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1	PARTICIPATING:
2	ROBERT BLIAS and JORGE CRUS-BUSTILLO, FPSC
3	Division of Legal Services.
4	PAUL LOWERY, FPSC Division of Electric &
5	Gas.
6	CHERYL BULECEA-BANKS, FPSC Division of
7	Electric & Gas.
8	WAYNE MAKIN, FPSC Division of Electric &
9	Gas.
10	AMBLEY WATSON, Peoples Gas System.
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	PROCESDINGS
2	CHAIRNAN JOHNSON: Item 6.
3	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nove Staff.
4	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Second.
5	COUNTISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry, I have a
6	question on Item 6. First of all, does the Company
7	want to make a statement before we get into questions
8	or are you here just to answer questions?
9	MR. WATSON: Yes.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'll defer and let
11	them make their presentation.
12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.
13	MR. WATSON: Again, I'm Ansley Watson of the
14	firm of Ferguson, McMullen
15	CEATRHAM JOHNSON: Is your microphone on?
16	MR. WATSON: I believe yes.
17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.
18	MR. WATSON: Appearing for Peoples Gas
19	System.
20	Commissioners, Peoples' weather
21	normalization rider is a mechanism designed to adjust
22	base rate revenues in residential and small commercial
23	customers in Peoples' West Florida region based on
24	variances in gas consumption costs by fluctuations in

25 temperatures.

Peoples basically inherited this tariff rider from West Florida Natural Gas through West Florida's June 30, 1997, merger into Peoples Gas. The rider was approved by the Commission in September of 1996 for a three-year period on an experimental basis for application to residential and commercial customers' bills during the months of November through April.

And the '96-97 winter season was the first period during which the rider was in effect.

Peoples was aware at the time it acquired
West Florida that certain customers, really only a
handful, about ten out of nearly 180,000 bills during
that first season had complained to the Commission and
the Company that the adjustments during that period
were excessive. A typical or average adjustment to a
customer's monthly bill was initially projected by
West Florida to be less than \$2. The average
adjustment during the first season was \$1.84.
However, adjustments on the bills of the customers who
made written complaints to the Commission ranged from
\$10.83 to \$17.89.

As indicated by the recommendation before you, Staff had contacted West Florida and suggested that a dollar cap be placed on charges and credits

under the rider.

Peoples' tariff filing that is before you today would modify the currently effective rider in two ways, both of which we feel would add protection to customers by limiting swings in the upward adjustments for these few customers who had rather large adjustments made to their bills, and both of which addressed the cap which Staff had suggested to West Florida.

First, during the 1997-1998 season, Peoples' proposal would place a cap of \$10 on any upward adjustment, but there would be no floor for any downward adjustment.

During the 1998-1999 season, the final season for which the rider is currently approved, the proposal would cap any upward adjustment of \$10 and similarly place a floor of \$10 on any downward adjustment.

In making this filing, Peoples decided to take the risk that downward adjustments would exceed upward adjustments as limited by the cap during the '97-98 season, and then, again, adjustments in both directions would be capped in the third and final year of the experiment.

While Peoples believed that its proposal

provides some benefits to the affected ratepayers, frankly, it can also live with the program as it is currently in place, which is what will happen if you approve the Staff recommendation to deny the tariff filing that Peoples has made.

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To provide those benefits which were originally suggested by the Staff, we would ask that you approve the tariff filing that is before you today.

The question I have is COMMISSIONER DEASON: in reading Staff's recommendation I take it that Staff is concerned that there is a void out there as to the question of what's going to happen when this experiment concludes and there's a net balance -- and right now it looks like currently there's been an overrecovery by the company -- what happens if there's a net overrecovery, are the customers made whole? Apparently the plan is silent on that point. And reading Staff's recommendation it appears that one of the reasons Staff is against -- or recommending against this tariff modification is that the tariff modification does not address that problem. original tariff didn't address that problem either. And so I guess my question is how does approving this modification exacerbate that problem?

