revenue were coming into the company. So we are actually paying income tax on really phantom revenue there.

I haven't personally looked at the income tax benefits to the customers. I'm not an accountant; I'll confess that at the front end. We are not opposed to looking at that from a win/win perspective and think it might be something that we could look into further, but at this juncture we have not looked at that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Madam Chair.

And, thank you, Mr. May. Again, that was my concern that I thought that you might be accruing, as you astutely stated, phantom revenue that would never be collected, that would be merely written off to bad debt, which would be ultimately a tax write-off. And that doesn't help the company when you're projecting revenues that don't exist.

But, again, if this effluent has a value, and it's consideration afforded to the golf course and they refuse to pay, then if it were donated to them, then it would not be revenue to the company,

it would just be merely a donation which I believe would be -- you know, be able to be deducted on the taxes which might ultimately enure to a lower tax accrual for the company on that particular wastewater facility, if you will.

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And I don't think that harms the company. I think, if anything, it helps the customer. I think it is just merely you have got to do something with this, and it is more expensive to haul it away. So if you find a win/win where everyone benefits from this, you benefit because you get to dispose of it on the island, and we have been to that facility before when we had the service hearing out there. The golf course wins because they get free irrigation that otherwise would cost them money. And the consumer wins because they get an incremental benefit on a reduced tax for that particular system. So it seems to me that it might be something that might want to be explored, and I don't know what the effective corporate tax rate is, but I imagine it's about 36 to 40 percent for there, but I don't know.

But, again, I thought it was a question worth asking in light of, you know, the good faith effort that AUF has put forth to try and resolve the

agreement, and, you know, the contract is what it is and may or may not be enforceable. No one wants to get into litigation, so it seems to me if you have an arm-shake agreement and you have set something and you have a value, then that is just merely a donation and it can be deducted and we know what that value is, so --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Saying that, where does that leave us, a recommendation?

commissioner skop: Yes. If this is non-time critical, maybe that is something the company could explore. I wouldn't expect a lot of effort would need to be dedicated to that on the company's part or staff's part, but it seems to me that, you know, you strike that bargain everyone wins. But, you know, again, I don't want to tell the company what to do.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. May.

MR. MAY: Again, this is the first time I have been confronted with the issue, and I appreciate the thought. Just a couple of challenges, I think, that we will have to go through if we proceed down this path. One, I think we'll have to come to grips with valuing the donation, what is the value of the donation. That is

challenge number one. That may be overcome.

I think the more problematic obstacle is that the company may have to get a ruling from the IRS, and we'll need to look to at how other utilities are treating this zero rate for purposes of their taxes. So there are other utilities with zero rate for reuse, so without looking at that closer I'm a little bit reluctant to say we can do this.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

And thank you, Mr. May. And I think that that was my concern with just arbitrarily setting the reuse rate tariff to zero. If it is maintained at what it currently is, then there is a value, so that provides the basis for valuing the donation.

Now, certainly the company is not precluded from having an agreement, which it already does, that would say, hey, we're doing this because it is more expensive otherwise, but, you know, we recognize the value per the tariff, but we're not going to make them pay because of our unique situation. So I think that the existing tariff provides a valuation, and I think that from a tax perspective, you know, given that we have regulatory

authority provides adequate valuation of what that gift in kind or donation would be worth on a monthly basis. But, again, it's just an idea. I think it's a good one, but, you know -- because ultimately if there is a benefit and there is a donation, then everyone wins including the customer.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Again, where does that leave us?

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Madam Chair, thank you.

I would suggest that the staff recommendation, which includes a valuation of zero, was not arbitrary. I do know some analysis probably went into that. But my thinking at this time would be to move forward with the staff recommendation, but yet with the further direction that the staff continue to work with the company, as they always do, and look into the issues that Commissioner Skop has brought up and see if down the road as more information is gathered if, indeed, that might a change or a suggestion worth bringing forward.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Is that a motion?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I can put that in the form of a motion, or consider it in the form of

a motion. 1 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Do we have a second? 2 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Second. 3 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Discussion? 4 5 Commissioner Skop. 6 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Again, I respect what staff has done. 7 think merely setting the tariff rate to zero is just 8 recognizing the fact nothing more than SSIR has 9 refused to pay has really probably not a lot of 10 thought given to it other than the fact that the 11 situation is what it is. 12 13 But, again, I think that, you know, I would have supported a deferral to, you know, have 14 perhaps the company take a look at striking a 15 win/win with the golf course. I think it benefits 16 the ratepayers, and I'm not so sure that this would 17 ever get thoroughly looked at by approving the staff 18 19 recommendation, so I'll vote my conscience on the 20 motion. Thank you. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Let me just -- Mr. 21 Marshall. I don't why I want to keep calling you 22 23 Mr. Marshall. 24 Mr. Willis.

MR. WILLIS: It's okay with me.

Commissioner Skop, to your last response, 1 2 there is a rate case coming in the door in September 3 where that can actually be addressed for this system; so if it doesn't get addressed here, we can 4 5 address it there. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop 6 7 brings up a good point. It's a valid point to look into and I'm sure the company would think it was, 8 and it's incumbent upon them, also, to do that, I 9 10 would imagine. And for us for the ratepayer, if it 11 is a benefit for the ratepayer, something to look 12 at. 13 But we have a motion. Is there any other discussion? All those in favor of the motion say 14 15 aye. 16 Aye. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 17 Aye. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Aye. 18 19 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Aye. 20 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed? 21 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye. 22 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Show the 23 motion passing. 24

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