1	BEFOR	E THE
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC S	SERVICE COMMISSION
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5	In re: Application for rate increase and increase in serv	yice)
6	availability charges by Southern States Utilities, Ir)
7	for Orange-Osceola Utilities, in Osceola County, and in Bra	Inc.,)
8	Brevard, Charlotte, Citrus, C Collier, Duval, Highlands, La	Clay,)
9	Lee, Marion, Martin, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Putna)
10	Seminole, St. Johns, St. Luci Volusia and Washington Counti	.e,)
11	- Totalia and Mashington country)
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14		JME I S SESSION
15	PROCEEDINGS:	SPECIAL AGENDA
16	BEFORE:	JULIA L. JOHNSON, Chairman
17		J. TERRY DEASON, Commissioner SUSAN F. CLARK, Commissioner
18		JOE GARCIA, Commissioner E. LEON JACOBS, JR.,
19		Commissioner
20	DATE:	Friday, November 13, 1998 Commenced at 9:30 a.m.
21	TIME:	Commenced at 9:30 a.m.
22	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center 4075 Esplanade Way
23		Room 148 Tallahassee, Florida
24	REPORTED BY:	RAY D. CONVERY, Court Reporter
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

PRESENT 1 PARTICIPATING: 2 RALPH R. JAEGER, PSC, Legal 3 LILA JABER, PSC, Legal ROSANNE GERVASI, PSC, Legal 4 BOBBIE REYES, PSC, Legal CHARLES HILL, PSC, Division of Water and Wastewater 5 MARSHALL WILLIS, PSC, Division of Water and Wastewater TROY RENDELL, PSC, Division of Water and Wastewater 6 KENNETH HOFFMAN, Florida Water Services JOSEPH CRESSE, Florida Water Services 7 BRIAN P. ARMSTRONG, Florida Water Services FORREST LUDSEN, Florida Water Services 8 TONY ISAACS, Florida Water Services JACK SHREVE, Office of Public Counsel 9 HAROLD McLAIN, Office of Public Counsel JOHN JENKINS, Marco Island Fair Water Rate Defense 10 Committee MICHAEL TWOMEY, Sugarmill Woods Civic Association 11 RON BROADBENT, Sugarmill Woods Civic Association JOHN MAYLES, Sugarmill Woods Civic Association 12 RALPH NEELEY, Sugarmill Woods Civic Association CHARLES STEPHENS, The Moorings and 13 The Moorings Homeowners Association 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me make a couple of preliminary announcements for staff to provide the notice information. This is being broadcasted over the Florida Channel, we want everyone to know that. We may need to take our time and talk a little slowly just for the administrative aspects of this. And also, Commissioner Garcia is participating from Miami, so although we can't see him here, he can see us on the screens, and although we don't see the cameras for Florida Channel, they are indeed recording and it is live, it is not a delayed transmittal.

With that, could you read the notice?

MR. JAEGER: Pursuant to notice issued November 2, 1998, and by verbal announcement at the November 2, 1998, special agenda, this time and place has been set for a special agenda to consider the remand of the rate case application of Southern States Utilities, now known as Florida Water Services Corporation, Docket No. 950495-WS.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are we coming through okay on the mike system, and can everyone in the audience hear me?

Okay. We'll take appearances.

MR. HOFFMAN: Good morning, Madam Chairman and

Commissioners. My name is Kenneth Hoffman. My address is 215 South Monroe Street, Suite 420, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. With me this morning is Joseph Cresse, as well as Brian P. Armstrong and Forrest Ludsen. Mr. Armstrong is vice-president and general counsel for Florida Water Services Corporation. Mr. Ludsen is vice-president of business development for Florida Water. We're all here this morning along with Mr. Tony Isaacs of Florida Water on behalf of Florida Water Services.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

MR. SHREVE: Jack Shreve, Public Counsel, Harry McLain, here on behalf of the citizens of the State of Florida, Claude Pepper Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Shreve.

MR. TWOMEY: I'm Mike Twomey, appearing on behalf of Sugarmill Woods Civic Association. My address is Post Office Box 5256, Tallahassee, Florida, 32314-5256. In the audience, Mr. Ron Broadbent, president of the Sugarmill Woods Civic Association, and three other gentlemen in the association who would wish to speak at the appropriate time. Thank you.

MR. JAEGER: Ralph Jaeger on behalf of the Commission staff, also Bobbie Reyes and Rosanne

1	Gervasi. Address, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard,
2	Tallahassee, Florida 32399.
3	And, Commissioners, I haven't done my intro to
4	what is going on here today, I just did the notice, so
5	I just want to make sure you knew that. I think John
6	Jenkins is
7	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Ralph, could you do me a
8	favor, Ralph, and speak clearly and into the mike, as
9	I cannot hear what you're saying.
10	MR. JAEGER: Okay. I'll get as close as I can to
11	the mike, Commissioner.
12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We can hear you, Joe, loud and
13	clear, and I didn't hear the last part of your comment
14	either.
15	MR. JAEGER: I'm saying I haven't done my intro to
16	start this. I just did the notice. I wanted the
17	normal intro to the staff recommendations, but I think
18	John Jenkins has not done his appearance.
19	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Ralph?
20	MR. JAEGER: Yes.
21	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Just to ask the chairman for
22	a moment, because I was not aware of this, you are not
23	seeing me?
24	MR. JAEGER: No.
25	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

MR. JAEGER: That's Joe Garcia, Commissioner Joe Garcia.

MR. JENKINS: I'm John Jenkins, with the firm of Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley, Tallahassee, Florida. I'm here today on behalf of Fred Kraemer, who represents the Marco Island Fair Water Rate Defense Committee. I'm also here on behalf of the City of Marco Island regarding our petition to intervene in proceedings after that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are there any other lawyers that need to make appearances? I do see that we have Senator Cowan in the audience, I wanted to acknowledge her, she's been following this process for years, and I wanted to take this time to acknowledge Senator Cowan. Welcome.

And I do understand, Mr. Twomey, that there are several customers that are here. I'd like to acknowledge them, too. And there has been a request, particularly since this is being transmitted over the Florida Channel, that staff go through in detail the recommendation for the benefit of those listeners and so that they can understand what the Commission will be voting on today, so I'm assuming that's what you mean when you say you're getting ready to key up the issues?

MR. JAEGER: I was going to give a brief overview, but I wasn't going to go over all the issues. I can, I can list the issues if that's what you wish.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Would staff be prepared then to go through the issues?

MR. JAEGER: We were going to go issue by issue after I give my overview.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We'll do the overview, but when we get to the issues, we may need to go in a little more detail than we generally would.

MR. JAEGER: Commissioners, this special agenda item is to consider the remand of the First District Court of Appeal of the Commission's Final Order in Docket No. 950495-WS, the application of Southern States Utilities, now known as Florida Water Services Corporation, for increased rates.

Since that remand and partial reversal of the final order, the City of Marco Island has filed its petition to intervene. Staff believes that the Commission should rule on that petition before it proceeds with other issues.

Commissioners, also we need to bring to your attention that staff has recommended that only parties be allowed to participate; however, as you noted, Senator Cowan is in the audience and also there may be

other Representatives, and while the Representative is not a party, it has been past Commission policy to hear from sitting members of the Legislature in any Commission proceeding.

Before proceeding with the issues, Mr. Hill would like to address the Commission about a meeting in Citrus County that took place on November 9, 1998.

Also the Commission should be aware that Florida Water, on the afternoon of November 12th, that's yesterday, submitted a revised offer of settlement and that will affect staff's recommendation on Issue 3.

Chuck? Mr. Hill?

MR. HILL: Commissioners, on Monday we had the opportunity to travel down to Lecanto, Florida, and meet with approximately 250 of the customers from five different subdivisions --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Hill, I apologize for interrupting, but could you start over and, again, for the benefit of the audience, state who you are and --

MR. HILL: Sure. I'm Charles Hill with the Commission --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And Chuck, a little bit louder, because I'm having a problem hearing you.

MR. HILL: Sure. I can't get any closer.

I'm Charles Hill with the Commission. We had the

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opportunity on Monday to travel to Lecanto, Florida, and meet with some of the customers in this docket. We met with approximately 250 of the customers from five subdivisions. We explained our recommendation and answered questions as best we could. I believe that by the time the meeting ended, the customers understood our recommendation, though they disagreed with it. I certainly did tell them that I would bring their concerns and their point of view back to the Commission, and that's what I'm doing.

Our recommendation, as you have read, has two There is a part that has been remanded parts to it. back to us from the court that you have no discretion There is a second part that the court has said we've lost, but we have an opportunity to win back or we are allowed to reopen the record if that's what the Commission decides. Our recommendation basically said to go ahead and implement increased rates and surcharges and collect that money subject to refund, but send those items to hearing that we had an opportunity to readdress. The customers and Senator Cowan unanimously said that they don't want to give up their money held subject to refund, that they would rather hold it, and should we not be able to win those issues back, that they would just be liable for that

in the future, but it was their preference unanimously that they not go ahead and pay the increase now, even though it would be subject to refund. And I did tell them that I would bring that message back to you.