MG. BULECEA-BANKS: It doesn't. What our concern was when West Florida originally brought this petition they wanted to file it as a full program. And they planned on running this program indefinitely, unless there was some strange anomaly that occurred during the pilot program. The idea and the only way weather normalization clauses work is if they are in place for numerous years, so that you can have the swings of abnormally cold and abnormally warm winter. Since Peoples has indicated to us they want to end the program at the end of the third year, there's no way for the fluctuations to even out, so we said that we want some kind of mechanism to make it revenue neutral for the period it was in place. And they weren't exactly amenable to that, and that's where our concerns lie, that we would have this large amount of money out there that never was even backed out. And that is the only concern.

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commissioner DEASON: And I understand that is a problem, and that's going to have to be addressed at some point. I guees we're not really here to address that today, even though it is a concern, I think a valid concern that we need to be aware of. We're not going to resolve that today, how we're going to treat that. Are we? Or is that part of Staff's

## recommendation?

concern was that with the indication the way to me the tariff was, is that since we went ahead and offered you this, it to me implies that that was the end of the program no matter what the balance was at the end of the third year, because we're not going to give you anything more in that third year than the \$10 cap.

COUNTSSICUTER DEASON: Mr. Watson, is that the Company's position?

MR. WATSON: Well, let me address this true-up issue, and I'm glad you recognize that that's not something that's before you today.

Peoples doesn't believe that a true-up of revenues attributable to application of the rider is appropriate. Just to go back over a little bit of what you may have already mentioned, weather being what it is, West Florida and the Commission, I think, went into this experiment in '96 without addressing what might happen at the end of the three-year experimental period at all. You know, weather can go one way or the other, colder or warmer than projected. The simple fact is that nobody really knows and no true-up was contemplated by the Commission's order that approved this tariff rider.

What I'd like to point out, though, is that the application of a true-up here would have an effect which is exactly the reverse of the true-up's effect in PGA or conservation or fuel adjustment dockets. In those latter dockets, the Company's expenditures for fuel where the true-up ensures that a company's expenditure for fuel or conservation cost, et cetera, are recovered on a dollar-for-dollar basis; no more, no less. There's interest provided on any over and underrecoveries.

normalization adjustment from the outset, that adjustment is intended to protect the utility from revenue and earnings instability resulting from weather fluctuation. Likewise, the customers receive a benefit when the weather is colder than normal. When it is colder than normal, because of increased usage, their bills would generally be higher. But the weather normalization dampens that effect. But the truing up of the revenues derived from the application to this rider to zero would, in essence, defeat the purpose of the adjustment from the outset. And, therefore, we don't believe it would be appropriate.

Now, if the Commission wanted the Company to true-up its earnings to be within the top of the

allowed range on its rate of return, that's another situation entirely. But, again, there's no suggestion, to my knowledge, that there's any true overearnings by the Company.

the Company to file this tariff modification with having — with the intent that that would be the result, that if there were a net overaccrual that that would inure to the benefit of the Company? Apparently the program, the experimental tariff was silent on that issue. Are you trying to add that in now at this point?

MR. WATSON: We're not adding a true-up by this filing.

taking the opposite -- Staff thinks it's an open issue. Are you taking or is it your position that if we approve this tariff filing that it's no longer an open issue, that it means that the Company stands to benefit from a overaccrual, or are they -- overrecovery, rather, and they stand to lose if there's an underrecovery?

MR. WATSON: Yes. But I don't agree with your characterizing -- or with the characterizing terms overrecovery and underrecovery because the

Company would have recovered exactly what it wants to recover through the application of this rider. I don't believe your vote today to approve the Company's filing here forecloses you looking at what happens at the end of three years, if you deem that appropriate. But I don't think you can go back and let's say that the company was overrecovered -- excuse me, I'm using the term I don't like myself -- let's say that the Company was in a positive position or had received revenues in addition to those that it would have received had it not had the adjustment in place.

If you want to fix this thing -- and I don't believe it requires fixing, but if you want to fix it, by making everything zero at the end of the three years or at the end of 20 years, whenever it stops being applied, I think you can do that on a prospective basis. I don't really think you can go back and do anything about what's happened in the past.

