1	BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
2	FLORIDA FUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
3					
4	In the Matter of	DOCKET NO. 950495-WS			
5	Application for rat				
6	availability charge southern states ut:	Utilities,: ounty: revard,: Clay:			
7	for Orange-Osceola Inc., in Osceola Co				
8	and in Bradford, Br Charlotee, Citrus,				
9	Collier, Duval, Highlands, : Lake, Lee, Marion, Martin, : Nassau, Orange, Osceola, : Pasco, Putnam, Seminole, :				
11	St. Johns, St. Luci and Washington Cour				
12					
13	PROCEEDINGS:	SPECIAL AGENDA CONFERENCE			
14					
15	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN SUSAN F. CLARK COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER JULIA L. JOHNSON COMMISSIONER DIANE K. KIESLING			
16					
17		COMMISSIONER JOE GARCIA			
18	DATE:	Thursday, January 4, 1996			
19 20	TIME:	Commenced at 9:30 a.m. Concluded at 10:58 a.m.			
21	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center			
22	Taron.	Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way			
23		Tallahassee, Florida			
24	REPORTED BY:	JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR			
25		Chief, Bureau of Reporting, 5074 Official Commission Reporter			
		DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE			
l	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 00230 JAN-8 &				

PARTICIPATING:

MARY BANE, Deputy Executive Director, Techinical
NOREEN DAVIS, FPSC Director, Legal Services
MARSHALL WILLIS, TRISH MERCHANT, TROY RENDELL, CHUCK
HILL and BILL LOWE, FPSC Division of Water and Wastewater.
MAGGI O'SULLIVAN, FPSC Division of Legal Services

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

- 11				
1				
2	INDEX			
3	MISCELLANEOUS			
4	ITEM	PAGE NO.		
5	Motion by Mr. Twomey	4		
6	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER	68		
7				
8	ISSUES			
9	155020	PAGE NO.		
10				
11	Issue No. 1	9		
12	Issue No. 2	13		
13	Issue No. 3	57		
14	Issue No. 4	63		
15	Issue No. 5	65		
16	Issue No. 6	67		
17	IBBUC NO. 0	Ç.		
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

PROCEEDINGS

(Hearing convened at 9:35 a. m.)

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Call this special agenda to

MR. RENDELL: Commissioners, we're here to

order.

supplemental petition for interim revenue relief in

Docket No 950490-WS filed on November 13, 1995, SSU's

original request for interim, which allowed the
Utility to file another petition concerning interim

present Staff's recommendation on Southern States

rates.

Staff is recommending that the Commission grant interim rate relief to SSU and is prepared to proceed issue-by-issue or answer any questions that you may have at this time.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: I don't want to address the Commission on the Staff recommendation on interim at all. What I would like to ask you to do, just briefly, I'd like to make an oral motion that you transfer this case to the Division of Administrative Hearings.

As far as the procedure on this recommendation, your consideration of it, you have

received, in the last couple of days, what I term an ex parte communication from Mr. Hoffman. He copied -- it was addressed to the Staff counsel and copied to the parties.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Twomey, I have not received that.

MR. TWOMEY: I don't question that.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is it ex parte if we haven't received it?

MR. TWOMEY: He shows it as being hand delivered to your offices. That's why I'm concerned.

Secondly, I'm concerned that the Lieutenant Governor of the state of Florida has essentially entered into what amounts as an appearance in this case on behalf of the Utility, and represents the Office of the Governor. And I fear that since he has appointed all of you, that is the Governor has, and as the appointment authority of this state, that it casts a pall on the ability of the Commission to impartially hear this case.

And I would ask you -- the Lieutenant

Governor has essentially written you saying you

haven't raised the rates high enough, and as a result

you're endangering Southern States Utilities and

Minnesota Power, apparently. So I would ask you to

consider, and consider now, transferring this case to the Division of Administrative Hearings, which is an option you have under the law.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay. Thank you,

Mr. Twomey. Is there any motion to consider the oral
motion at this time?

Mr. Twomey, if you wish to make it in the form of a written motion, we'll consider it but I don't think we'll consider that motion at this time.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Mr. Hoffman.

MR. HOFFMAN: I will not address Mr.

Twomey's motion until such time it is filed in writing then the Company will file a response. I'm not going to take up your time this morning.

The only thing I wish to say is I strongly object to the statement of Mr. Twomey that I participated in ex parte communication. I will state on the record that I sent a letter to Ms. Jaber on January 2nd addressing an issue in the Staff recommendation on interim rates and the Company's position on that issue. That letter was copied to all Commissioners; it was copied to all the lawyers in the case. That's all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Thank you. Commissioners,

we're back on the recommendation.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm like you -- Madam Chairman, I've not seen the letter.

What you're saying is that you copied everyone so it can't be ex parte because everybody that's a party to this proceeding was copied with it, so -- what I'm saying is I've not even seen your letter.

MR. HOFFMAN: That's fine, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Do we all need to say that for the record?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I haven't seen it but I think Commissioner Deason is right. That's how I interpret Mr. Hoffman's presentation.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And on the oral motion, are we reserving ruling or not accepting an oral motion?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We can decide or decline to rule on an oral motion. I think, if there's no desire on the part of the Commission to rule on that oral motion, I think Mr. Twomey still has the opportunity to file a written motion because there has been no opportunity to respond to the oral motion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chairman, we're about to make an important decision here. But it

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

is -- if interim rates are granted, they are subject to refund in any final decision, so I don't think what we do here today is so irrevocable that it's going to do any customers harm even if we were to grant --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think that's a good point.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- grant the motion. I want to entertain the motion, but I want to give -if Mr. Twomey is so inclined, if he wants to put it in writing I would encourage him to do that. But even if he declines to do that, the period of time is running now to give the other parties an opportunity to respond. And also I'd like our Staff to take a look at it and make a recommendation to us. I don't want to ignore the motion. I think it's an important motion that's been made but I don't think it needs to stop what we're doing here today because there are statutory protections if interim rates are granted. So it's not like we're going to be making a decision here today that's going to prejudice or harm customers if there's going to be a change of jurisdiction, if there's going to be an ultimate decision different --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: With that --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's the way I understand the law.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there any -- you have offered to go issue-by-issue or answer questions.

Commissioners, is there any particular procedure you'd like to follow? Does anyone have any questions?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: In general? Well, I guess I would just say I prefer we go issue-by-issue so that the questions are focused on the issue as opposed to -- I don't have any general questions but I have some specific ones on particular issues, perhaps.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll go issue-by-issue.
Issue No. 1.

MS. MERCHANT: Issue 1 deals with "What is the appropriate test year to be used for interim purposes and what methodology should be used to determine test year revenues before any revenue increase?" And Staff's recommendation is that the Commission previously denied Southern States use of the projected year 1995, and in accordance with your vote yesterday on the Barefoot Bay recommendation for the use of the projected test year rate base language in the interim statute that we not implement that section of the statute at this time.