So with that, I'll turn it back over to the issues.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Chuck, as I understand it, that meeting was actually called and sponsored by the County Commission, is that correct?

MR. HILL: I'm not sure if that's correct or not. Somebody did ask us to come down and the County did facilitate that, I'm not exactly sure who made the request. I really don't know, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: The point I want to be clear on, however, is that that was not an official proceeding in this docket. That was simply an issue with staff coming in to provide --

MR. HILL: That was not a public -- that's correct. That is not a public meeting that we noticed, that we took care of. We were invited down there and we came down to meet with the customers.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Hill, the customers that participated, you said there was about 250 people?

MR. HILL: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Were they from different systems, were they from --

MR. HILL: They were from five different systems, yes, ma'am. I don't recall them off the top of my head, certainly Sugarmill Woods, Pine Ridge, Gospel Island, Citrus Springs, and Point Woods, and there was one other one I thought -- The Moorings. And that might have been just a second name for one of the others, but those were basically the subdivisions.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And you said as it relates to
-- I guess you all took some kind of a hand vote on
one of the issues of whether or not -- what was the
issue? Could you explain that again where you said
they were unanimous?

MR. HILL: Yes. Our recommendation -- the court has remanded back some issues to you to act upon. Some of those, you have no choice, we've lost that in court and we must now take action to fix that. There are two issues, and that is lot count, and the other issue is annual average versus max month flow for used and useful, those two issues we lost in court, it's been remanded back us, but the court said that we have an opportunity to reopen the record and take testimony to try to prove that if we can.

Our recommendation says that, based on that court

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decision, the utility is entitled to some money.

There is also some money that they're entitled to
unless we win it back. So there are increases on a
prospective basis and there are surcharges pending.

Our recommendation says increase the rates prospectively and go ahead and start collecting the surcharges, but go to hearing and allow us an opportunity to try to win those issues back for the customers.

Now, under our recommendation, the utility would increase their rates and begin collecting a surcharge, and should the Commission or the customers or whomever prevail ultimately in the courts, then the utility would have to refund money with interest. If we were not successful in the courts, then there would be no refund, the customers have paid the money that they were supposed to pay. The people in attendance said that they would prefer not to pay the money subject to refund. They would just rather go ahead and let that bill keep accruing.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And so that was explained, that the bill would keep --

MR. HILL: Oh, yes, ma'am, I tried to explain that, and in our perspective, there is a tab running, somebody's putting stuff on your bill.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Sure.

MR. HILL: And it will continue to run until this is over with. And I believe they understand that and they unanimously said they'd rather just keep that money, and they did recognize that they could face nearly four years of consumption and back-billing should we not prevail. But it was my understanding -- I mean, my belief was that they understood that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HILL: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions about the meeting? Mr. Hill, you wanted to add something else?

MR. HILL: No, I just wanted to say that with that I'll give to Mr. Jaeger, I believe Issue 1 is a legal issue with respect to intervention and participation.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me go back to the recommended issue that you discussed with the customers that they said they'd rather take their chances.

MR. HILL: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That recommendation is consistent with the proposal that we're sending over to the Legislature this year as to how to deal with this issue, that we've now been faced with surcharges and retroactive ratemaking and those kinds of things.

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MR. HILL: Yes, ma'am, it is consistent with our legislative package and it is consistent with our practice of what we would do right now. Again, we found ourselves in '97 with a decision and then subsequent decisions from the First DCA and Southern States that lead to us believe that should the Commission's decision be taken up on appeal and ultimately the Commission be overturned on a revenue requirement issue, that that time between the Commission's final order and when it's remanded back to us, a utility would have the right to surcharge customers to gain that revenue they were entitled to.

While we don't like that, we recognize that was a decision made by the Supreme Court of the state of Florida and subsequent decisions by the DCA.

What we then have come up with -- and we do not want customers to ever pay surcharges. And so what we have come up with and what we do in our practice now with new cases that come in and what we've submitted for legislation is that when the Commission makes its final decision in a case, you will also make a decision on what rates will go into effect if your decision is appealed to the courts. And basically it will put in the higher rates subject to refund while that appeal is pending so that if it comes back and

surcharges. If it comes back and the Commission wins and is upheld, then there would be refunds with interest.

And yes, our recommendation is consistent with the legislative package, yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Hill.

the Commission loses, then there will be no

Any other questions regarding the meeting or the issues discussed? Seeing none.

MR. JAEGER: The first issue, Chairman, is should the petition to intervene filed by the City of Marco Island be granted. That petition was filed by John Jenkins, and also Ken Hoffman filed a response in opposition to intervention being granted. I think Mr. Jenkins would like to address you on that, and then Mr. Hoffman probably would like to respond.

MR. JENKINS: Madam Chairman and members of the Commission, the City was incorporated in August of '97. These are the first proceedings back at the Commission from the District Court of Appeal that the City would have had a chance to participate in. The City has -- is a customer of the utility. The other customers on Marco Island are now looking to the City Council to participate in this matter. Previously that was done through the Marco Island Fair Water Rate

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Defense Committee. The committee has deferred to the City Council on these matters.

There are -- as a customer, the City is a substantially affected party by what happens at the Commission. There are a number of issues, including interim rate refund, the surcharge issue and possibly the reopening of the hearing on the used and useful issues, which still need to occur and in which the City could have its input. On that basis, we would ask to be allowed to intervene and to take the case as we find it at this point in time. Thank you.

MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes

MR. HOFFMAN: Kenneth Hoffman on behalf of Florida Water. We did file a response in opposition to Mr. Jenkins' petition. We certainly believe that there would be no legal authority to -- at this point, to allow the City to intervene on behalf of the Marco Island customers, but apart from that, we're willing to withdraw our objection to their participation. They have participated in the settlement process and we would agree, or we would at least stipulate to the staff's recommendation that the City be allowed to participate on behalf of itself as a customer of the utility.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any questions, Commissioners?

Any other -- let me interject. I see Mr.

Stephens, I believe you want to make an appearance?

MR. STEPHENS: Yes, please.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'll allow you to do that right now. I know you're feeling a need to make an appearance on the record.

MR. STEPHENS: Yes. I apologize for being late.

My name is Charles Stephens. I'm here on behalf of

The Moorings and The Moorings Homeowners Association.

In connection with the comments about the meeting,

I have to tell you that my clients have retained me

just to help them understand what's going on --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Stephens, you need to speak into the microphone.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me explain, Mr. Stephens, I know you came in late, and for those of you who tuned in late on the Florida Channel, Commissioner Garcia is participating from our Miami office. We cannot see him, but we can hear him.

MR. STEPHENS: He is out there.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, he's out there. And the connection and the sound system, because it's not working that well, you need to speak directly into the microphone to be sure that everyone can hear you, not

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only Commissioner Garcia, but those that are listening on TV.

Very well. MR. STEPHENS: I'm here on behalf of The Moorings and The Moorings Homeowners Association to seek an opportunity to intervene in this proceeding. I just want to report that there is considerable confusion on their part as to what their options are, what's happening. The Moorings is a development that has taken over from a previous development and did not do the initial utility negotiations. They're feeling that they're on the -they have liability and exposure and they don't know why and they don't know from whence it comes, and so they want an opportunity to understand the record in the proceeding and to determine whether they have an opportunity or a need to participate in any further hearings or fact-finding.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Mr. Stephens, I wanted to allow you the opportunity to make an appearance. We are in the middle of trying to deal with the Issue 1 specifically. I don't -- I think, for purposes of being in the middle of that process, I saw you anxiously wanting to make that appearance for purposes of the record and I think we've achieved that. To the extent that there's another motion that you would like

for us to hear, we'll take that in time. 1 Thank you very much. 2 MR. STEPHENS: COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Madam Chairman, may I then 3 go ahead and move staff? 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I just have a question. Joe, can you hear me? 6 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: 7 Yes. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. My question is, as I understood the staff's recommendation is that the City 9 10 would be allowed to represent -- to intervene 11 representing themselves. Is that your 12 understanding, Mr. Jenkins, and the recommendation is 13 that you be denied the opportunity to represent the 14 citizens? 15 MR. JENKINS: That's right. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. One thing I think we 17 need to do on the issue of intervention, I think we 18 need to readdress our rules, because the staff seems 19 to base its initial recommendation, at least as I 20 understand it, that your initial recommendation was a 21 strict reading of the rule indicates the City's 22 petition is untimely. 23 Are you saying that because they could not have 24 known that a surcharge would be likely they are now 25 entitled to --

MR. JAEGER: I think the decision in what we refer to as the Southern States case, that's the -- cited at 704 So.2d 555, in Southern States Utilities versus Florida Public Service Commission, the court said, "We find that the PSC erred in denying these petitions for intervention as untimely in the circumstances of this case where the issue of a potential surcharge and the applicability of the Clark case did not arise until the remand proceeding."

I think Mr. Hoffman has one reading of that, but the way staff reads that language is not until you get the remand that they realize they are subject to -that they are now indeed subject to a surcharge and therefore they have now standing to intervene.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What that says to me is every time we are reversed on a revenue issue, that there is a new opportunity for standing.