"prospective," you mean if there's another weather normalization mechanism that we approve on a going-forward basis then we could put that as an item within it. But right now, the tariff we have is the tariff we have, and we can't make changes to it.

MR. WATSON: No. I think you can change the tariff that's in place right now, but I think you can do so only prospectively.

positive position that the Company is in as of right now, that's lost. That's yours. And we could go forward from this point forward.

MR. WATSON: I think that's right. But I think that to the extent the Company experienced situations where it gave credits to customers because of colder than normal temperatures going forward, that would obviously reduce whatever positive position the Company is perceived as having at the present time.

commissioner Jacobs: How would you get to that point? How would you get to a point of providing future benefits to customers as a result of this normalization program if it's not continued particularly?

MR. WATSOM: I'm not sure, Commissioner. I guess the Commission could order the Company to modify its tariff. But I think you all know in setting rates, I mean, you can do so only prospectively.

The Company perceived a benefit in lessening the impact of these adjustments, these upward adjustments on a handful of customers, and that's

really the only reason for the modification of the program that we came to the Commission with.

If the Commission and the Staff don't perceive those same benefits, the Company is perfectly willing to live with the tariff as it is in effect right now.

tariff -- the modified tariff or the proposed modified tariff is better than the existing because at least there's a limitation on the upward side during the second year of the experiment. There's no limitation on the downward side. So I think that's a positive thing. And perhaps that would have the effect -- I don't know what the weather is going to be -- perhaps that would tend to have the effect to reduce the positive position or that the possibility exists to reduce that positive position the Company is currently in. Because there's no limit on the credit side.

There is a limit on the upward side.

So I think that's a positive thing. But at the same time I don't want to be doing anything by this -- by approving this tariff that would give any approval tacit, or otherwise, that what the Company says is going to be the bottom line result. That if this experiment terminates, that whatever position

they are in at that time -- and if it happens to be positive, that's just their good fortune and the bad fortune of the customer.

I don't want to resolve that issue today by any tariff approval that we do here because I don't think it's really the issue in front of us.

was exactly our concerns. Why we did not want to approve this, recommend approval. Because to us the way it was worded insinuated that if we did this, because we're putting in caps, that at the end of the period whatever it is, is whatever it is, be it positive or negative, whatever. And we weren't comfortable with that, by ending the program at the end of the third year and the customers never got the benefit of that cold weather that could be next year. That's our concern.

And I understand the quandary because we were in the same position. Do we approve this for the benefit of what we get for the remaining months of the program and perhaps sacrifice that? And I think that's why when you ask Mr. Watson does he interpret this is that if we approved that that's it; he gets whatever it is when the program ends. And I think that's the main thrust. Does he believe that? Is

that what we're saying here by approving the petition.

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MR. WATSOM: That's not what you're saying here, because our getting whatever positive benefit there was as a result of a warmer-than-normal winter, and I don't think there's any benefit at all. simply made you whole based on the last -- the rates that were approved in the last rate case. So I don't agree with the characterizations, but I don't think your approval of what's before you today, Peoples' proposal, would change our opinion that we either gain or lose, because that opinion would be the same even if you deny what is before you today. And as far as prejudging or making any decision on what ought to happen at the end, or what ought to happen at some other point in time, that issue is simply not before you, and I don't believe that taking action on the Company's petition will have any effect on that at all.

commissioner DEASON: With that understanding, would Staff then wish to modify their recommendation or how do you stand on that?

queetion. If the end of that period comes, whatever that period would be, whether it would be the end of the third year or they say continue, but assume, for

instance, it would be at the end of the third year, the program would end. I need some resolution there. Would that be something that you think Staff should initiate or should we have it in this recommendation that after the end of the period, the third year of the pilot program, that the Company must file a petition that indicates what the ending balance is, and their petition, a way to address that? Otherwise, I would think the program would end. They'd have the money if there was a positive imbalance there, and unless Staff initiated it on its own to bring that in, I'm just wondering if perhaps it's easier to have it in the order that says at the end of the time.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Watson.