Further, Staff recommends that the test year revenues to be used to establish the base year which

are those approved for the systems included in 920199 using the recently approved rates, modified stand-alone states instead of the Utility's rates that have actually been in effect.

and it may be just a semantical one -- but I had thought that we had acknowledged essentially that the revenue requirement that was established in the 199 docket didn't change, only the rate design changed. Therefore, I don't understand in that issue that the test year revenues should be calculated using the modified stand-alone -- I mean --

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. That was a separate docket, though, and a separate test year. And what we have here is 1994 historical, and the rates actually in effect during 1994 were the uniform rates that the Utility collected, and we are -- for interim rates the statute requires that you make adjustments consistent with those in the last rate case and you used the rates that were in effect during the test year. And if we make the assumption that the Commission's decision, most recent decision in 199, were the correct rates, then you should go in and annualize the revenues as if those revenues had been in effect during the whole test year. Those are the

rates that were approved in 920199 ultimately to this 2 date. COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Maybe I just don't 3 understand something. But it seems like if we know --4 the amount of the revenue didn't change, only who paid 5 it changed. 6 MR. WILLIS: That's correct, Commissioner, 7 that's exactly correct. 8 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: So why are we 9 talking about calculating test year revenues using a 10 particular rate structure? The revenues to be the 11 same no matter which rate structure. 12 MR. WILLIS: System-by-system to be able to 13 follow through with the rate structure the Commission 14 approved in 920199. To do that we went ahead and 15 recalculated revenue as 920119 rates had been in 16 effect. 17 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay. I understand. 18 Thank you. I was missing something there that I 19 didn't understand how rate structure tied to the 20 21 revenue requirement. Okay. Thank you. I can move Staff on Issue 1. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that accounts for 23 the differences in revenue requirement calculation 24

that are found in Attachment A?

25

MS. MERCHANT: Attachment A shows the revenue requirement column on both Attachment A and Attachment B, the last column, is identical on both schedules, okay? So the revenue requirement does not change per system. It's the base test year revenues that changes; that's the differences between Attachment A and Attachment B. COMMISSIONER DEASON: But the revenues are different; the increase is different to achieve the stated revenue requirement. MS. MERCHANT: There's a dramatic difference between the uniform rates and modified stand-alone rates and that's why these two schedules are shown together is to show you the impact on the modified stand-alone and the impact under changing from uniform to the interim under modified stand-alone. MR. RENDELL: Commissioners, I would like to point out the way the rates are calculated we used the last column which is the revenue requirement which doesn't change either way. These schedule providers show the impact per system.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

17

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do we have a motion on Issue 1?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I thought I made one.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me see. 1 In your revenue requirement -- and this may 2 relate to the question that was just asked you -- the 3 last paragraph you say, "In order to determine if any 4 revenue should be limited to those amounts requested 5 by the Utility, Staff analyzed this by using the total 6 interim request, not a per-plant basis. 7 MS. MERCHANT: You're dealing with Issue 8 I can certainly answer that question if you 9 want me to. 10 CHAIRMAN CLARK: We'll get to it when we get 11 there. I have no questions on Issue 1. 12 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I can second the 13 motion. 14 CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in favor say aye. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 16 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 17 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. 18 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 19 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Aye. Opposed nay. 20 21 Issue No. 2. MS. MERCHANT: Issue No. 2 is the specific 22 revenue requirement calculation using the 1994 23 historical test year and the modified stand-alone test 24 year revenues, and these are the adjustments we've

25

made that we believe are consistent with those made in the last rate cases for those systems that were included in Docket 920199, and for Marco Island, the last rate case, last Lehigh rate case and for those systems that have not had prior rate cases. If you have any specific questions on any of the adjustments that we have, I'll be glad to explain those.

2.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question. On Attachment A, for those systems that show a negative increase, how are we treating it?

MS. MERCHANT: We are assuming that those systems are overearning and we have calculated the rate of return on equity at the maximum of the range of the last authorized rate of return for whatever docket they were in. So if it was in Docket 920199 then we used the maximum of that rate of return.

commissioner deason: And if that rate of return is exceeded, you're recommending putting in money subject to refund. If that rate of return is not exceeded -- there's no money subject to refund but there's not an interim increase for those systems either, is that --

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Overearning would be factored into the total amount to be put under bond.

MS. MERCHANT: Yes, ma'am. 1 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So those rates would 2 not be lowered in the interim. 3 MS. MERCHANT: For interim purposes they are 4 not lowered. They are held subject to refund. 5 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask you a question 6 on the return on equity. Am I still on 2? The return 7 on equity. 8 You make -- they evidentially asked for an 9 11.19% on all of the systems. 10 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 11 CHAIRMAN CLARK: And you broke it down to 12 individual systems. 13 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 14 CHAIRMAN CLARK: My question to you is --15 and as a result of that you suggested that at least 16 17 for one system, or maybe it was three systems, that they had a lower return on equity, and that was what 18 should be used. 19 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 20 21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: My question to you is, overall does that exceed the 11.19%? On an overall 22 23 basis, are they exceeding that? MS. MERCHANT: You know, honestly, I can't 24

tell you that we've made that calculation on an

overall basis but I would assume they are under that.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I understand the notion that the treatment has been consistently applied, that they only get what they ask for.

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. It depends on what the situation is. 11.19 was from the Marco Island rate case.

trying to get at is you're saying for each system we should go back to their last rate case and use that, and I understand that. But then you're saying for one system, Lehigh, the rate of return that was approved for them was higher than 11.19%, right?

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 11.44.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And your position is since they asked for 11.19 that's what they will get.

MS. MERCHANT: That's based on the

Commission's previous practice. That happens quite

often with utilities. They don't ask for separate

interim and final request. They'll come in and they

will use the midpoint of the current leverage graph,

and their last authorized rate of return, the base of

the range, might be a little higher than that. The

Commission's practice in interim has been to limit the

rate of return on equity to that cost rate that they

asked for. And we're doing that consistently here with the Lehigh system. 2 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Well, the indication I have 3 here is not that it was based on the leverage graph 4 but their request was based on the last authorized 5 return on equity approved in Marco Island. You 6 7 surmised that's why they used 11.9. MS. MERCHANT: I assumed that the Company 8 was using the last rate case of SSU. 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Right. 10 MS. MERCHANT: For the case that they 11 12 believe adjustments could be made consistent with. CHAIRMAN CLARK: For the 11.9%. 13 MS. MERCHANT: 11.19. 14 CHAIRMAN CLARK: And they asked for that 15 16 overall. 17 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. CHAIRMAN CLARK: And your recommendation is 18 that we need to go back to the rate cases for each 19 20l system. MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: And to the extent they 22 23 haven't been in there, we'll use the leverage graph. MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. The bottom 24 25 of the range.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Now, the Lehigh, the 1 11.19%, is lower than what was approved in their last 2 rate case. 3 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 4 CHAIRMAN CLARK: My question to you is if 5 overall it is not -- we're not exceeding their 6 7 request, why shouldn't we use the Lehigh rate for 8 Lehigh? 9 MS. MERCHANT: Well --10 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Because I see it as 11 different from those other cases. MS. MERCHANT: The point, I think, that we 12 13 need to make here is that we're doing stand-alone revenue requirements, and we were applying the 14 15 Commission's policy that they would do for other stand-alone companies and that's exactly what we've 16 17 done here. But your rationale 18 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Yeah. for not allowing them is they didn't ask for it but 19 overall they are within what they asked for. 20 MS. MERCHANT: I don't think we could make 21 an overall. We haven't made that calculation because 22 the Commission made stand-alone --23 CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'm not asking you to do 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

that. I'm just suggesting to you that for Lehigh you

25

ought to use Lehigh's rate of return on equity despite the fact that it is above 11.19%.

MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, I think you could certainly do that. I just believe that that's not consistent with what you have done in other cases.

And the interim statute just say the bottom --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And I suggested to you that this case is not consistent with those other cases because your rationale in the other cases was based on the use of the leverage graph and it would be limited by what they requested.

MS. MERCHANT: Sometimes it's not based on the leverage graph. Sometimes they use their last authorized overall rate of return. It really has varied. We've seen so many differences instances. We've seen companies that will come in and use the midpoint of their last authorized rate of return on equity. We've seen companies that have used the midpoint of their overall rate of return. So I think the Commission has been pretty consistent to attack only the return on equity. It's been irrelevant whether the overall rate of return is up or down, but it's just that key on the equity point that the Commission has --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: What precisely is your

rationale for saying 11.19% is appropriate for Lehigh? MS. MERCHANT: Because they filed interim 2 revenue requirement using 11.19 on equity. 3 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Overall. 4 MS. MERCHANT: No, on equity; not overall. 5 CHAIRMAN CLARK: But for overall, equity 6 7 overall for all of the systems. MS. MERCHANT: But on a specific 8 Lehigh-company basis they did the same thing; they 9 10 showed the 11.19 for Lehigh. CHAIRMAN CLARK: As they did for the other 11 one. What I'm suggesting to you is you put it down 12 where their previous one was down. But when it goes 13 the other way, you're not doing it the other way. Notwithstanding the fact that overall it's still 15 within their equity request. Marshall, do you --16 MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, if I could add to 17 this, we're calculating each system's revenue 18 requirement by itself as if they are single systems. 19 CHAIRMAN CLARK: 20 Right. MR. WILLIS: The Lehigh case was not 21 22 involved in any other case in the past. The company 23 in this case requested that they use 11.19 for every system regardless. The statute tells us that we have

to use the last allowed rate of return, whether that

be the low end or the high end, depending on the situation.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: So what you're saying is when they even filed their rates on the stand-alone basis they used 11.19% for Lehigh.

MR. WILLIS: They did, yes. And I think because the way the statute is worded it requires us to go down less than what they asked for if that's what the statute mandates.

Now, the Commission in the past, Staff has brought to the Commission the rate of return based on the required statutory language, and if that rate of return was higher than what they are requesting, we had that in there. And we have since, because of Commission decisions, reduced it down to what the Company requested. And that's why we're doing that for Lehigh. We're doing it because of Commission decisions in the past.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Now you've confused me.

MR. WILLIS: Well, we have had several cases in the past where the statute would have required a higher rate of return because of the last allowed. But the Company in their petition said "we want something less to be used for interim purposes."

CHAIRMAN CLARK: And in this case when they

suggested the rates, even though it wasn't their first choice, for each of these companies they put down 11.19%.

MR. WILLIS: That's correct. Why they did it we don't know but we have to calculate these on an individual basis.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right.

MS. MERCHANT: If they had been overearning we would have brought them up to the max of their last authorized rate of return on equity. That would have been the actual range approved in the last rate case.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask you about the investment tax credits. I got lost, frankly, in what you were doing.

MS. MERCHANT: Okay. There are several different circumstances that occurred. In Docket 920199 the Commission recognized that the Deltona systems that Southern States purchased came in with a zero cost of ITCs, and Southern States, the prior company before Deltona, was weighted cost of ITCs.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Wait a minute. I guess I want you to explain this in terms of Option 1 and Option 2.

MS. MERCHANT: Option 1 is zero cost, and Option 2 is weighted cost.

Option 1 you have no amortization above the line to reduce income tax expense and you have a zero cost in the capital structure.

Option 2, you have -- you reduce income tax expense by the amortization of ITCs, and you put the ITCs in the capital structure at the weighted cost, okay?

What happened is when they purchased

Deltona, all of the Deltona systems, the Deltona

Corporation was an Option 1 zero cost. The

predecessor of the original company, Southern States,

was an Option 2. And what the Commission did in

Docket 920199 was they blended these two rates and

came -- because they didn't know specifically exactly

what the -- exact numbers were.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: In 199 Deltona was in there so they blended it to come up with to the 2.2%. Okay I'm with you.

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. And then
they reduced -- for those Deltona systems they reduced
the income tax expense individually for the
amortization of ITCs in that docket. So for the ones
that were Option 2, they did -- excuse me, for the
ones they were Option 2 they treated them as Option 2,
for the ones that were Option 1 they treated them as

Option 1 and they blended the cost rate in the capital structure. That's what they did.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I'm confused again. That's what came up with the 2.2 --

MS. MERCHANT: That's how they came up with the 2.2. And then they went to the income tax expense and they looked individually at which one was the 1 and which one was the 2 and the Commission did it that way.

In the Marco Island rate case, Marco Island is also a Deltona company, it was not included in 920199.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: So it's also a zero cost.

MS. MERCHANT: It came through with that same Deltona purchase. The Commission did not make that adjustment consistent with Docket No. 920199. They reflected all ITCs as Option 2, which is what Southern States had filed. Okay?

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Okay.

MS. MERCHANT: Lehigh, at the time of the last rate case, was an Option 1 company and it was not part of Southern States. And if you recall, the rate case for Lehigh was just before 920199 and it had its own stand-alone rate case. They were treated as Option 1 because that's what Lehigh Corporation was at

that time. And then, of course, we have the new systems that have come along after all these rate cases that have not had prior rate cases.

staff's interpretation of the interim
statute is that you have to make adjustments
consistent with those made in the last rate
proceeding. And to do that you have to treat those
systems in 920199 the same way we did in that docket.
So we took the Deltona systems in this case and
treated them as Option 1, and the remaining systems as
Option 2, and since we didn't have the breakdown to
calculate the blended ITC cost rate, we just used the
2.22 blended cost rate from 920199.

For Marco we did exactly what the Commission did in the last Marco case, we used Option 2. For Lehigh, since Lehigh as Option 1 in the last case we treated the ITCs in capital structure as Option 1.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Wait a minute. Marco Island you treated as Option 1 also.

MS. MERCHANT: No. They were as Option 2 because even though that was inconsistent with the treatment in the 920199 docket, that's specifically what the Commission did in Marco's last rate case.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Even though they were an Option 1 company?