MR. JAEGER: Yes, I believe there is, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think that's something we should consider and either address in our rules or ask them to address in the model rules, and I think the court needs to be aware of the substantial change they have made in that, and so that on a going-forward basis, everybody knows at what point they need to

1 intervene or at what point they may have additional 2 parties who are intervening. And I just wanted to indicate that I don't think we can just treat this as 3 something that's going to come up only in this context, that it requires us to address it on a 5 6 generic basis. 7 I think Joe was ready to make a motion. Я CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Garcia? 9 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yeah, I'll move staff. 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is there a second? 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Second. COMMISSIONER JACOBS: 12 Second. 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any discussion? 14 All those in favor signify by saying aye. 15 (Chorus of ayes.) 16 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Opposed? 17 Show it then approved unanimously. 18 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move staff on Issue 2. 19 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Chairman Johnson, I believe 20 we do need to rule on Mr. Stephens' petition to intervene if he wants to address the Commission today, 21 22 because it is noticed as parties, and so I think to allow him to address the Commission, you need to rule 23 on his oral motion to intervene. 24 25 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Certainly. Is there a

recommendation?

MR. JAEGER: I believe he has shown that he represents a customer class and he has shown that intervention is authorized and should be allowed.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Move it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Second.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any comments from the parties?

MR. HOFFMAN: The only comment I have, Madam Chairman, is that, you know, on the one hand, I think that Mr. Stephens and his client stand in the same shoes as Mr. Jenkins and the City of Marco Island as a customer of the utility. On the other hand, Mr. Joseph Jenkins has been involved from the get-go in extensive, extensive efforts to try to settle this rate case. Mr. Stephens has not. And so the only caution I have is that I would oppose any efforts on the part of Mr. Stephens coming this late in the process to disrupt the potential approval of the company's modified settlement offer.

MR. TWOMEY: May I comment, please? I'm Mike Twomey for Sugarmill Woods Civic Association.

That -- Mr. Hoffman's objection and limitation, or his attempt to limit Mr. Stephens' participation, I

find shocking. First of all, say on behalf of my client, we have no objection to the other customers participating at any point in the proceeding in an attempt to defend their interests here, which are substantial. The fact that Mr. Jenkins on behalf of the City of Marco Island participated in some settlement negotiation is irrelevant to the extent that Mr. Stephens and his client should be allowed to participate, and you shouldn't entertain any such thought. So I would urge to you grant the intervention and ignore any attempts by any party to limit their participation. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioners, is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion to approve?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question for staff.

Your recommendation is intervention with no limitation, is that correct? Your recommendation is to allow intervention with no limitation?

MR. JAEGER: That's correct. In customer groups, we have allowed customer groups and our attorneys that represent -- I'm not -- the difference in the City is that they -- it's a more nebulous connection, it's just voters and citizens, so I think that's the

1	distinction staff is seeing.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: The City is only intervening
3	on behalf of itself?
4	MR. JAEGER: That's what we that's what the
5	recommendation was, yes.
6	COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And Mr. Stephens was
7	representing the association, didn't he say that?
8	MR. JAEGER: Yes, I believe that's what he said.
9	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion by
10	Commissioner Jacobs. Is there a second?
11	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.
12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Motion and second. Further
13	discussion?
14	All those in favor signify by saying aye.
15	(Chorus of ayes.)
16	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Opposed?
17	Show it approved unanimously.
18	Thank you, Mr. Stephens. I think we're on Issue
19	2.
20	COMMISSIONER CLARK: I move staff.
21	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is there a second?
22	COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question about the
23	ten-minute limitation. Is ten minutes going to be
24	enough per party to delve into the very difficult
25	issues involved and technicalities involved?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I believe that they will definitely go over ten minutes and I think you've always let them. I originally had 20. But we said we'd give them 20, then they'll shoot for an hour, so it's sort of ten minutes and we know they'll go over some with your questions, but it's up to you all --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think it's adequate initially, but I didn't interpret that as limiting our ability to ask them questions.

MR. TWOMEY: Can I comment, Madam Chair?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Hold on one second, Mr.

Twomey. Any other questions of --

is that I want this fully discussed here today, and hopefully a decision can be made and we can get on with whatever the decision is and I don't want it to be arbitrarily limited, and I understand that obviously Commissioners can ask questions and we have the ability to do that as long as we wish. I just didn't want the parties to feel like that they were being unduly constrained to -- as I understand it, there are some very difficult matters here in front of us, and that's what my concern was.

MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman, may I make a brief comment?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, Mr. Twomey asked to make a brief comment first, but I want to better understand -- I know that Commissioner Clark has a motion to approve staff as written. Any other discussions on that?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I have no questions.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I would like to hear from Mr. Twomey and Mr. Hoffman. Has there been a second to the motion?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: No, there hasn't.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll second.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion and a second.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chairman, Commissioners, I was just going to say, I appreciate the fact that the Commission is usually generous with the time, but having said that, I don't see any necessity for hamstringing this going in and making us obliged to the good will of the Commission of asking the questions. I have four gentlemen that have driven up here about three and a half hours. It's a trip they've made many times now in these series of cases and they want to express their views to you. I think they have views that are important that you hear.

There are other consumers, other systems that have views. I want to speak to the legal issues, and we

shouldn't be constrained to ten minutes going in. You have very important weighty issues before you that are somewhat controversial, and to the extent they haven't been enacted before, and likewise, the -- these issues are important for the utility as well, and they should be given adequate time to make their case before you. So I would urge you not to just start out by taking -- giving us ten minutes and being more generous at the beginning. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Hoffman?

MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman, the way that the staff has articulated the issue, it's ten minutes for each party, rather than ten minutes a side. And so if you look at sides, so to speak, on this matter, we could have four, five, six speakers who may use as much as ten minutes speaking in opposition to the utility and/or in opposition to the utility's modified settlement offer. I think I'll need a little more then ten minutes, maybe 15 minutes or so, to sort of take you through the appeal, through the settlement negotiations and through our proposal, and I would ask that I be granted that.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Madam Chairman, I think in this case this Commission has demonstrated its willingness to hear from everyone all of the time and

even more than necessary sometimes. So maybe -- I would remove my second and I think we can trust your leadership to get us through this, but I'd like to ask the parties to see if we can move through this quickly.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is there a modified motion?

There was a motion and a second, but the second has been withdrawn.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are you asking -- he's withdrawn his second?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think he said he withdrew his second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, I thought he said he was making a second.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, I'm withdrawing my second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Madam Chairman,
I'm willing to move staff with the modification that
it's within your discretion to determine how much time
each party will get, and I think it's incumbent on the
parties to remember to stick to the issues we need to
decide, and I trust they won't repeat what other
parties may have said. And with that, I would move
that we allow parties to participate the length of
time given to each party to be within your discretion.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion. Is there a 1 second? 2 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Second. 3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion and a second. 4 Any further discussion? 5 COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Question. I assume the 6 parties then are willing to -- there's no need for 7 each party to match the time of another party, that so 8 long as they stick to issues and they feel it's 9 adequate, there's no need to reserve any time in that 10 regard? Okay. With that understanding, then --11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion and second. 12 13 Any further discussion? Seeing none, all those in favor, signify by saying 14 15 aye. 16 (Chorus of ayes.) 17 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Show it approved unanimously. There's one issue that Mr. Twomey raised and I 18 19 just need to understand what we can and cannot do, so 20 with respect to -- I know you said he had some 21 customers that are here that want to speak to the 22 issue. I see you're getting ready -- go ahead, Mr. 23 Jaeger. Chairman, I think in most cases when 24 MR. JAEGER: 25 the customers are represented by counsel, I think I've

seen where you've let the customers talk, but I'm not sure if that's been adhered to in every case and how you've handled it, but I know I have seen at least one time where you have let the customers talk.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Twomey?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am, their comments are relatively brief.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Well, then, at the appropriate time, we'll allow the customers to come forward. Okay.

I think that disposes of Issue 2.

MR. JAEGER: Issue 3 was originally written, "What is the appropriate action for the Commission to take on Florida Water Service Corporation's joint offer of settlement and Sugarmill Woods Civic Association's counteroffer to propose settlement?" We originally said the Commission should not unilaterally accept the utility's offer since it was specifically rejected by one of the parties, and the counteroffer of Sugarmill Woods was presented to the parties, and so the Commission -- therefore it requires no action by the Commission.

Now the utility has revised its offer for Issue 3 and has taken care of two of the main concerns, although they have thrown in a little twist on how

they -- this revised offer. I think Mr. Hoffman would like to address you on this revised offer, and I think we need to -- I'm not sure -- we went in with a settlement offer and it -- we now have a revised offer that we need to consider, I believe. I think he's taken the additional offer off the table.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You're saying the revised offer addresses the notion of collecting from customers who did not receive service?

