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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Application of PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY and the CITY OF BIGGS for an order authorizing the former to sell and convey to the latter certain electric distribution facilities, in accordance with the terms of an agreement dated October 10, 1983.

Application 84-10-016
(Filed October 4, 1984)

(Electric)

INTERIM OPINION

Statement of Facts

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) since October 10, 1905 has been an operating public utility corporation organized under the laws of the State of California. PG&E is engaged principally in the business of furnishing electric and gas service in California, although it also distributes and sells water in some cities, towns, and rural areas, and produces and sells steam in certain parts of the City of San Francisco.

The City of Biggs (Biggs), located in Butte County, is a municipal corporation existing under the laws of the State of California. For some time the city has owned and operated an electric distribution system located within its corporate limits. From this system the city furnishes electric service to its residents and inhabitants.

In accordance with its obligations as a public utility, PG&E has been supplying electric service to four customers in an area west of Biggs-Gridley Road and adjacent to the city limits. On September 14, 1981 the city exercised its powers of annexation and, by Resolution No. 11, annexed the area styled as Annexation No. 81-1. Following its annexation of this area, the city desires to acquire PG&E's electric distribution facilities which serve this area. After acquisition the city intends to incorporate these facilities into its municipal electric distribution system.

Accordingly, on October 10, 1983 the city and PG&E executed an agreement whereby the city would purchase the poles, insulators, assemblies, service conductors, and meters involved within the area annexed. By this application PG&E and the city seek an ex parte order of the Commission authorizing the sale and transfer of PG&E's electric facilities, including any additions and betterments within the annexed area 81-1. Upon acquisition the city intends thereafter to furnish the electric service presently supplied by means of these facilities, charging and collecting rates and charges not in excess of those paid presently to PG&E by the customers involved, and to provide such electric service as may be required in the future in the annexed area. Concurrent with the connection of the customers involved to the city's facilities, PG&E also seeks to be relieved of its public utility obligation within the annexed area.

The purchase price for the facilities, purportedly reflecting replacement cost less depreciation, is \$2,668.¹ In addition, as to any additions to and retirements that may be made subsequent to March 24, 1983 and prior to conveyance, the city will pay PG&E:

- a. The net value of the facilities,
- b. 15% of such net value, and
- c. Any applicable severance costs.

The current ad valorem taxes for the tax year in which the facilities and any additions and betterments are conveyed will be prorated as of the conveyance date.

The city has been advised that certain of the facilities involved contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and the city has agreed to hold PG&E harmless for any and all liability arising from such substances, or from any failure of the city to perform its

¹ The historical book cost, less depreciation, of the facilities involved is \$565. (\$1,176 less \$611.)

utility obligations to customers in the annexed area. PG&E will assign all private grants of rights of way and easements for the facilities concurrently with delivery of the deed or deeds.

The four residential customers involved have produced for PG&E an annual gross revenue of approximately \$2,400. PG&E holds no line extension deposits or surety deposits for the customers involved.

Notice of the application appeared in the Commission's Daily Calendar of October 9, 1984. No protest has been received.

Discussion

While most California communities obtain their electric services from privately owned public utility corporations such as PG&E, some cities prefer and are able to invest in the acquisition of their own electric distribution facilities, and thereby are able to take advantage of low wholesale power rates available under preferential allocations to cities from federally owned hydroelectric projects. Having lower financing costs than do privately owned public utility corporations, and not having to pay income and other taxes, cities are sometimes able to deliver this federally derived electricity to the residents and businesses within their boundaries at rates lower than those that a public utility must charge. But to be eligible for these preferential allocations from federal power projects, a municipality must own its own electric distribution facilities, and must accept utility responsibility to serve all present and future customers in its service territory. Usually lacking its transmission lines, the city customarily pays the area public utility to wheel the federal power from the federal hydroelectric project source to the city's distribution lines. Then, to fully meet its utility responsibility the city will further contract with the area public utility for wholesale purchases as needed to make up any supplemental power supplies it will require over and above its federal allocation. In many instances this places upon the area public utility the requirement that it has available and carry peaking period capability.

In California a municipal corporation is empowered to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility (West's Ann. Pub. Util Code § 10002). Thus, Biggs has the power of eminent domain to acquire by court proceedings the electric distribution facilities within any area annexed to the city. Furthermore, each annexation and acquisition of electric facilities serves to entitle the city to a larger share or allocation of any federal power which may become available at the next contract period. Under such circumstances, in order to avoid condemnation suits and to compromise possible expensive litigation from such suits, a public utility corporation involved with an annexation area similar to the present situation is often willing to sell its involved facilities to the city by direct negotiation and contract.

Such is the procedure being followed here. Rather than proceeding by eminent domain, in the interest of saving both time and legal expense, PG&E and Biggs have agreed upon a price for the facilities and have contracted to perform accordingly. There having been no opposition to the application, Administrative Law Judge Weiss proceeded ex parte after close of the protest period provided in the Commission's Rules of Practice and procedure.

Public Utilities (PU) Code § 851 provides that no public utility other than a common carrier by railroad may sell the whole or any part of its system or property useful in the performance of its public duty without first obtaining authorization to do so from this Commission. In transfer proceedings the function of the Commission is to protect and safeguard the interests of the public. The concern is to prevent the impairment of the public service by the transfer of utility property into the hands of parties incapable of performing an adequate service at reasonable rates or upon terms which will bring about the same undesirable result (So. Cal. Mountain Water Co. (1912) 1 CRC 520). Therefore, we want to be certain that the

purchaser is financially capable of the acquisition and satisfactory operation thereafter. But where a municipal corporation or other public entity is the purchaser, our consideration is somewhat different.