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 1 CHAIRMAN CLARK: We made a mistake? 2 MS. MERCHANT: We were not consistent with 3 the prior case. I don't think there was evidence in 4 the record to do --5 CHATRMAN CLARK: We weren't consistent at 6 7 all with what we usually do. MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. I think 8 there wasn't sufficient evidence in the record to do 9 it. I'm not really sure exactly what the reason was 10 but it was not -- it was treated as Option 2 and 11 that's the way the Company filed it, as Option 2. And then for these systems that have not had 13 rate cases, we treated them as the Company filed them 14 as Option 2 because we don't know at this point. And 15 since they hadn't had a prior rate case then you can't 16 make the adjustment to be consistent with. 17 CHAIRMAN CLARK: What it boils down to is 18 with respect to ITCs, you treated them the same way as 19 they got treated in the last case. 20 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: All of this is a 22 reiteration of what you did in the last case. 23 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 24 25 CHAIRMAN CLARK: All you're really doing in

addition is saying that for those ones that didn't have a rate case we'll treat them as Option 2.

MS. MERCHANT: Correct. As the Company filed.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: That wasn't clear to me.
All right.

MS. MERCHANT: The question on limiting the amount, basically on a stand-alone system what we would normally do, we would look at the amount of revenues that the Utility has requested, the total amount of revenues, not the increase, not the percentage increase or the dollar increase but the total revenues they have requested. If our revenue requirement was above that amount, then we would limit it to the total revenues that the utility requested. That is standard Commission practice.

This case is somewhat different because the Company's revenue requirement, the way that they did their interim filing, was they calculated a total company or total jurisdictional revenue requirement, and then they established rates and then they backed into those revenues on a per-system basis, and it generated whatever rate of return; some of it was high. We do it the opposite way, we come up with what

is a rate base, what are the operating expenses, and go to a revenue requirement. They just kind of backed into the revenue requirement. It was more of a fallout on the Company's position, but it gave them a total company rate of return, overall rate of return, using the minimum of the 11.19 last rate of return on equity for Marco.

If we were to limit revenues on the per-system basis, number one, you would be faced with which option to limit to. You know, there were the seven different --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: What do you mean if we were to limit? Limit to what?

MS. MERCHANT: Well, if you were to go
through and look at the test year -- excuse me, the
revenue request on a per-system basis, say for Amelia
Island, and you looked at that final column that the
Utility has shown for their revenue request for Amelia
Island, if our number ended up being higher --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: You would reduce it down.

MS. MERCHANT: Normally we would do that.

But since the Company asked for a total company
revenue requirement, if we limited them to the systems
that were severely underearning, they would not be
anywhere near a fair rate of return.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: So what you did was limit it by the total revenue.

MS. MERCHANT: Yes, that's correct. We

checked all of the revenues. That's one reason why

Attachment A and Attachment B are pertinent is because
we looked at the total revenues to see if on a

total-company basis if our revenue requirements were
higher than what they requested, and they were not.

So we didn't have that problem.

We went ahead on a individual system basis and brought each system up to a fair rate of return, to the minimum of the range if it needed to be, and we brought the system's overearning to the maximum, brought them down to the maximum of the range to calculate revenue subject to refund.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Calculate the revenue subject to refund.

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: All right. Any other questions, Issue 2?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes.

I'm having difficulty reconciling your position on return on equity and the limiting of the return on equity with your position on limiting revenue requirement.

5

What I hear you saying is that for calculation of revenue requirement the Company did not calculate a specific revenue requirement per system, but allocated a larger number down to each system.

But they did use specific return on equities depending on the history of a particular system. How do you reconcile those two? I'm having difficulty understanding.

MS. MERCHANT: Well, I don't know how to ——
I don't know, honestly, which one is the best way to
do it because of the way that they calculated their
revenue requirement. But to do the standard revenue
requirement according to the interim statute, I
believe it's appropriate to go in and look at those
individual return on equities.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Did the company use a specific return on equity to calculate the interim request?

MS. MERCHANT: They used the minimum from the return on equity established in the Marco Island rate case, and it varied, you know --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So they used one consistent return on equity for their entire system.

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. There was no statement as to why they did that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Once they calculated that number based upon that return on equity and their total interim request, how did they then relate that to specific systems?

MS. MERCHANT: I think what they did -- I can't tell you, honestly, exactly how they did it. I can only assume what they did because I don't have any work papers to show that. But I think what they did is they came up with a total water revenue requirement and a total wastewater revenue requirement and percentage increase, and then they took those percentage increases and applied it to each rate on a per-system basis and then that's how they came up with the revenue requirements; the test year revenues in their revenue requirement -- well, no, excuse me, not their test year revenues, but the revenue requirement, then they just backed down the difference between their test year and the revenue requirement to come up with a percentage increase.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: To determine specific rates?

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. That was the uniform 1995 methodology, and it was also the uniform 1994 methodology.

But for the modified stand-alone revenue

requirements, you know, we got separate data for each of the options for each company, using the modified stand-alone with the individual percentage increase. I can't tell you how they actually came up with the dollar amount of revenues for that. I can assume that they did the same thing, they came up with a rate that they liked and they converted that into revenues based on the number of customers and the number of bills.

We tried to look at that to see if they were bringing each company up to the minimum of the 11.19 or if they were trying to bring the ones that were overearning to the maximum and it just didn't work out that way. The numbers -- you know, they fluctuated. Some they were a little higher. It looked like they appeared to do that to some extent, but it was not anything exact and I couldn't come real close to any of the numbers.

commissioner deason: Well, see, it's not our job to assume what they did. They either tell us and it's clear on its face and we approve it or disapprove it. I don't think it's our job to go in and try to assume what they file. We had difficulty with their first filing.

And I'm having difficulty reconciling your position, the return on equity, is that we look at

each system but we limit it to what they request. When it gets to the revenue requirements, you're 2 saying well, we calculate it on an individual-system 3 basis; so did the Company. We don't know how they 4 calculated it but they did, but we're not going to 5 limit it to the each individual system even though we 6 proposing stand-alone rates per system we going to 7 look on it as a total company request basis. 8 compare our total number for all of our systems that 9 we calculated individually with their total number, 10 and since we're less, there's no reason to cap it. 11 And I'm having difficulty reconciling those two positions. I think you're being inconsistent with your position on return on equity and your position on 15 revenue requirement. And maybe I'm misinterpreting, 16 but that's the problem. If you can explain it I'd 17 appreciate it.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, maybe I can add some light here.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The revenue requirements in this case are intricately tied for the 199 docket to the rate structure. And the rate structure, the way the rate structure was designed in 199 was that any utility that was overearning, all of the revenue requirements were calculated system by system. For all of those

systems where they have an overearning system, those rates were not lowered. The excess amount was used to reduce the subsidy that was needed from all of the other systems below the cap, or below the benchmark, to take care of the subsidy itself. It just reduced the amount of subsidy that would come from the other systems and there was no reduction.