MR. JAEGER: Both the collecting and in goingforward rates from the correct customers and
collecting the surcharge from the right customers
also, because they had originally proposed to create a
regulatory asset which would increase rates for all
customers on a going-forward basis, and now in this
revised recommendation they want to collect the
surcharge from the customers that enjoyed the improper
rates.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's start over. And again,
I'm very cognizant of the fact that we have
individuals that are participating or listening on the
Florida Channel, and if we're going to make this
vehicle available to them, they need to be able to
follow the process.

So for Issue 3, could you start off again, stating

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the issue and then laying out what the settlement is that we're proposing before we allow the company to say how -- what they are now proposing so that people can at least follow through?

MR. JAEGER: In the original settlement offer that was offered by Florida Water Service Corporation and signed on by the Marco Island Fair Water Defense Committee, the City of Marco Island, I believe, they offered to settle this case and they proposed, I believe -- let me just read the offer.

Here's the offer: "An across-the-board increase in the rates on a prospective basis to increase annual revenues by 2.2 million plus an additional 600,000 for the regulatory asset, for a total of 2.8 million annual revenue increase will be approved. A regulatory asset in the amount of 4.4 million will be created. The utility will begin amortization of the regulatory asset the earlier of its next rate case or three years, and on such date, the regulatory asset shall be included in the rate base, and water and wastewater rates automatically and correspondingly increased. There will be no surcharges, there will be no additional rate case expense related to rate case expense incurred following the mandate issued by the First District in Case No. 96-4227," this case.

"Florida Water will not file a motion for attorneys' fees. The Commission will close the gain on sale docket, Docket No. 980744" -- and that was subsequently removed -- and then "there will be a subsequent meeting held as soon as possible to discuss the refund requirement in Docket No. 920199-WS, related to the Spring Hill facility, and a docket will be opened on rulemaking" and that was also, I believe, subsequently removed.

That was the essence of their offer. And then they -- when we delayed the -- we had this originally scheduled for the 13th of October, and then that was delayed until November 2nd, and the utility advised us that surcharges were increasing at the rate of about, I think, 240,000 per month, and so their offer, for every month of delay that changed, the surcharge was increasing by 240,000 per month.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'd like to, for a minute, because I think it will be important for us here and for those who may be listening, to go back and address how that offer corresponds to the remand directions we were given from the court.

MR. JAEGER: Okay. The court, as we said, we had issues we had no choice on, and --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Help me understand, just as

a matter of digression, just go back to what those directions were from the court.

MR. JAEGER: They're taking -- they're offering to take less than what the court remanded, but they were taking it from the wrong customers, in staff's opinion. In the remand we -- we're trying to keep -- the capband rate structure was approved.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. The court approved the capband rate structure, but it indicated that there were certain areas that were --

MR. JAEGER: We made an adjustment to reuse facilities for used and useful. They said that was wrong, we'd have no choice in that. We made an equity adjustment of 4 point some million, and with the overturn of the order in 920199, that equity adjustment was known -- it was based on a refund being required in 920199. That changed, and so we had to fix that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You know, Ralph, what I think might be useful in answer to the question is to start on page 26 and you do an analysis of the First District Court, and I don't know if it's appropriate for you to do it or somebody on the -- technical staff could do it and they could say what the issue was and what the monetary impact is, plus or minus.

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COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yeah, that would be good.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chairman, before you do that, may I make an objection, please?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: To what?

MR. TWOMEY: To the -- before you get into this discussion, maybe give you something to think about.

I object on behalf of my clients to any discussion about the settlement negotiations. This is highly We had negotiations amongst the parties, and unusual. fairly intensive, three or four meetings, as I recall; and my client rejected the settlement. We have had as recently as the Public Counsel did -- I don't presume to speak for him, but nobody that I'm aware of accepted the utility's offer of settlement except for either the Marco Island people in some form of party, and then to the best of my understanding, that agreement they accepted has been changed at least two times, I think as recently as late yesterday afternoon. I spoke to Mr. Jenkins late yesterday afternoon, and to my knowledge, the utility hasn't given him the courtesy of telling them that they were changing their offer, so it's not a joint offer of settlement as is listed in the staff recommendation.

But my larger point is this: We tried to engage in -- we did engage in settlement discussions pursuant

to your comments at the last agenda conference, at which time you said you would encourage settlement discussions and you'd probably -- four of you indicated you'd probably vote for a hearing if settlements failed. We in good faith attempted settlement. It failed.

It is my belief that this Commission does not have the legal statutory authority to impose a settlement upon the other parties, especially in cases in which virtually all of the consumers have rejected the utility's offer, so therefore I really object to this discussion of going through and discussing what they offered versus what the court said you had to do, and would -- because I don't think you have the authority to impose a settlement on us. I think your time would be better served if you asked your staff to tell you what the court said you had to do, tell you what the court said you could do that you had discretion in, and go from there.

It's clear that this company is owed certain amounts of money that the court said were beyond your discretion, and other matters are within your discretion, but again, I don't think you have the legal authority to impose a settlement upon us, and it seems to me that to the extent that you want to work

with alacrity here, you're wasting your time discussing something that most of us customers think you can't do legally.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Twomey.

We have an Issue 3 that's framed, what is the appropriate action for the Commission to take on Florida Water Service Corporation's joint offer of settlement and Sugarmill Woods Civic Association's counteroffer of proposed settlement. I'm going to allow staff the opportunity to explain the process and what has occurred with respect to the district court's decision, what they laid out on the table, and what has been considered. But at the appropriate time, I understand that you're going to have some legal arguments to make and I will allow you to make those legal arguments, too, but there are probably a lot of people that are listening to this process.

We do have a pretty comprehensive and complex recommendation here. I think it will be helpful for the Commissioners to hear what is on the table and to hear your legal arguments. We may hear what's on the table and think, gosh, this is a good idea if we have the legal authority, but you may convince us we don't have the legal authority. But if you don't you

convince us of that, we still need the benefit of hearing this discussion to rule upon Issue 3. So for that reason, I'm going to overrule your objection, but I will allow you to make those legal arguments at the appropriate time.

MR. TWOMEY: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Madam Chairman, I'm somewhat leery that we -- I guess I'm somewhat dissuaded about the argument, we can go too far afield into the vagaries of these negotiations before we actually get to homing in on the real reason we're here, and my understanding is to address the remand from the court. And with that ruling, though, let me offer this.

Would it be useful, and I ask this really as a question and -- and see what you think, would it be useful for us to look at Issue 4 before we resolve Issue 3?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And Issue 4 reads, "In light of the decision in the remand of the First District Court of Appeal, what is the appropriate action the Commission should take?" That's the issue that you would like to see us address before --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Well, I -- and let me give you the logic of that. In my opinion, the settlement

negotiations were entered into as a way -- as a way of proffering a potential decision on that ultimate issue, on that ultimate decision by the Commission, and so one part of that resolution of Issue 4 in my mind has to do with whether or not we're willing to accept whatever offer is presently before the Commission, whatever offer in what form, status or presentation is before the Commission. Ultimately, however we make a decision about any stipulation still, I agree, leaves us with the ultimate resolution of Issue 4, and so it is kind of -- it's not quite as clear as it might be, but my concern is that we can go very far into the vagaries of the negotiations on this issue and not really be focused and homed in on why we're really here, and that is to address the remand from the court.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And I was assuming that staff would start with some explanation and historical analysis, and I think that's why the technical staff was probably going to walk us through what was remanded, why, where we have the discretion, where we do not, and at the appropriate time if we feel, understanding Mr. Twomey's concerns, too, we'll try to keep this manageable, and if we feel that we're going too far afield or we're talking about something that's

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irrelevant, we'll try to rectify that. But I'm trying to accomplish two things, trying to make sure that individuals can -- this can be a useful process not only for us, but for those that we've allowed to listen in and for the parties that are sitting at the tables here today to be able to respond to any questions or issues that may be presented.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chairman, let me make a suggestion. I wholeheartedly agree that there is a need for a historical explanation to put things into perspective to explain where we've been and where we find ourselves now, and I think that staff should explain the various decisions by the court: that we have some discretion, concerning those that we don't, the annual revenue impact of all of those decisions, the impact on surcharges, how those would be calculated that we know the dollar impacts of the decisions that have been made that are on us -- before us now, and I think that would help explain to all the parties and to those folks that are listening in, and in all honesty, refresh it once again for the Commissioners, because I've read this several times, but it always helps to have it refreshed in your mind.

Then at that point I think that we need to entertain the threshold legal question as to whether

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we have the authority to entertain a settlement. It seems to me it makes more sense to address that question first before we get into all the specifics of what was offered in the form of a settlement, because it's going to be fruitless to go through all of that exercise and then to find out, well, we don't even have the legal authority to even address the settlement.

There is two questions concerning the settlement, first, do we have the legal authority, and then second of all, is it a good settlement, is it good public policy to accept it if we do have the legal authority, and all that is dependent, obviously, upon the dollars associated with what issues. And so I would propose that we do that first and then let's assess where we are and what the next step would be.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I would agree.

MR. HILL: With that, Madam Chairman, I'll give it a shot.

MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman, if I may, before Mr. Hill starts, we filed a joint offer of settlement and proposal for disposition of mandate on remand on October 2nd, and then we filed a modification to that offer yesterday, and I'm just asking the Commissioners if they have copies of those documents.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think all of the

Commissioners -- the November 12th document is the

modification and I certainly have the original October

2nd document, I believe.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you.