MR. WATSON: Again, I don't think that issue is before the Commission today. I think if the Commission wants to do that, that it can determine what's going to happen after it votes to do whatever it's going to do. But I don't think it can affect what's gone on in the past. This is a rate mechanism. I don't believe you can impact it or the revenues derived from it on a retroactive basis.

MS. BULECEA-BANKS: But we still have this
Issue 2, which says, "No, the docket should remain
open, and they should be required to file a petition

to either, end, extend or convert."

requirements under the tariff as it was approved? Is the company under an obligation to have some type of a continuing reporting?

WR. MAKIN: Currently as the original order was written, the original order was silent on that.

think at some point this is an issue that's going to have to be addressed by the Commission, but I agree, it's not in front of us today to resolve.

COMMISSIONLR CLARK: I agree with you.

saying that they are not too willing to file anything. And I hear there's no reporting requirements. I think the burden is going to be on our Staff to get the necessary -- if the project terminates, the Company's decision -- let me ask you this: Is there anything in the tariff that says what the procedure is to terminate the tariff or is it assumed it automatically disappears after three years unless there's a renewal?

MR. WATSON: Commissioner, Peoples really has no objection to the Staff's recommendation on Issue 2, that we'd be required to file a petition to either end, extend or convert the experimental program

to a full one no later than December 1, 198.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And with that you would be filing financial data as far as calculating the effect, as far as whether it's a positive position or a negative position?

MR. WATSON: I don't know whether we would consider it appropriate to file it at that point in time, but my experience suggests that the Staff is going to get us to file whatever it is they want.

you're going to have to know that kind of outcome before you decide to end it, extend it or whatever.

that understanding on Issue 2, I -- is there a motion pending by the way? If there is -- I would move that we deny Staff on Issue 1, and we go ahead and approve it because I think that it's a step in the right direction. We're putting a limitation only on the upward side and giving the balance as it now exists that could have a tendency of reducing the positive position at the end of three years. So I don't have a problem with that. And there's no implied approval that at the end of three years whatever the position the Company is in, that that is to their benefit or their detriment and that's a matter to be resolved at

the time a petition is filed to -- if a petition is filed to terminate. I guess if the petition is riled to continue it, then that's really not an issue at that time, unless the Commission decides to terminate it, we'll need to know that. Is Staff comfortable with taking that action? That's the motion.

commissioner Jacobs: Is Staff comfortable that whatever information you need at that time you will have access to? Do we need language here to indicate that?

MS. BULECEN-BANKS: Yes, sir. With this docket remaining open, I'm sure we could issue some interrogatories to get that information.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Second the motion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Bob, is there a

problem with that?

MR. ELIAS: The recommendation is to close the docket, but require them to file a petition no later than 12-1-98 and convert or continue the experimental program.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, should we close it or should we leave it open?

MR. ELIAS: I think it's just a question of administrative convenience. If we want to leave it open, it might make it easier to propound

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1	interrogatories.
2	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Does Staff have a
3	preference?
4	MS. BULECEA-BANKS: No preference.
5	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioner, I'd
6	rather we left it open.
7	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I second.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I take that as a
9	friendly amendment, then, to my motion and that we
10	would also leave the docket open.
11	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion and a
12	second. Any further discussion? All those in favor
13	signify by saying aye.
14	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.
17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.
19	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Show it approved
20	unanimously.
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STATE OF FLORIDA) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 2 COUNTY OF LEON 3 I, JOY KELLY, CSR, RPR, Chief, Bureau of Reporting, Official Commission Reporter, 4 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that Item No. 6, Docket 5 No. 971610-GU, of the 2-3-98 Agenda Conference was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and place herein stated; it is further 6 7 CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript, consisting of 20 pages, constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. DATED this 10th day of February, 1998. 10 11 12 13 Chief, Bureau of Reporting Official Commission Reporter 14 (904) 413-6732 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24