The statute requires that you have to continue with that rate structure. That's what we believe anyway. And we've consistently done that in every case before the Commission. We have not changed rate structure. If that was the basis of how the rate structure was calculated in 199, then I don't believe you can go in in this case and reduce any of those systems which were overearning under our calculations and bring those rates down. You have to use those in the same way they were used in 199 to reduce the subsidy under this cap method or benchmark method.

commissioner deason: The problem I'm having is that if a company filed a request on a stand-alone basis and they have a specific revenue increase they are requesting per system, and then we calculate it the way we think it should be consistent with what was done in the previous cases, why don't we compare each individual system? And if our number is higher we use

their number and if our number is lower we use our number. Why do we not do that in this case?

MR. WILLIS: Because I don't believe you would be consistent with the statute.

The Company in their request -- every alternative the Company has requested in this case has been based on a total company revenue requirement. They are consistently looking at their company as a single system. They have calculated a revenue requirement based on the single system and that's the total company.

We would have looked at it in this case just like that if we were still under the uniform rate docket or the uniform rate structure. We would have looked at it the same way. In this case, though, we had to go back and recalculate everything on an individual-system basis because of the 199 docket.

Now, the remaining systems that are out there had individual rate cases in the past.

Even -- I have a problem going in and limiting the Utility by system because I think you're avoiding the statutory requirement. In most cases we don't go out there and look at how they actually calculated their rates because we believe the statute ties the Commission and how we have to do it.

In many cases a utility will come in and they request -- they are basically asking us to restructure their rates. They want a lower base facility charge or higher base facility charge for interim. We totally ignore that because we can't do it. Their rates are different. But we go with what the statute requires and that is don't change the rate structure even if it does produce --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You're looking at a revenue requirement on a per-system basis. Not changing the rates but you look at the dollars requested versus -- don't we normally?

MR. WILLIS: We do normally. But in this case they haven't per se requested a dollar amount per system. I would sit here and tell you they've requested a total company revenue requirement, and they have backed that down through several scenarios in alternative saying you can do this in many ways. You can go in and you can do a uniform percentage increase over test year revenues per system. They've given us several alternatives that the Commission could use in this case. We don't believe you can use any of those alternatives except the one that was produced in 920199 docket and the other individual system rate structures. We don't believe there are

any other alternatives out there which you can use.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I feel like it's a deficiency in their filing then.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: If I understand you correctly, what you're saying is you cannot determine specifically what they have asked for individual revenues from each company. We know what their overall is and how they have allocated it.

MR. WILLIS: I don't know that we could actually go back, from what Ms. Merchant is telling me, and go back and calculate exactly how they are doing it by system. I believe they are applying the increase on a percentage basis. They are backing it down through the different alternative rate structures they propose. It goes back. The Company has requested a total company revenue requirement and that increase is being backed down to the systems based on the alternative that they are proposing. In this case, as you see in the case background, they have proposed many alternatives that the Commission could do.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is it correct to summarize what the distinction would be between return on equity and the revenues, is that with respect to the return on equity they did propose a return on equity for

individual systems and it was all 11.19%, each one? 1 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. 2 CHAIRMAN CLARK: But they didn't propose 3 individual revenue requirements for each company? 4 They proposed the total 5 MR. WILLIS: No. company. That's why you have the 11.19%. They wanted 6 to use one percentage for return on equity so they 7 could calculate a total company revenue requirement, 8 9 so they used the last rate case, which was Marco Island, and that was the 11.19%. And they used that 10 to calculate an overall revenue requirement. 11 MS. MERCHANT: But they actually do show a 12 schedule that shows their calculation of the interim cost of capital using the 11.19 for each individual 15 system. CHAIRMAN CLARK: Any other questions? Is 16 1.7 there a motion? COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm still somewhat 18 uncomfortable with that dichotomy. I'm at this point 19 willing to make a motion on Issue 2 to move Staff. 20 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a second? 21 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I'm going to second 22 the motion. And I'm not sure if I clearly understood 23 Commissioner Deason's concern. I understood how Trish 24

explained what Staff had done and I don't think I have

25

a reason to feel uncomfortable with their rationale and understanding that the Company did file the request on a total company revenue requirement basis as Marshall just explained. I feel comfortable with what was done.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So the record is clear, I'm going to vote against the motion and I am uncomfortable with it.

I think that this Company again has put our Staff in a position of trying to assume what they did. And I'm uncomfortable with there being an amount, whether it's total company and allocated down or whatever, there's an amount for each individual system that's within their request, however they calculated it, and there's -- under our recommendation we're going to be granting increases for some systems above what they requested, even though it doesn't exceed it on a total-company basis, that's inconsistent with the way we calculated interim increases in the past. For that reason I'll be voting against the motion.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Marshall, maybe I didn't understand that. Do you see this as inconsistent with what we have done in the past?

MR. WILLIS: Personally I do not. I don't because there are many cases -- for instance, the one

we just had yesterday, Barefoot Bay. The company requested an interim revenue requirement based on their projected test year. They didn't request an interim revenue requirement based on the 1990 -- or a 1995 historic test year or a 1994 historic test year. Staff came to the Commission said we don't believe it's correct to use a projected test year. Therefore, there is -- we believe it's more appropriate to use historic, and here's the rates and the revenue that are produced by that. You won't find a revenue requirement request in Barefoot Bay for that particular test year. But we did it.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: In this Southern States case, the first one, the one that started, I think, in '92 or whatever, when we had an interim increase, wasn't it a request for an overall revenue requirements, and then it was uniformly allocated?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, it was. In 920199 there was a request for an overall -- well, let's put it this way: The interim request was based on the total systems involved in the docket. They came up with a total revenue requirement and they asked for a percentage increase. In that case the Commission went back and said, "No, we're going to give you a dollar increase that was the same or equal for every system."

So every system got an equal dollar increase. Because percentages would be very, very high for some systems 2 that already had high rates. Their rates would go up 3 dramatically. 4 CHAIRMAN CLARK: I see. So the percentage 5 increase was not the same. 6 MR. WILLIS: The percentage increase was not 7 the same per system. We -- in that case, in the 199, 8 we went with the dollar increase. 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Let me ask you this: When 10 they asked for the interim increase, was it on a total 11 revenue basis? 12 MR. WILLIS: My recollection it was a total 13 revenue basis. 14 MS. MERCHANT: I don't believe we limited 15 them in that interim application either on a 16 per-system basis. 17 MR. WILLIS: We did not. 18 MS. MERCHANT: That we went in and did the 19 same thing. We calculated those systems overearning 20 at the maximum and those systems underearning at the 21 minimum. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that was before we 23 had a Court decision that told us to calculate these 24 things on an individual-system basis, at least the 25

rate structure.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There's been a motion and a second.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm sorry, I wanted to hear that last point that you were trying to make, Commissioner Deason.

describing how we made this calculation in the last rate case for Southern States. They indicated that request was done on a total-company basis. They didn't even bother to allocate it down on a specific-system basis. We took that information and we made a decision, at the Commission, to allocate that increase on a specific dollar amount for each system; a specific dollar increase for each system.