MR. HILL: Okay, I'm going to do the best I can on this and I'm going to --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think we're getting to where you want us to be. Were you getting ready to -- I was looking at you, I thought you were getting ready to say something.

MR. TWOMEY: I'm sorry, I was thinking. Probably a rare view of me.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I was trying to read your mind or something.

MR. HILL: I'm going to at least start on page 27, actually, of the recommendation, and I'm going to use Schedule 1, which is on page 47. So may I suggest you just go to page 47 and rip that sucker out and set it next to page 27? Or I twisted mine up like that so I could kind of look at it.

As briefly as I can, this docket started a couple of years ago. It was a file and suspend rate case.

Revenue requirement as well as rate structure were at issue. The Commission made a final decision back in

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'96, I think, sometime, maybe late '95. The Commission's decision was appealed by various parties to the First DCA. Recently, a little over 90 days ago, we got the decision from the court and matters were remanded back to us. The parties that appealed the Commission decision were upheld on some issues, and the Commission was upheld on some issues.

Rate structure that was at issue in the docket was upheld -- the Commission's decision was upheld, so that's not back to us for reconsideration. What the Commission did with respect to reuse facilities -- I'm sorry, if we look here on Category 1 on page 27, there are items that the court decided, and that's reuse facilities we apply to used and useful and reuse facility, and the court said that we were incorrect on that. We had some errors that we admitted to and there was an equity adjustment that we needed to fix. Those were remanded back to us by the court and we were told we were wrong and we just plain have to change it and fix it and do it right with no opportunity to go to hearings, to reopen the records, to take any further evidence, those issues are over That's what we called Category 1 at the bottom of page 27.

If you look at page 47, the dollar amount of those

is on line --

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Line 8, isn't it?

MR. HILL: Yes, sir. My schedule doesn't have the total, I had to write it in, so I wasn't sure what line number it was, which should be \$1,331,973. That is the dollar amount of those items remanded back to the Commission for which you have absolutely no discretion in what you do.

There were some other issues that the court overturned us on and remanded back to us. In Category 2 down on page 27, we have listed them there. There is what we call in sub (a) AADF, which is annual average daily flow, and then (b) would be the lot count methodology. Those were remanded back to us from the court. They said, you did wrong, Commission, you lose; however, you have an opportunity to reopen the record and take further evidence and prove you did right, if you can. But the bottom line is you lose, but you have a chance on these. Those two items, the AADF and the lot count, were shown on page 47.

If you look at line -- and I have to add a line number, I think, for all of line 10. The increase for the annual average daily flow, the dollars that we would be fighting over there are \$529,000. On line 13, the dollars we would fight over on lot count are

1,435,984, which then brings you a total on line 15 of 3,297,363. That is the amount on a going-forward basis, that's the annual revenue on a going-forward basis of the total remand of the court. One million three of it is decided. There is no further action on that. One million nine of it, you have been given an opportunity to reopen the record if you so desire to try to take evidence on it to prove to the court that you did right, the total of three million two.

In addition to all of this, while this case was pending, in 1997 there was a decision that came out of the Supreme Court, and again, I'm just going to give a little overview of this, I'm sure I won't do it justice and we'll need other technical staff and attorneys to fill in all the blanks, but we got a decision from the Florida Supreme Court, and it was GTE versus the Commission, and I know there's always a Commissioner they verse, but I don't remember who it was at this point.

In 1997, the Supreme Court of the State of Florida came out with this GTE decision that basically said that if a Commission's final order decision is taken up on appeal and ultimately overturned such that the utility would have been entitled to higher revenue, that that pendency between the final order and when a

decision comes back to the Commission, the utility would have the right to back-bill customers. Again, we're not talking about the test period. Often when I've spoken with customers, it's been this thinking, well, you had a test period and you have that data, you have that information. The time period the court is talking about is not interim, it's not the test period, it's the time between the final order of the decision and the remand back from the court, and that makes sense, because you begin to think, well, the court said you made a wrong decision and therefore your final order was erroneous, and the time frame in between there, then the utility purportedly was entitled to more revenue.

In addition, we had some subsequent decisions on Southern States, and those I don't remember. I just know it just makes it worse every time we get a decision. And that didn't sound right and I didn't mean it that way.

Where we ended up then is we got this back -- this was pending when the '97 Supreme Court decision came out. There were other cases pending. You all know we have Florida Cities we're going to hearing on. That case was pending at the time, a little different circumstances. This was one case that was pending

when that GTE decision came out. Therefore, when this was remanded back to us, we, looking at GTE and the subsequent Southern States decision, were of course horrified to look at this and say, not only on page 47 are we looking at a \$3.2 million increase on a prospective basis, but pursuant to these court decisions, the utility is allowed to back-bill, to surcharge these customers. And we have a pretty good idea what that total dollar amount is. And if you look at line 27 on page 47, that shows up as \$5,765,000, and that's in back bills. These numbers are what we call --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That was as of what date?

MR. HILL: That was as of September. It is -- the company is correct, these things do grow on a daily basis as long as rates don't change. This was a September -- September of this year. So there's a -- some more monies that would need to be added.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And what is the approximate monthly increase?

MR. HILL: It is approximately \$240,000 a month.

So we're faced -- when we looked at the numbers, we said all right -- oh, and on page 27 we have a Category 3, and those are items that are fallout, we can't do anything about that until it's all over

with. So really what we're concerned about are Items 1 and 2 and surcharges and customer impact and that sort of thing.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But likewise, the surcharge question as you've shown on your schedule on page 47, it can be broken down between Category 1 issues and Category 2 issues as well?

MR. HILL: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So that's another part of the risk factor involved in the whole scenario.

MR. HILL: Yes, sir. Yes, sir. One of the things, and I want to make this clear, because this is often a point of frustration, we do not, nor have we ever had, the widgets to calculate surcharges on a per-customer basis. If it were during the test year, we would have all of that, but again, this time period is after your final decision and runs yet to today, and surcharges are based on consumption. So this surcharge, an individual is impacted by what they're using even today, on Friday the 13th, and so it's not -- we can tell you a dollar amount and we can tell you it's growing and we can break it down into categories and we can disaggregate about like we have here, but we can't go to an individual customer and say, this is what your surcharge potential is. We do not have that

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data.

And it -- and those widgets grow every day.

Yesterday, today and tomorrow, those gallons will
continue to be used and therefore the potential
surcharge increases.

Now, why do we want to point out here is -COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, the surcharge as a
total is dependent upon present consumption because
it's a difference in rate; on a total company basis,
you don't have the billing determinants, though, to
actually calculate a customer-specific surcharge?

MR. HILL: That's correct, we do not.

And now what I want to point out is that these are what we call worst-case scenario numbers. These say, we go, we give it our best effort and we don't win these issues that have been remanded back. This is the worst-case scenario.

While we were doing our analysis, and I forget when it was, we came here at one point and we brought you a piece of this, and you said, staff, don't bring us a piece, this isn't right, we need to see the whole picture. And you were correct, you needed to. And you said, go back, bring us everything when you come back, and at the same time, try to weigh whether we should go to hearing or not, try to see what benefits

we're gaining and what this might cost, and parties, please try to get together and see if you can't settle.

So there was that time period when we were looking at these numbers, what could possibly be done on remand, and then we begin to say, all right, we need to look at some what-ifs, what, you know, what are the possibilities? At the same time, we entered into discussions with the parties in an effort to see if there couldn't be some negotiated settlement.

I don't recall, there were four meetings, I believe, and there were various discussions. Along about the second meeting the utility did offer a proposal of settlement, and I believe Mr. Jaeger pretty much outlined it. I can give it another shot.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Madam Chairman, before he does that, I have a question with respect to the monthly maximum flow and the annual average flow point, and it's just an attempt to gauge the likelihood that we would succeed on that issue.

I note that staff on page 35 says that we had a Florida Cities case where the Commission voted to reopen the record on the annual average daily flow issue, and the decision -- the Commission's decision to reopen the record in that case was affirmed. Now,

1	haven't we also had a decision on whether or not we
2	could use the different methodology?
3	MR. HILL: No, ma'am.
4	COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. What is give
5	me the status of that case, then.
6	MR. HILL: We go to hearing in December. We just
7	filed testimony on Friday.
8	COMMISSIONER CLARK: So we did have someone appeal
9	the issue of opening the record, is that it?
10	MR. HILL: Oh, I don't believe so, I think we're
11	reopening the record in December.
12	MR. JAEGER: We did vote to reopen the record,
13	they took an interlocutory appeal, Florida Cities did,
14	and that appeal was summarily disposed of, per curiam
15	denied.
16	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. That's good
17	information. Thank you.
18	MR. HILL: Sorry I gave you erroneous information.
19	COMMISSIONER DEASON: The point is that on the
20	merits, we have not yet even gone to hearing on the
21	merits.
22	MR. HILL: Well, we have a couple of times,
23	Commissioner, and we've lost it in the court. We're
24	doing it again.
25	COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, I'm talking about after

the court's decision on remand, the decision is that we can reopen the record, the court affirmed that we can reopen the record, but we have not yet gone to hearing.

