ORIGINAL

1		TESTIMONY OF ERIN L. NICHOLAS
2		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3		REGARDING THE APPLICATION FOR INCREASE
4		IN WATER RATES IN ORANGE COUNTY
5		BY WEDGEFIELD UTILITIES, INC.
6		AND THE RATE PORTION OF
7		DOCKET NO. 991437-WU
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9	Q.	Please state your name, occupation and business
10		address for the record.
11	Α.	My name is Erin L. Nicholas. I am a Regulatory
12		Analyst for Utilities, Inc. and subsidiaries,
13		including Wedgefield Utilities, Inc. My business
14		address in 2335 Sanders Road, Northbrook,
15		Illinois.
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17	Q.	Please state your professional and educational
18		background and experience.
19	Α.	I have been employed by Utilities, Inc. since
20		1996. Since that time I have been involved in
21		both the accounting and rate making aspects of the
22		utility business. I have been responsible for rate
23		filings in Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina,
24		Pennsylvania and Virginia.
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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

I earned a Bachelor of Business Administration 1 degree in accounting from the University of Notre 2 Dame in South Bend, Indiana. I am currently 3 enrolled in the Masters of Business Administration 4 Program at Kellogg Graduate School of Management 5 at Northwestern University in Chicago, Illinois. 6 I am a Certified Public Accountant and I have 7 attended the NARUC Utility Rate Seminar as well as 8 other related independently sponsored seminars. 9 10 Please explain your job responsibilities at 11 Q. Utilities, Inc. 12 My responsibilities include: financial analysis of 13 Α. 14 individual subsidiaries of Utilities, Inc., preparation of applications for rate relief, 15 facilitation of commission audits, and the 16 submission of financial testimony and schedules to 17 support a request for an increase in rates. 18 19 What is the purpose of your testimony? 20 Q. The purpose of my testimony is to sponsor the 21 Α. Company's application for rate relief. I will 22 23 specifically address Issue 8 and Issue 9, as

listed in Appendix A of the Order Establishing

Procedure (Order No. PSC-00-1895-PCO-WU) issued on

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1 October 16, 2000. These issues address the allocation between the Base Facilities Charge 2 (BFC) and gallonage charge as well as rate case 3 4 expense. 5 Did you prepare, or have responsibility for the 6 ο. 7 preparation of, any part of the Minimum Filing Requirements filed in this docket? 8 Yes, I am responsible for the accounting and 9 Α. billing analysis minimum filing requirements 10 ("MFRs") for the test year ending June 30, 1999. 11 This would include the Schedules of Rate Base, 12 Operating Income, Income Tax, Cost of Capital, and 13 14 Rates. 15 Briefly describe the Utility's request, as 16 Q. presented in the MFR's. 17 Wedgefield Utilities, Inc. requested final water 18 Α. revenues of \$404,098. This represents a revenue 19 increase of \$144,838, or 55.87%. Final proposed 20

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revenues were designed to produce an overall rate

of return of 8.34% on a water rate base of

\$1,228,042.

Q. Are you sponsoring any exhibits in this proceeding?

Yes. I am sponsoring the accounting and billing 3 Α. analysis portions of the MFR and co-sponsoring, 4 with Mr. Orr, the Engineering portions of the MFR, 5 all of which are designated Exhibit (ELN-1) . 6 I am also sponsoring Exhibit (ELN-2)____, which 7 summarizes Wedgefield's current and projected rate 8 case expense through the remainder of this 9 proceeding. 10

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ISSUE NO. 8

- Q. What is the appropriate percentage of revenue requirement to be recovered through the base facility charge and gallonage charge,
- 16 respectively?
- The appropriate percentage of revenue requirement 17 Α. to be recovered through the base facility charge 18 should be at least 44%. Conversely, the gallonage 19 charge should not be used to recover more than 56% 20 21 of the revenue requirement. The Utility believes that 44% produces a fair result. It falls between 22 the actual 51% of the revenue requirement that is 23 determined by Staff to be the fixed costs of 24

providing service, and the 36% that is proposed by

Staff to urge water conservation in Wedgefield.

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- Q. Why do you believe there should be a different allocation between the BCF and the gallonage charge than that proposed by Staff?
- 7 Α. Staff has acknowledged that the standard 8 allocation of cost recovery between fixed and variable costs to provide service would result in 9 51% of cost recovery through Wedgefield's Base 10 11 Facilities Charge and 49% through the gallonage 12 charge. These percentages are stated on page 36 13 of the Staff Recommendation issued on July 20, 14 2000 and page 23 of Order No. PSC-00-1528-PAA-WU 15 issued on August 23, 2000. Staff also notes that Water Management Districts in general, and more 16 17 specifically St. Joseph's River Water Management 18 District (SJRWMD), in which Wedgefield service 19 territory is located, advocates the recovery of more costs via the gallonage charge than through 20 21 the BFC to encourage conservation. The PAA Order adopted Staff's Recommendation to establish a rate 22 structure that would recover only 36% of the 23 24 revenue requirement through the BFC, with the

remaining 64% of the revenue requirement dependent on consumption.