Subsequent to that time, we had a decision made by the Commission that was appealed to the Court and the Court told us that we could not calculate rates based upon a uniform basis. I think that interim decision at that time was based upon a uniform allocation methodology. It don't think the Court decision got that specific. I don't think the Court decision looked at the interim that specifically, but it did make a decision that we could not set uniform rates.

I think that what we're doing here -- I think the Company had an obligation, recognizing the Court's decision, to calculate each individual system, request a dollar amount for that, and it was not the obligation of our Staff to go in and assume how they made that allocation. They should have requested it that way. We would have made our calculations, our adjustments consistent with the adjustments that were made in the previous case, and we would have calculated what we thought was appropriate using what we considered to be appropriate return on equity for each individual system. We would have compared those two; if our number was lower we'd use our number and if our number as higher we'd use what they requested. That's the way I think it should have been done.

And I want to make the record abundantly clear, I'm not faulting our Staff one iota. This is another situation where our Staff has tried to do what they think is right -- and I don't fault them for that -- based upon the limited information that they have. And I think it's unfair to put our Staff in that position once again.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Just so I'm clear, Staff has not recommended uniform increases.

MR. WILLIS: No, we're not. We're

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

recommending that you follow the exact treatment that was provided in the last docket for each individual system, whether it be the 199 or the Marco Island or the Lehigh decision.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Does our legal Staff believe that the Company had an obligation to provide this filing or to provide the calculation on a system-by-system basis given the Court decision?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Commissioner, I don't have the decision in front of me right now.

I believe the Court decision spoke -- I wish I had it in front of me right now. It spoke about the concerns about the jurisdictional finding being absent in the 199 docket to establish uniform rates. I'm not sure how specific the Court was concerning these stand-alone versus uniform calculations. I really can't answer that question.

MR. WILLIS: From my recommendation the Court decision said that they remanded the case back to the Commission because there was no jurisdictional finding in the case. They went strictly to the jurisdictional statute; said there was no jurisdictional finding, and because the Commission did not make that finding, they did not believe we could make the finding that we could apply a uniform rate

increase -- a statewide uniform rate increase.

There was also in the body of the opinion that they didn't believe there was enough evidence, even if they did make that finding or even if we did make a jurisdictional finding, they weren't sure there was enough evidence in the record to support uniform rates at that point. But they didn't come out and actually make that finding. The only finding they made was there was no actual jurisdictional finding in the record.

commissioner Johnson: The filing -- my opinion, and I guess I need to hear more from our legal Staff, is that the way that this case was filed by the Company with respect to looking at it as a total company revenue requirement, was consistent with our rules and consistent with the law.

Certainly there has been a lot of permutations and combinations of things that are going on throughout this case. And to the extent that Staff was able to react and able to come up with revenue requirements and return on equity that still seems to be consistent with the law, I find some comfort in this. It didn't seem as if you all were struggling and maybe you were. That I need to better understand. I don't want you to make something fit if it doesn't.

But this seems to be pretty logical, and I want to be fair, you know, to the citizens, and I want to be fair to the company, too, as we try to find some balance of public interest here. And I don't know how fair it would be to say -- or I don't know if I see this as a deficient filing. And that's what -- to the extent that Staff believes there's some deficiency in the filing, that issue hasn't been raised here. And I was relying upon that and I was relying upon just the way that it appears as if this filing, that was consistent with everything else we have done. So if there is a problem, I want to hear about it.

MR. WILLIS: Staff doesn't believe there is any deficiencies in the filing. We do not believe that. I don't believe the Company was held by any requirement we have to file individual system revenue requirements. I think they are free to ask for anything they desire to ask for. I think Staff and the Commission are bound by what the law requires. And I believe our recommendation follows the interim statute.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Hadn't we made a request, at least when we turned down interim the first time, that they file it system by system?

MS. MERCHANT: That's correct. On the first

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

go around, for the systems included in Docket 920199 they filed one lump sum revenue calculation. The way it was done in that docket, the way the revenue requirements were calculated in for the final recommendation, were on an individual basis, exactly the way that we did it here. For those systems overearning we took them to the maximum of the range; those who were underearning, we took them to the minimum of range -- I beg your pardon. I believe we took them all to the midpoint of the range for the final -- for each individual. If they were overearning they still went to the midpoint. But when they calculated the rates, that's when they -- for the original recommendation, or the original vote, it was the uniform rates. Then when they went back to the modified stand-alone, they didn't do anything to the revenue requirements at all. It was just the way they calculated the rates. So the methodology for calculating the revenue requirements remains the same as it was in 920199, and that is consistent with what it was in this case. We did not limit them in that case and we didn't limit them in this case.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner Garcia, in further answer to your question about what they were required to file, I believe what the Commission told them in

the order was no specific requirement. They basically said, "Here are our concerns over what you filed."

And one of those concerns, I believe, was that we were unable to calculate all of the information by system for the 199 dockets. And there were other concerns that were placed in the order but the Utility was not told to file anything specifically back. Basically the Commission said, "We're giving you the opportunity to make a second filing, and you know our concerns. They are laid out here."

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You felt that those concerns were met.

MR. WILLIS: Yes. The concerns were met and we were able to calculate what we needed to calculate to come here with the revenue requirement.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Marshall, you had mentioned something earlier, and I wrote down some notes here, with respect to the revenue requirement in 199 being kind of tied to the rate structure issue.

MR. WILLIS: Yes.

commissioner Johnson: And in that case how do we -- any overearnings were calculated -- it was calculated on a system-by-system basis, and any overearnings kind of just went to reduce the subsidy that we knew was there.

MR. WILLIS: That's correct. No rates were reduced under that rate structure scenario.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: We followed that same 199 structure. In my mind how could we not follow that -- if they had filed something differently, could we have deviated from 199?

MR. WILLIS: I don't believe so.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That was one of my problems. I was wondering how we would get out of --

MR. WILLIS: I believe the statute requires you to use the exact same rate structure and the method that went into that calculation so you could not reduce those rates for interim purposes. You have to use that to reduce the subsidy that all of the systems are going to pick up that are underneath the cap, or the benchmark.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

CHAIRMAN DEASON: But it is true that based upon whatever methodology they used, they have identified a specific dollar amount per system under the modified stand-alone rate structure.

MR. WILLIS: Yes, they have.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: We've calculated the way that we think it should be done based upon the adjustments that you think are appropriate with the

last case, and you've calculated a revenue requirement per system on a stand-alone basis. And you've not compared those two on a system-by-system basis, you've compared it on a total-company basis --

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: -- to determine if there should be any limitations.

MR. WILLIS: To determine if there actually should be any decrease, yes, we looked at on a total company, because their request is on a total-company basis.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There's been a motion and a second.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioner Deason -- just one second.

I understand that you and I may not agree on the uniform, and I've read your dissents on these cases because you have had a few in the past, but I fail to see how the Company can distinguish one system from another -- I may not use the word "system" --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Plant facilities.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: There we go -- one plant facility from another when it is coming in for a rate increase for the whole. And whatever requirement that Staff has put out there should obviously apply

across the board as being adjusted to each one.