MR. HILL: Yes, sir, yes, sir, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me be clear about another point on this. When the Florida Cities case was argued, was there a reargument in that case?

MR. HILL: I don't recall.

MR. JAEGER: No, ma'am, we issued that order on like the end of October, and they appealed on November 1st. It was like they immediately took it straight to the court, and so they did not ask for reconsideration, if that's what the question was.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Let me ask it another way. Was there another case dealing with this issue?

MR. HILL: Yes, Palm Coast, and we don't -- there have been three separate cases dealing with this issue: Florida Cities, Florida Water -- I apologize, I keep calling them Southern States -- Florida Cities, Florida Water and Palm Coast. The court has decided on two of the three, Florida Cities and Florida Water. We are still waiting on Palm Coast. And --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Just a minute, Chuck. Let me ask Mr. Jaeger, this was -- I'm just trying to

reorient myself. This was the case where it was 1 suggested that we confess error by the staff on --2 that we had gotten a decision on this from the court, 3 and in a subsequent case, there was a suggestion that we confess error, and we took it to Internal Affairs 5 and we said no, we didn't want to --6 MS. JABER: Commissioner, this was the case where it was suggested by a member of our appellate division 8 that we confess error, this is it. 9 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Florida Cities Water? COMMISSIONER CLARK: Florida Water. 11 12 MR. JAEGER: Florida Water, Ms. Helton was just 13 before oral argument and we took it to Internal 14 Affairs and we said no, we thought we should use, if 15 it was in the permit annual average daily flow, then we should use annual average daily flow to begin with. 16 COMMISSIONER CLARK: And is this also the issue 17 18 that the court tells us to get further evidence if we 19 can? MR. HILL: Yes. So if you look at these --20 21 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think you're getting ready to 22 proceed into the settlement discussions? 23 MR. HILL: Well, I wasn't quite there yet. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Good, go ahead, because at that 24 point I want to ask the Commissioners what they'd like 25

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to do next. They may want to hear from the parties, but go ahead and continue to tee up the issues.

MR. HILL: Sure.

So we generated numbers and looked at what we considered to be worst-case scenario. These are the numbers that we have used all along to try to evaluate what our recommendation would be with respect, A, to even going to hearing and trying to fight these. Again, we, like all of you, tried to lay out the possibilities, and then without actually writing anything down in paper, tried to estimate the probabilities of those outcomes, and then based on that, it is sort of what do we need to do and what should we do. These are worst-case scenarios, and the possibility -- we laid them out somewhere in the recommendation because we did use those during the discussions that happened on settlement. But these that you have on pages 27 and 47 are the basic elements and the associated dollar values.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: The worst-case scenario would be a 3.3 million annual increase on a going-forward basis with a surcharge amount of 5.8 million, which is growing at \$240,000 a month until it's implemented?

MR. HILL: Yes, sir, that's correct.

MR. CRESSE: Mr. Deason, I think those figures lack two things. The figures are for 24 months; we're now at 27 months, so you can add 2.25 times the annual figure and you'll be about \$6.3 million. Plus, those figures I don't believe include any interest which would be applicable. I'd roughly estimate that to be in the neighborhood of about \$400,000. So you're talking substantially more than \$5.7 million, and I believe and I think you can check with the staff on that to be sure I'm correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Cresse, do you disagree it grows by 240,000 a month?

MR. CRESSE: Yes, ma'am, we agree with that figure, it grows by \$240,000 a month plus interest.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And you would have then with the increase per month to where we are now plus interest would put us at a total potential surcharge of 6.7 million, roughly?

MR. CRESSE: Yes, sir, that's a pretty good rough figure.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions, Commissioners?

MR. CRESSE: I might mention one other thing, too. That figure will change somewhat prospectively because of the .50 on equity that was adjusted earlier

in this month.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Cresse.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry, you lost me on that one. I know that the equity adjustment was overturned by the court, or actually it was, consistent with the court decision, it was determined to be an inappropriate adjustment. Is that correct?

MR. CRESSE: Would you repeat that, sir? I was looking to see --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I guess, where are we with the -- you mentioned the equity adjustment?

MR. CRESSE: Yes, I believe that has already been implemented. Of course, that expired at a certain period of time.

MR. JAEGER: I think you're talking cross purposes, Commissioner. He's talking about the 50 basis points equity adjustment and how that affects this, and you're talking about the refund equity adjustment, so I think y'all are sort of talking past each other.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The 50 percent adjustment was made in September by the utility and we would have to make it here, but the equity adjustment has to do with the fact that we took into account the necessity of making a refund. That would bring their equity ratio

down, and the court said, since there may not be a refund, you have to make that adjustment in equity, which we'll make later.

MR. HILL: Exactly, Commissioner. In Docket 920199 where we were faced with a refund decision, we took that into account as a brand new docket, which is this docket, and in this docket we reduced equity for about 8.2 million, which was the amount we were looking at for the refund to come from the company based on your decision. That's the equity adjustment we're talking here and that's what we're putting back into equity.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chairman, can I just comment briefly and say that just for maybe -- I've used a necessary dose of reality here, is that those Category 2 numbers that your staff is talking about and to which Mr. Cresse probably correctly wants to add little bits of additional monies, are totally theoretical. If your staff does its job correctly, if the customer parties, including the Public Counsel, do their jobs properly and you do your job properly of refinding for your decisions on these two discretionary points that you found in your final order, that number will be zero, zero.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Twomey, I would just say

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that I'm not as optimistic as you are, because with respect to the maximum monthly annual -- that adjustment, that we tried at least twice to explain to the court the notion of the matching principle on which it is based, and they haven't gotten it.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, Commissioner. Let me say this: Mr. Hill, in his depression of pessimism, likes to keep saying to the customers down in Lecanto Monday, and he's saying it to you, that you've lost twice, and that's not correct. You've lost the same issue before the court. You haven't lost it twice. The court in Palm Coast, if it has any sense, will come out and say, if you haven't explained it any better, they're giving you a chance to re-explain these things. what the customers are going to say to you, I'm going to say to you, and the other customers are going to say to you presumably on this issue, is that you did the right consumer, correct, legal thing in your final order on both those issues. The court said you didn't explain it properly and/or you didn't have enough evidence to support it.

The court's giving you a chance to go back and reexplain it and take additional evidence. I prefer to be a glass-is-half-full guy on this and assume that you're going to win both those issues and that the

additional charges to the customers are going to be zero. There's no need for any of this worst-case stuff, which we say you don't have the authority to do anyway, but --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But, Mr. Twomey, you would agree that a decision-maker needs to know the parameters in which they are working, and then one side of that parameter is the worst-case scenario and you at least need to be aware of that possibility, and that there is risk associated with that?

MR. TWOMEY: No, sir, you're entirely right. You need that, you should have it at all times. I'm just trying to make an observation that as you start talking about these numbers and Mr. Cresse piles on with additional interest and so forth, they start getting some momentum as if they're actual, as if they're real, and I'm just trying to throw some cold water on that and say, if everybody does their job right here, except for the utility falling down, those dollars are zip, that's the way it should come out, no additional liability.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The Category 2 dollars?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am, Category -- Category 1 are owing to the utility, no doubt about it. You've got to do that, the sooner do you it the better, in my

estimation. Collect it from the right people. 1 Category 2 is entirely theoretical, it's 2 entirely potential, and if we on the consumer side do 3 our jobs correctly, it will stay at zero. 4 5 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And as we are calculating and discussing the numbers, Mr. Hill, we are combining --6 7 even to get to that \$6.7 million number we're combining Category 1 and Category 2? And when we talk 8 about the 240,000 --9 10 MR. HILL: Oh, yes, ma'am, absolutely. 11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: -- and the \$240,000 a day 12 accrual is based on Category 1 and Category 2? 13 MR. HILL: Yes, ma'am. 14 MR. SHREVE: Madam Chairman, I think Commissioner 15 Deason is right, we need to talk in terms of knowing 16 what --17 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Jack, Jack, could you speak 18 up? I cannot hear you. And my voice is particularly 19 loud since you can't see me, I have to have --20 MR. SHREVE: I'm sorry, Commissioner, I couldn't 21 understand you. It was muffled. 22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: My voice is particularly 23 loud because I can't see you and you can't see me. 24 MR SHREVE: One thing that I think we need to 25 think about here is the worst-case scenario for the

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customers would be to not have a hearing and go ahead and let the company have the money at this time. If you go to hearing and win and make the same decision you made in the past, staff is successful and the customer is successful, then that surcharge or back-pay would never be made.

Everyone seems to be talking in terms of the surcharge going up so much. I guess that's not good, to have a large surcharge, and there are some down sides, primarily because of who you have to collect the money from, but the money does not change. money is either in the surcharge to be collected, and if it is, it's because it's still in the customer's pocket and has not been given to the company. interest is really about the only thing that's going to affect the total amount on that, and I would assume the interest that's going to be paid by the company or by the customers is in the neighborhood of five or six The customers have that money in their pocket and they're able to do what they want to with it at whatever interest rate they can handle. they pay their Sears, Roebuck bill off at 18 percent.