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The Utility opposes the Staff's rate structure for two reasons. First, dependence on consumption to produce nearly two thirds of revenues puts the Utility at a higher risk for revenue instability. Reduction in water sales due to conservation can potentially erode revenues and profits and make them less predictable, especially when specific repression data is not available for the particular customer group. Secondly, this rate structure raises the concern that larger families within the Wedgefield community will be unfairly penalized for using the same per capita amount of water as other Wedgefield residents. For example, a family of six, using the SJRWMD's target consumption rate of 150 gallons per day per capita (qpdpc), would consume 27,000 gallons per month (150 gallons * six people * 30 days). Under Staff's rates, a monthly residential bill at the above-mentioned level of consumption, would show an increase of 82% over the Utility's currently approved rates (not Interim rates), while a single resident using the same amount of water per capita

1 would only experience a 14% increase in his or her monthly rates. Caution should be taken to avoid 2 compelling larger families to bear the burden of 3 higher rates, when their usage is considered non-4 discretionary. 5 6 Does the Utility support the Staff's 7 Q. 8 recommendation of a conservation-oriented rate structure for residential customers? 9 10 Α. The Utility does support the rationale Yes. 11 behind designing rates to encourage water 12 conservation. Furthermore, the Utility promotes the efficient use of water to preserve water 13 14 resources, and therefore supports both the Staff 15 and the SJRWMD in its effort to discourage 16 excessive use. 17 18 Wedgefield is requesting a rate structure that 19 appropriately splits the BFC and gallonage charge 20 in a manner designed to both encourage 21 conservation and be more consistent with "cost of service" principles. 22

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1 ISSUE NO. 9

Q. What is the appropriate amount of additional rate case expense that should be allowed?

The appropriate amount of additional rate case 4 Α. 5 expense that should be allowed to be recovered by 6 the Utility is dependent on whether or not the issue of an acquisition adjustment is revisited in 7 8 the instant proceeding. In reference to Exhibit 9 (ELN-2) , the total cost of the rate case is presented in Scenario 1, under the assumption that 10 the acquisition adjustment issue is dismissed by 11 the Commission. In this case, the proper level of 12 13 rate case expense to be allowed on an annual basis 14 should be \$31,397. This expense is determined by amortizing over four years the entire cost 15 16 associated with this rate case of \$131,745, minus an amount of \$6,156 that was disallowed by the 17 18 Commission in the PAA Order.

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If, however, the acquisition adjustment is an issue in this proceeding, the Utility expects to spend substantially more time drafting rebuttal testimony, responding to discovery, and preparing for the hearing. In this scenario, the appropriate cost of rate case expense to be

1		recovered on an annual basis should be \$46,500.
2		This calculation is shown as Scenario 2, on
3		Exhibit (ELN-2)
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5		At the time Wedgefield Utilities, Inc. is filing
6		its direct testimony, a portion of the cost
7		figures included under both Scenario 1 and
8		Scenario 2 reflects the best estimates that the
9		Utility can provide for the costs to be incurred
10		through the completion of this rate case.
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12	Q.	Does that conclude your direct testimony?
13	Α.	Yes it does.
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Scenario 1: Rate Case Expense Excluding Acquisition Adjustment as an Issue

-		MFR Estimated		mount Incurred Fhrough PAA Order	Commission Adjustments per PAA Order		Amount Incurred Post PAA Order		Estimated Additional Amounts Without Acq. Adj. As Issue		Total Cost of Rate Case
Filing Fee	\$	2,000	\$	2,000 \$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	2,000
Legal Fees		35,000		14,349	-1,386		22,005		31,000		65,967
Consultant Fees		15,000		4,766	-451		4,631		21,590		30,537
Capitalized Time		22,200		16,829	-4,319		4,089		3,364		19,963
Miscellaneous Expense		8,000		5,104	0		19		2,000		7,123
Total Rate Case Expt \$		82,200	\$ <u></u>	43,048 \$	-6,156	\$	30,743	\$	57,954	\$	125,590
Annual Amortization									\$	31,397	

Scenario 2: Rate Case Expense Including Acquisition Adjustment as an Issue

		MFR Estimated	Amount Incurred Through PAA Order		Commission Adjustments per PAA Order		Amount Incurred Post PAA Order		Estimated Additional Amounts With Acq. Adj. As Issue		Total Cost of Rate Case	
Filing Fee	\$	2,000	\$ 2,000	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	2,000	
Legal Fees		35,000	14,349)	-1,386		22,005		81,000	*	115,967	4
Consultant Fees		15,000	4,766	5	-451		4,631		29,190		38,137	
Capitalized Time		22,200	16,829)	-4,319		4,089		5,974		22,573	
Miscellaneous Expe	ense	8,000	5,104	ļ	0		19		2,200		7,323	
Total Rate Case Ex	φ \$ <u> </u>	82,200	\$ 43,048	\$	-6,156	\$	30,743	\$	118,364	\$	186,000	
Annual Amortization	n									\$	46,500	

^{*} This worst-case estimate of legal fees includes \$30,000 for a possible appeal of a PSC order allowing the acquisition adjustment to remain an issue. If such PSC decision is issued and is upheld on appeal, there would be an estimated additional \$20,000 to re-litigate the issue before the PSC. However, if the appeal resulted in removal of the issue from the case, negative acquisition would not have to be re-litigated and the total rate case legal expense would be an estimated \$20,000 less.