2

3

4

5

6

7

11

12

13

17

19

20

21

22

23

25

I understand you not wanting to go all the way to decide this is all one system. But in essence it is all one company, and there, that's why -- at least I see the logic that Staff tried to take and to fluctuate between one and another -- in other words, take our high in one -- excuse me, the lowest of the two in each would be inconsistent, I think, in any planning of an overall rate structure increase. Clearly you would go for what you need overall, and Staff, obviously, tried to stay within that. Clearly I understand the complexity of trying to do that. can understand that. I don't know if I -- and I don't understand how we would make the distinction that you want us to make, unless what we were trying to prove is go beyond the concept of whether they are a system or not. You're almost treating them as individual plants and not related to the whole.

commissioner deason: Let me -- regardless of my opinion of what is the appropriate rate structure, that's already -- as you said that's been decided and I wrote the dissent. The fact remains that subsequent to that the Court has told us we need to do it on an individual-system basis. Okay. That's what I'm basing my concern about this interim on.

5

Granted, we did the interim all different the last time this company was in for a revenue requirement case. But that was before the Court told us that we did not have the authority, absent certain findings, to impose a uniform rate structure.

I feel like the Company had an obligation, given the Court's decision and our refusal to grant them interim under the original request, to come in and to calculate an individual system revenue requirement based upon the application of the interim statute, present that to our Staff, and let our Staff review it; either agree with it or find fault with it. If there's fault, show what adjustments need to be made, then calculate their number for each individual system and we would compare the two. And based upon the Commission's policy that we don't grant an interim increase greater than that requested, we'd have the obligation to look at it on an individual-system basis.

I'm not basing my decision on my particular position on uniform versus stand-alone. The Court has spoken on that. And I think we have an obligation when we apply this interim to be consistent with that. That's the way I'm interpreting that Court decision.

Now, I understand Court decisions can be interpreted

in many different ways. And perhaps our Staff is interpreting that consistent with that Court decision that we can calculate a revenue increase on a total-company basis when we're trying to determine whether what we're granting them exceeds what they are requesting. And perhaps that is consistent. I'm uncomfortable making that decision at this point. I'm taking the more conservative approach. And that's what I would do. That's the reason I cannot support the motion.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Maggi, do you feel comfortable with the way Legal is interpreting that in this case?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Yes. Staff has not found any deficiencies in the filing based upon their new filing. I'm not sure if you had any more specific questions about the actual case itself or --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think what the the debate boils down to is that Commissioner Deason sees that opinion as saying not only should the rates not be uniform but the revenue requirement should not be looked at overall as a result of that decision. And he's uncomfortable making that decision here and I understand that.

In this case, and in -- I don't remember the

docket number but the one the Court decided on, it was an overall revenue requirement, and the Court did not 2 disturb that. But I don't dispute there can be a 3 reading of that case, that not only do you have to do the rate design, you have to do the revenue 5 requirement. I personally don't think that's what the 6 7 cases said. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm glad you pointed 8 9 that out at the end there. CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's what the debate 10 11 boils down to. MR. WILLIS: Chairman Clark, I think you 12 brought up a very good point there. 13 In that case the Commission calculated a 14 total company requirement in 920199. That revenue 15 requirement was not challenged or changed by the 16 17 Court. CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think it was challenged. 18 Didn't Public Counsel challenge the revenue 19 requirement? 20 MR. WILLIS: They challenged it and they 21 22 lost. CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's what I mean, it was 23 24 challenged.

MR. WILLIS: It was challenged.

25

MS. O'SULLIVAN: The Court declined to address the issue. The case lists --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I think we could all look at that case and desire more specifics in terms of what we could do.

MS. MERCHANT: It was based on the individual systems added up together to equal one total. It wasn't just everything -- let's get one revenue requirement calculation. There were 137 different revenue requirements added together, all at the midpoint of the return on equity, regardless of whether they were overearning or underearning.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm prepared to vote.

MR. WILLIS: What you have here before you for interim is exactly the same thing. You have all of the systems that were in 920199 individually calculated and added together. Now, the Company in this case came forward and said, "We're requesting a total company revenue requirement." The only thing that Staff has done to go back and look at the total company revenue requirement is to see whether or not we have given them more revenues in the total company than they asked for, and we did not.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Maybe I'm not going to express it in the right way, but I think to go -- it

worries me when the Chairman says that it could be read that way.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I can tell you this: I'm willing to argue the other side of that case that that's not what it stands for. But let's face it, I'm the one who was proven wrong in that case. So I'm very comfortable with it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I am too. I just don't see it that far. I think we may -- I understand -- no, I can't say I do. I don't understand Commissioner Deason's point -- I mean I do understand Commissioner Deason's point but I don't think it could work. And I think that, in fact, it would make it almost impossible to figure this out. We would, in essence, be taking this company and saying, "You're not a whole company." Now beyond the concept of one company or one system we would be saying to the company, "You are to act as if you were many different systems. You are not to have an overall goal as a company." And that I don't think is our job. In other words, a company has a strategy. They may have different markets and different branches and different sections, but --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Are you ready to vote?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes, I'm ready.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: Commissioner Deason, do 1 you want to continue the debate? 2 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Oh, no. (Laughter) 3 CHAIRMAN CLARK: You know this is the only 4 5 place you can do it. All right. There's been a motion on Issue 6 2. All those in favor say aye. 7 8 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 9 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 10 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Aye. Opposed nay. 11 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Nay. 12 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Issue 3. 13 MR. RENDELL: Commissioners, Issue 3 is the 14 appropriate rates and rate structure for Southern 15 States for interim. Staff is offering a primary and 16 alternative with one small difference. For the plants 17 that were included in Docket 920199, we're following 18 the exact same methodology that was approved in Order 19 No. PSC-95-1292-FOF-WS, which was, I guess, clarifying 20 the mandate from the Court. For the other plants that 21 weren't included in that docket, Staff applied a stand-alone percentage increase to existing rates. 23 The difference between the primary and 24 alternative. The only difference is there's a

25

difference in caps. The reason why we're bringing it to the Commission is Staff had no direction in the record of how to deal with pass-through and indexes. When we came with the rates previously in the mandate recommendation, what we did was apply the individual pass-through and indexes to the rates after we calculated using the \$62. -- I'm sorry, 52 and 65.

We're offering the primary, that we just follow the exact same methodology using the \$52 and 65. The alternate is using the new caps, which is based on the highest bill that would be calculated at 10,000 gallons after applying the specific pass-through and indexes.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: You increase the caps by previously allowed price increases and indexes.

MR. RENDELL: That's correct. The pass-through and indexes happened after the 920199 decision and happened between the period from the final order on uniform rates and the Court mandate. Staff had no direction of how to apply these, so --

CHAIRMAN CLARK: You mean no direction from the Commission?

MR. RENDELL: No direction in the record.

This was not addressed in 920199. We reviewed the record and there was little or no direction of how to

apply subsequent pass-through indexes, and since that wasn't voted on, it's never been addressed.