The only point I'm trying to make, the big discussion here is stop that surcharge from going up.

Okay, I understand that. However, you are not talking

about a change in the amount of money that is going to change hands, you're talking about where the money is. The surcharge increases, it increases only because the customers still have the money.

So the worst-case scenario is for you to not go to hearing, not to try to make the same decision you made in the past, not to give your staff an opportunity to go ahead and carry out the advice that they gave you in the first recommendation where they said they feel they can prevail, and all of us are ready to put on cases, but that would be the worst-case scenario is to go ahead and give the company money on the two issues without a hearing.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Shreve.

Any other comment, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask another question, and I'll address anybody that wants to respond to it, but another factor involved in the various scenarios is whether there's going to be additional rate case expense, is it not? Isn't that a legitimate issue that's going to have to be resolved and there's a risk factor associated with that as well? Mr. Twomey?

MR. TWOMEY: I think -- do you mean if you have a hearing?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes.

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MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir. I mean, undoubtedly, if you have a hearing, there will be rate case expense from all parties concerned.

Now, the -- you have to say to yourself, you know, I mean, we could avoid rate case expense if every time a utility comes in on initial filing and we roll over and don't fight, let's just give them everything that they ask for in their initial filing and we'll avoid all kinds of rate case expense. Mr. Shreve can close up his shop, people like me will be out of business and the utilities will get everything they ask for.

So I'm not trying to be smart in my response to you, I'm just saying, we've looked at this, we're not afraid of additional rate case expense. My clients have been, throughout this process, been faced with the potential of paying more money in the settlement process then they otherwise legitimately owed on the Category 1 non-discretionary monies and don't want to pay it, and would just as soon fight on that, and they're confident on the Category 2 issues and agree with the written statements made to you by your staff that they can prevail on the lot count issue as well as the maximum flow issue. So if we do prevail on that, whatever rate case expense we have to have apportioned amongst all the customers will be

substantially less than if we just roll over and let these people take all or part of the money that the court suggested they might win eventually in a worstcase scenario.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, we may be getting a little bit ahead of ourselves in here, I think we're starting to touch upon the question of settlement on the periphery, at least, and obviously in a settlement negotiation that's one of the things parties realize, and that's one of the advantages of a settlement, is if there is a settlement reached, that is one potential expense that everyone knows will not materialize, and that is rate case expense. That's one of the potential advantages.

I know Mr. Shreve has engaged in negotiations with parties and that that is one of the benefits when it can be accomplished is that that rate case expense is eliminated. And for small systems, that can be a very big impact on customers. And obviously, I wasn't suggesting that you never have a rate case just to avoid rate case expense, but we're in a very novel situation here in that we have a remand, we have some very specific issues that have already been to hearing once, and that if there is the potential for settlement, that's one of the benefits, in that there

is rate case expense avoided.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir, and to answer your question more directly, we considered their issue of rate case expense and we rejected the settlement.

MR. SHREVE: Commissioner, you're exactly right on the rate case expense, and we have to consider every case that we do settle, but we're talking primarily in smaller cases, and in this situation, we don't have a full rate case, we're going to hearing on two issues, so I would think the company wouldn't have any reason to have a tremendously large rate case expense on two issues that they have already prepared on during the case at one time.

MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman, I do think we are jumping ahead a little bit, but I think what we're really talking about here is, you know, the Commissioners and the Commission is going to have to make its own judgment as to its prospects of success on appeal, because if we go to hearing, that's where this case will end up. And I can tell you, as Mr. Twomey says, if the Commission rolls the dice and the Commission wins, that number's going to be zero on the two issues. If the Commission rolls the dice and the Commission loses, by the time we finish the appellate process, which could take us, conservatively, to

January of 2001, with rate case expense, you're going to be over \$12 million, \$12 million. And I'm going to get into all this when I make my presentation, but I wanted to give some perspective.

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MR. HILL: Madam Chairman, we may well be at the spot that Commissioner Deason was saying that maybe you need to discuss whether you could even accept the settlement offer, you know, legally. I don't know. Perhaps we're at that point.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Have you finished your presentation?

MR. HILL: I believe I don't have a whole lot left to say anymore. That's basically, you know -- those are our numbers that bring us up to this point. There were discussions of settlement offers, there is our recommendation and then the filing of the company yesterday, but I think probably that all should happen after the discussion on whether or not you could even accept the settlement.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, Madam Chairman, I would tend to agree that we're at that point now, and I would suggest that we need to address the threshold question as to whether -- what options the Commission had, what can we -- do we have the legal authority to

even consider a stipulation or a settlement. I know we don't have a stipulation because all parties are not -- we do have an offer of settlement, and I guess the question is, do we have the legal authority to consider that. And depending upon the answer to that question would then dictate whether we even want to explore the intricacies of that offer and the pros and cons and the risk factors involved in the worst-case scenario versus what's being offered.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Staff?

MR. JAEGER: Commissioners, excuse me.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ralph, I'm sorry. We're going to take a break. The Commissioners need a short break. We'll take a 15-minute break and then we'll begin with your presentation on the legal issues and allow the parties to respond.

(Whereupon, a recess was had in the proceedings.)

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We're going to go back on the record. I think staff was prepared to present the legal arguments on the Commission's ability to accept settlement.

MR. JAEGER: Yes, Chairman Johnson. What I want to do is focus on what they call the Category B, the lot count, and the AADF issue.

The court has given the Commission discretion to

reopen the record. What they have said, though, is you are wrong on using lot count in mixed use areas. You've used ERCs to lots prior to this, and that's what you needed to do here, unless you can show otherwise. You've used max month average daily flow in the numerator of the used and useful question prior to this. Now you're trying to use annual average daily flow. You do not have the evidence. So what they've said is, you can either go back to the max month average daily flow in the numerator, that would be fine, and you can go back to the ERCs, the lots methodology that you've used before in mixed use areas, and that would be fine.

So if you decline to reopen the record, they have basically said what you go back to. You have the opportunity, the discretion to reopen the record; it doesn't say you have to. So that's the -- I think the crux of the deal is that you have this discretion, and I think you are bound to follow the public interest and do what you think is in the public interest and whether the public -- you know, that's where you get into the criterion of whether you should accept this settlement offer.

What the utility has done and what the staff has done, they've quantified what is that risk here, the

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worst-case scenario, and then they've done the best case, of course, and what they have said is that 1.3 million is what -- no matter what, the rates are going to go up 1.3 million plus about 2.6 surcharge, that's on a 24-month basis. It's now been 27 months.

so clearly, you can decline to reopen the record, and the court has basically said, if you decline to reopen the record, then you've got to go back to what you did before, the policies that you had before. So I think -- you know, my analysis is on page 23, 24, 25, in that area, that was the additional stuff that we did put in the recommendation, and what we said was in the utility's original -- they asked us to consider a unilateral offer, the first one, and they said they were going to just bump everybody up 4.7, 4.8 percent, and we said no, that would violate the capband rate structure which has been approved by the court, and we said, what we have to do is take all this money and go back and do what we did before and keep it consistent with the capband rate structure.

So the utility has fixed that in their revised recommendation, the revised offer. They said, okay, we'll go back and use the rate structure that you used and we've -- that's where we go up 3.2 million and then they come off that 3.2 million, 400,000 in annual

revenues, 2.8 million, so that's what they're giving 1 up in annual revenues. I think the utility clearly, if you determine not to reopen the record and they are authorized to collect 3.2 million, they can give up that right to collect the full 3.2 million and collect only 2.8 million. The stickier wicket was the

surcharge issue and the GTE decision.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you go back to the first one and let me make sure I understand what you're saying? You're saying that the court gave us the option to reopen the record, or if we did not reopen the record, they kind of delineated what we needed to do?