In this proceeding, the city has agreed to assume the utility obligation to provide electric service in the annexed area. The city will hold PG&E harmless from any and all liability arising from any failure of the city to perform these utility obligations. The city also accepts responsibility for any liability arising out of the latent PCB potential.

The purchase price reflects replacement cost less depreciation of the facilities being sold, and was agreed upon between the parties. The parties assert that their agreement is fair, just, and reasonable both as to the parties and to the customers affected. We accept the purchase price as fair and just compensation.

There remains the issue who, the investor shareholders or the ratepayers, should receive the approximate \$2,103 gain over original cost less depreciation which is being realized on disposition of this utility property which is or has been in rate base. This issue is the same issue being considered in ongoing proceedings in Application (A.) 83-04-37. Rather than further delay approval of this sale and transfer transaction between Biggs and PG&E, by this interim decision we will authorize its consummation while reserving disposition and accounting of the \$2,103 gain over depreciated original cost until our resolution of the gain issue in the A.83-04-37 proceeding.

There was no opposition entered to the sale and transfer aspect of this proceeding, and there is no need to set the matter for public hearing. The information contained in the application provides sufficient basis for our approval of the sale and transfer,

and the sooner the sale and transfer are approved, the sooner the customers directly involved can obtain the lower rates and charges promised them. Accordingly, this interim order will be made effective immediately.

Findings of Fact

1. PG&E provides public utility electric service in many areas of California, including areas in and about Biggs.

2. The city, a California municipal corporation, for some time has owned and operated an electric distribution system in areas within municipal limits.

3. The city in 1981 annexed an unincorporated area which is the subject of this application; an area wherein the electric service and/or the obligation to provide electric service was provided by PG&E.

4. In the interim since annexation PG&E has continued to offer and provide electric service to the annexed areas.

5. The city has plans to provide the electric service to this annexed area, and has contracted with PG&E to purchase the existing electric distribution facilities in area 81-1 and will incorporate these facilities in the city's electric distribution system.

6. The purchase price negotiated between the city and PG&E for the facilities, the proposed payment of net value plus 15% for additions, the proposed payment of applicable severance costs, and the proposed proration of current ad valorem taxes constitute a just and reasonable compensation for the transfer.

7. The furnishing of electric services in the annexed area by the city will not result in rates and charges to these customers in excess of those paid to PG&E.

8. There is no known opposition to the proposed sale and transfer.

9. It can be seen with reasonable certainty that there is no possibility that the sale and transfer of these particular facilities alone may have a significant effect on the environment.

10. The proposed sale and transfer of these particular facilities, under all the conditions applicable, would not be initially adverse to the public interest.

11. The transaction which is the subject of A-84-10-016 involves a substantial increment over the net book or depreciated rate base value of the property to be transferred.

12. There is no reason to further delay authorization for this sale and transfer.

13. The gain in the sale price over net book value when realized by PG&E should be held in a suspense account pending resolution in A-83-04-37 by the Commission of the issue who is entitled to the gains or responsible for the losses accruing from sales of utility property.

Conclusions of Law

1. Upon completion of the sale and transfer PG&E should be relieved of its electric public utility obligation in the annexed area.

2. PG&E should be required to defer classification of the gain realized over depreciated book value of the electric facilities involved in this sale and transfer until further order of the Commission.

3. A public hearing on the sale and transfer aspect of the application is not necessary.

4. The application should be granted as provided in the following order.

INTERIM ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Within 6 months after the effective date of this order, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) may sell and transfer to the City of Biggs the electric distribution facilities set forth in their October 10, 1983 agreement annexed to and made a part of their application as Exhibit A.

2. Within 10 days of the actual transfer PG&E shall notify the Commission in writing of the date on which the transfer was consummated, and a true copy of the instrument of transfer shall be attached to the written notification.

3. Within 90 days after the date of actual transfer, PG&E shall advise the Commission's Evaluation and Compliance Division, in writing, of the adjustments for additions and betterments made in accordance with Exhibit A annexed to and made a part of the application.

4. Within 10 days of the actual transfer, PG&E shall record the gains accruing from this sale and transfer in an appropriate suspense account and retain them in that account until further Commission order.

5. Upon compliance with this interim order, PG&E shall stand relieved of its public utility obligations in connection with electric service in the 81-1 area which is the subject of this application.

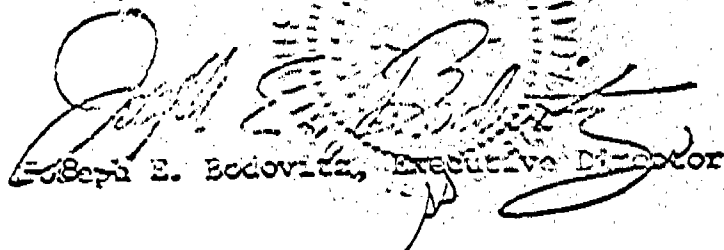
This order is effective today.

Dated NOV 21 1984, at San Francisco, California.

MRS. CRISILLA C. GREW
DONALD VIAL
WILLIAM T. BACLEY
Commissioners

Commissioner Victor Calvo,
being necessarily absent, did
not participate

I CERTIFY THAT THIS DECISION
WAS APPROVED BY THE ABOVE
COMMISSIONERS TODAY.


Joseph E. Bodovitz, Executive Director