So, in the primary -- the way that the rates were calculated, you put individual revenue requirements in and let the rates calculate using the 52 and the 65. And that, therefore, you would have the subsidies that was going to the other plants that would be increased.

For the alternative we looked at what the highest bill would be after applying the specific pass-through indexes, which would be, I believe, \$84 and \$80 for water and wastewater respectively, and we used those as new caps. So we're just offering it as an alternative recommendation.

MR. WILLIS: Another way to look at it is the primary recommendation basically says that the Commission set a benchmark of \$52 and \$65 respectively for water and wastewater, and those benchmarks were not to be changed until the Commission decided in a further proceeding what they were. That's basically what the primary says.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: I wish you had said that just like that in the two recommendations.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is a difficult question because I can see it from both sides. We

made a policy decision as a result of the remand from the Court, and we set maximum rates at 52 and 65 and we thought that was consistent with the record. I think we were all extremely cautious to try to make a decision that was consistent with the record so we could -- and comply with the Court's remand. And in coming up with the 52 and 65 based upon the existing record there was consideration as to what would be an affordable rate and things of that nature. And there was some judgment involved in that. But that was the decision and I thought we all supported that and we could live with that. But what you have is you have a situation where subsequent to that decision being made you have these pass-through indexes which affect the rates.

Now, I'm not so sure we want to be putting our Staff in the situation of having anytime there's a particular pass-through or index requested for a particular system to calculate whether it's going to cause them to exceed this subsidy cap and then go back and recalculate other people's rates. It don't want to be in that position. But at the same time, here for purposes of interim, to be consistent with the policies in the last case, I'm uncomfortable increasing these maximums because it was based upon

evidence in the last record and some utilization of some judgment. And I think we'll need testimony in the existing case to determine what those caps should be. I'm uncomfortable tinkering with them absent that testimony in this case. That's the dilemma that we're in. I don't know what the easy answer is.

We can set a maximum, but then you have the question of if you're not going to change that until the next full revenue requirements case, how do you treat all of the indexes and pass-throughs. And I don't want to be in a position of going back in and recalculating and making sure every rate is consistent with that. It looks to me like we have an obligation, consistent with the statute, if they -- a particular system meets the statutory requirements, they get that pass-through or that index and it's a percentage applied to their existing rates, regardless if it causes them to exceed 52 or 65.

But now we're in interim and we've got to be consistent with what was done in the last case. And I'm not so sure that we can be consistent with the last case and start tinkering with these maximums now. And that's the dilemma.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I understand that dilemma and had the same kind of thought

personally, down to the conclusion that we should stick with the caps as they had been, the 52 and 65, and, you know, it seems inherent in setting them at that level that if additional pass-throughs or indexes occur in the future that makes someone go over that, that that is simply what happens. You know, I don't think we can continue to go back in and keep readjusting caps to take into account every time there's a pass-through or price index. That doesn't seem to me a good policy of how to approach these kinds of changing circumstances. And at least, you know, to get us started, even though there may be more discussion, I'm willing to move Staff primary on Issue 3.

don't think I have very much -- I agree with what

Commissioner Kiesling said. The more we fiddle with
this, I think the more problems we find. And I think
that's where it was and we move on. And I agree with
Commissioner Deason, what we have to do is bring it up
in the record of the case before us and explore it
there and that's the proper venue for that type of
discussion.

CHAIRMAN CLARK: There's been a motion and a

second. Any discussion? 1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: I think I can support 2 the motion. And implicit in your motion is that we're 3 not making any decision that on a going-forward basis anytime there's a pass-through and index that we go 5 back and recalculate everything. 6 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Absolutely not. 7 This is on interim and all I'm doing is voting on the 8 pure issue that's before us. 9 CHAIRMAN CLARK: But we certainly need to 10 11 cover that --COMMISSIONER KIESLING: In the final 12 decision. 13 CHAIRMAN CLARK: -- in this rate case. 14 MR. WILLIS: It will be covered. 15 CHAIRMAN CLARK: There's been a motion and 16 second. All of those in favor say aye. 17 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye. 18 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye. 19 20 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye. 21 CHAIRMAN CLARK: Aye. Opposed nay. 22 Issue No. 4. 23 MR. RENDELL: Commissioners, Issue No. 4 24 deals with the appropriate security. Staff is 25

recommending that Southern States cannot support a corporate undertaking based on the analysis by the Division of Auditing and Finance. The other forms of security available would be a bond, an escrow or Letter of Credit.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

25

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I move Staff.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I second.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question. The amount in your recommendation is \$5,864,375. Is that correct?

> MR. RENDELL: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's both for water and wastewater.

MR. RENDELL: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I know I've done something wrong and I've overlooked something. I just made a simple calculation. I've just added the revenue increases that were being recommended for water and wastewater as found on Attachment A and came up with 5,891,937.

MR. RENDELL: Commissioner, the way we calculate for interim purposes, we look at what is recommended by Staff, what their test year revenues are and we come up with a dollar amount for the year. And Staff came up with \$6,712,000. Then we look at

1	the amount of time until the very end of the case. So
2	what we did, we actually overestimated 10 months. So
3	that by the time that the rates were in effect to the
4	time of final rates, ten months has passed and that
5	would be the appropriate amount. So we take the
6	amount, which Staff came up with 6.7 million, divided
7	by 12, multiply it times ten months, add interest to
8	it that's and how we came up with the 5.8 million.
9	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.
10	CHAIRMAN CLARK: There's been a motion and a
11	second on Issue 4. All those in favor say aye.
12	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
14	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
16	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Aye. Opposed nay.
17	Issue 5.
18	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Move Staff.
19	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a discussion?
20	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second.
21	CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in favor aye.
22	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye.
25	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.

1	CHAIRMAN CLARK: With that, Issue 5 is
2	approved. Issue 6.
3	MS. O'SULLIVAN: Commissioners, Issue 6
4	Staff recommends that Commission deny Public Counsel's
5	motion to cap interim rates. Public Counsel's motion
6	is inappropriate when addressing interim rates.
7	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Is there a discussion? Is
8	there a motion?
9	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll move it.
10	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second.
11	CHAIRMAN CLARK: All those in favor say aye.
12	COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye.
14	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
15	CHAIRMAN CLARK: Aye. Opposed nay.
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Nay.
17	CHAIRMAN CLARK: That's it. Thank you very
18	much.
19	(Thereupon, the hearing concluded at
20	10:58 a.m.)
21	_
22	
23	
24	
25	

STATE OF FLORIDA) 1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON 2 I, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of 3 Reporting, Official Commission Reporter, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Special Agenda Conference in Docket No. 950495-WS was heard by the 5 Florida Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated; it is further CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported 7 the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this 8 transcript, consisting of 67 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 9 10 DATED this 8th day of January, 1996. 11 12 CSR, Chief, Bureau of Reporting 13 Official Commission Reporter (904) 413-6732 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

21

22

23

24

25