

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re: Purchase Gas Adjustment) DOCKET NO. 940003-GU
(PGA) Clause.) ORDER NO. PSC-94-0733-CFO-GU
_____) ISSUED: June 14, 1994

ORDER REGARDING PEOPLES' REQUEST FOR
CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF ITS
NOTICE OF DECREASE IN PGA FACTOR

On April 29, 1994, Peoples Gas System, Inc. (Peoples) filed a request for confidentiality concerning certain portions of its Schedules A-1 attached to the Company's Notice of Decrease in PGA Factor. The confidential information is located in Document No. 4022-94. Peoples states that this information is intended to be and is treated by Peoples and its affiliates as proprietary, and that it has not been publicly disclosed.

Florida law presumes that documents submitted to governmental agencies shall be public records. The only exceptions to this presumption are the specific statutory exemptions provided in the law and exemptions granted by governmental agencies pursuant to the specific terms of a statutory provision. This presumption is based on the concept that government should operate in the "sunshine." It is the Company's burden to demonstrate that the documents fall into one of the statutory examples set out in Section 366.093, Florida Statutes, or to demonstrate that the information is proprietary confidential information, the disclosure of which will cause the Company or its ratepayers harm.

Peoples seeks confidential classification for the information on line 31 in the columns B ("Original Projectors"), C ("Flex-Down Estimate") and D ("Difference Amount") for Schedule A-1. Peoples argues that this information is contractual data which, if made public, "would impair the efforts of [Peoples] to contract for goods or service on favorable terms." Section 366.093(3)(d), Florida Statutes. The information shows the weighted average price which Peoples originally and currently projects to pay to its suppliers for the month of May, 1994. Peoples asserts that knowledge of these gas prices could give competitors information which could be used to control the price of gas. This is because these suppliers could all quote a particular price (which would in all likelihood equal or exceed the price Peoples paid), or these suppliers could adhere to the price offered by Peoples affiliate. Even though this information is the weighted average price, suppliers would most probably refuse to sell gas at prices lower

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than this average price. Disclosing the weighted average cost could also keep suppliers from making price concessions. The end result of disclosure, Peoples argues, is reasonably likely to be increased gas prices which result in increased rates to Peoples' ratepayers.

Concerning Schedule A-1, Peoples also seeks confidential classification of the information on lines 4 and 18. Peoples argues this information could permit a supplier to determine contractual information which, if made public, "would impair the efforts of [Peoples] to contract for goods or services on favorable terms." Section 366.093(3)(d), Florida Statutes. The total cost figures for Peoples' projected purchases from affiliates on line 4 can be divided by the therms to be purchased on line 18 to derive the weighted average cost or price on line 31. Thus, the publication of the information on lines 4 and 18 together, or independently, could allow a supplier to derive the purchase price of gas which Peoples expects to pay its affiliates.

In addition, Peoples requests confidentiality for lines 1-3, 5-5b, 7-8, 15-17, 19-19b, 21-22, for columns B ("Original Projections"), C ("Flex-Down Estimate") and D ("Difference Amount") on Schedule A-1. Peoples argues that disclosure of this information could permit a supplier to determine contractual information which, if made public, "would impair the efforts of [Peoples] to contract for goods for services on favorable terms." Section 366.093(3)(d), Florida Statutes. The data in these columns are algebraic functions of the price per therm Peoples expects to pay its affiliates for gas during the involved period. The total cost (line 11), total purchases (Line 24), total cents-per-therm transportation cost (line 37), and the PGA factor and true-up have been disclosed, and Peoples argues that these figures could be used in conjunction with the requested information to derive Peoples' projected purchase price.

Peoples has requested that the proprietary information discussed above be treated as confidential until October 29, 1995. The period requested is necessary to allow Peoples and its affiliated companies time to negotiate future gas contracts. Peoples argues that if this information were declassified at an earlier date, competitors would have access to information which could adversely affect the ability of Peoples and its affiliates to negotiate future contracts on favorable terms. It is noted that this time period of confidential classification will ultimately protect Peoples and its ratepayers.

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In consideration of the foregoing, it is therefore,

ORDERED by Commissioner Susan F. Clark, as Prehearing Officer, that the proprietary confidential business information discussed above in Document No. 4022-94 shall be afforded confidential treatment. It is further

ORDERED that the proprietary confidential business information discussed above shall be afforded confidential treatment until October 29, 1995. It is further

ORDERED that this Order will be the only notification by the Commission to the parties concerning the expiration of the confidentiality time period.

By ORDER of Commissioner Susan F. Clark, as Prehearing Officer, this 14th day of June, 1994.



SUSAN F. CLARK, Commissioner and
Prehearing Officer

(S E A L)
MRC:bmi

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68, Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by this order, which is preliminary, procedural or intermediate in nature, may request: (1) reconsideration within 10 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.038(2), Florida Administrative Code, if issued by a Prehearing Officer; (2) reconsideration within 15 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code, if issued by the Commission; or (3) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court, in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility, or the First District Court of Appeal, in the case of a water or wastewater utility. A motion for reconsideration shall be filed with the Director, Division of

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Records and Reporting, in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code. Judicial review of a preliminary, procedural or intermediate ruling or order is available if review of the final action will not provide an adequate remedy. Such review may be requested from the appropriate court, as described above, pursuant to Rule 9.100, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.