They said what we've been doing MR. JAEGER: before in mixed use areas was okay, and we either do what we did before or reopen the record and put on additional evidence that supports the lot count and mixed use, so I think the evidence is in the record to say, okay, we will go back and do what we did before, and in fact, that's what I think Mr. Rendell did when he calculated the amounts that were in the Category B, the 1.4 million that he associated with the lot count.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm trying to follow the If we went -- if we did not reopen the numbers. record, what would be the liability, or what would be

	it control of the con
1	the amount of money
2	MR. JAEGER: Okay. I think what we've said is the
3	529,000 is associated with annual average daily
4	flows
5	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Where is that?
6	MR. JAEGER: That's Schedule 1 on page 47, I
7	believe.
8	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And which line?
9	MR. JAEGER: Line 9.
10	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Line okay, line 10.
11	MR. JAEGER: Line 9 on the total on the Schedule
12	1.
13	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And say the amount again?
14	MR. JAEGER: \$529,406. That's the amount
15	associated as if we use average annual daily flow
16	or if we use max month. That's the difference.
17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And then the lot
18	count
19	MR. JAEGER: Lot count is the line 12, and that's
20	if we use ERCs to lots, or lots to lots difference,
21	\$1,435,984. Those are the differences calculated on
22	that schedule.
23	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So if we don't reopen the
24	record, this is the amount that we have to
25	MR. JAEGER: That we would have to give the

utility in their records. Those are annual figures, 1 is that not correct? 2 MR. HILL: That is correct. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: 3.3 million total annually. 4 MR. JAEGER: The 1.9 discretionary plus the 1.3 5 nondiscretionary, which is 3.297 I think is what we came up with. Plus then you multiply that to get the surcharges, that's just annual rates. 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But then you're saying that we 9 do have the discretion to open the record, and I guess 10 11 this is where Mr. Twomey's saying so that we could 12 conceivably end up not owing the 3 point --13 \$3,297,363? MR. JAEGER: Yes, we could conceivably win on both 14 issues, lot count and AADF. 15 16 MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, let me correct that. 17 It's not 3.2. The total remand come out to 3.2 18 The part that's what we call the category 2 19 that we actually could win back that we're talking about amounts to 1.9 million, 1.9 of the 3.2 million. 20 21 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You're right. 22 MR. WILLIS: The other part with the 1.3 million 23 is the part we have no discretion over. The court 24 already said, you did wrong, fix it. 25 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That was a bit -- I was seeing

that, but I was saying the wrong thing, you're right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Now, are we going over the particulars of the offer or whether or not we can accept it?

MR. HILL: I think we're getting to whether or not it would be legal for you to accept it.

MR. JAEGER: What I'm trying to say is, you've got to know what the utility would be entitled to if -- I think what goes hand in hand is you have this discretion not to reopen the record and you have to figure out, if you decided not to reopen the record, what would the utility be entitled to. And then you have to look and see what they're asking for, and if they're asking for either what they're entitled to or less than what they're entitled to, then it's -- clearly you can let them have that if you decide it's in the public interest.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: While I've interrupted you, let me just ask one thing. Is part of every settlement that we close the gain on sale docket?

MR. JAEGER: No.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What you're saying is that we have the discretion to not reopen the record, there's a certain result from that. If we have that discretion, and if there's an offer that's something

less than that, that's also within our discretion to 1 2 accept that? MR. JAEGER: Yes, Commissioner. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is that the bottom line of 5 your argument? 6 MR. JAEGER: Exactly. MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner Clark, just a clarification and a correction. 8 9 Our offer as modified is an all-encompassing, all 10 or nothing offer, which includes closing the gain on sale docket. 11 MR. HILL: Yes, I would like to clarify there was 12 13 an offer made through Mr. Twomey that did not include 14 that. I thought your question was, did all settlement 15 offers include the gain on sale. The two offers made 16 by the utility do. The one offer presented through 17 Mr. Twomey did not, and that's why our answer was no. 18 I'm sorry for any confusion. 19 MR. HOFFMAN: Madam Chairman, may I address the same issue of the legal authority of the Commission? 20 21 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Were you finished? 22 MR. JAEGER: I think the only part that surcharge, 23 the way they plan -- intend on handling the surcharge, 24 they're talking about they are only going to collect 25 it from the people who were on the system at the time,

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but they -- their current offer as revised is saying they want to try to collect 4.7 million in total surcharges and we think that they're entitled to over five million or six million in surcharges. So what they're saying is, if they don't collect the 4.7 million, if there's been what we call loss of customers where they can't find them, they've either died or moved on, the utility, if it's -- say they only collect 4.5 million in surcharges, they're requesting that the 200,000 deficit, and Mr. Hoffman can correct me if I'm wrong, be debited to CAIC. So CAIC would be reduced and their rate base would be increased by the amount that they collect. That's too little, from what's in this offer.

In reading the GTE decision, the court says, it says, "While no procedure can perfectly account for the transient nature of the utility customers, we envision that the surcharge in this case can be administered with the same standard of care afforded to refunds, and we conclude that no new customers should be required to pay a surcharge."

So staff believes that no new customers should be required to pay a surcharge, which --

MR. HILL: In short, what we're saying is that yes, you could legally accept an offer from the

utility, and that to the extent it was an offer where they were accepting less revenues than they would otherwise be entitled to, then our staff would feel comfortable that you could do that legally. We did have some other concerns with respect to the specific offer of settlement made by the company that we discussed in our recommendation, but in short, the answer is that to the extent it is merely a matter of the utility taking less than they're entitled to, then you could. If that helped any.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

Anything else?

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

First, let me address the Commission's general authority to approve the company's settlement proposal and offer for disposition of the mandate on remand from the appellate court decision. I agree with what Mr. Jaeger has said, and let me try to distill it down.

If you look at page 32 of the staff recommendation, you will see some discussion in the second full paragraph which was outlined in the initial recommendation on remand that you heard, I believe, on September 1st. In there the staff has said to you that it is within your authority to either

decline to reopen the record and accept the utility's positions and the utility's numbers in connection with the water distribution and collection lines and the -- the water distribution and the wastewater collection lines and the wastewater treatment used and useful issues. You have that choice, that would be within your authority.

Alternatively, you can reopen the record and you can go to hearing. Nobody has questioned that. No party has questioned the fact that it is within your authority to not reopen the record and accept the utility's numbers on these two issues as filed. If you were to do that, it would certainly be within your authority to enter a final order to take final agency action disposing of this case by increasing the company's revenue requirement consistent with the amounts in the company's MFRs, consistent with the amounts in the record on these two issues.

Now, if you had that authority, certainly you have the authority to bring a rate case which was filed over three years ago to a fair and equitable resolution by not opening the record, which I think everyone agrees is within your authority, by not reopening the record, and accepting the utility's revenue concessions which would still remain supported

by the record to take less than what the utility requested, and this also would be final agency action. This is not a settlement agreement. It is the company's proposal for disposition of the mandate on remand, and you must, to approve it, make it your own solution, your own decision. If the company never raised it, you would still be within your authority on remand to not reopen the record and accept the utility's concessions to take less revenue than it requested on the lot count and wastewater treatment plant issues.

In some ways it's no different than matters that we've brought to the Commission before on motion and you've rejected and then you have just come back and raised that same issue on your own motion. Here you would be within your legal authority to not reopen the record and enter a final order accepting less than what the utility requested on remand.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Madam Chairman, I have a question.

Is part of your proposal that we close the docket on gain on sale?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm confused on that, because it seems to me if we don't get agreement on that, that

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any other party could then petition us to open a docket to require us to look at the gain on sale and how it is appropriate to dispose of any gain. Is it part of this docket? I understand that it's not.

MR. HOFFMAN: It's a different docket number,
Commissioner Clark, but if the closure of that docket
was a part of the Commission's final order on remand
in this docket, that would be the binding precedent of
the Commission in connection with that issue.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I guess, then, haven't we precluded due process rights for the other parties to address that issue?

MR. HOFFMAN: No, you've got -- no, because,
Commissioner, it's, you know, not every potential
party participates in the Commission's disposition of
issues. The closure of the docket was part of the
negotiated process in a trade-off for the company
accepting less than what the company believes it will
prevail on in connection with the annual revenue
increase and the surcharges.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Hoffman, you just said it's not a negotiated process. You come up unilaterally with your offer to accept something less and you're saying the Commission has the discretion to accept something less than the result of not reopening

the record.

MR. HOFFMAN: That is the -- the accepting something less, Commissioner Deason, was the result of the negotiations. That was our proposal, our proposal as a --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You say result of the negotiations. Everyone's not agreeing to that, Mr. Hoffman.

MR. HOFFMAN: That's why I'm saying to you,

Commissioner Deason, what we don't have is a

settlement agreement. What you have in front you, and

I think Mr. Jacobs will speak for himself, because I

think that he has dropped off now that we have

modified our proposal to meet staff's concerns, what

you have is the company's proposal to resolve this

case on remand, something you could have done on your

own motion, and you have the authority to do that and

make it final agency action.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But how do we include within that your requirement of your proposal to close the gain on sale docket?

MR. HOFFMAN: There's nothing that would prohibit from you doing that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: We could close the docket any time we want, so are you making it part of your

offer of settlement?

MR. HOFFMAN: That's right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Does that carry with it that no other party or no other concerned member of the public who takes service from this utility couldn't petition that we open a docket and allow them the benefit of the gain on sale?

MR. HOFFMAN: In our judgment, Commissioner, if you include that piece in your final order, then no one could then come back and challenge that decision.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that gives me cause to be concerned about due process issues.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Commissioner --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Hold on, Mr. Armstrong.

Terry, would you complete? I'm going to allow you to follow up, but then I'm going to have Mr. Twomey and Mr. Shreve make their points because you all may want to rebut what he says.

MR. ARMSTRONG: If I may just add, it was totally discretionary to the Commission and it would remain discretionary to the Commission whether or not that docket should remain open. It was certainly discretionary whether to open it in the first place, because it was -- it was simply discretionary. For the Commission here to suggest that they were closing

that docket is something that was integral to the company's position regarding any reduction in the annual revenue we would recover in this docket, and we can't forget the surcharges. The surcharge that customers would face if we litigate these dockets, this docket, and we go through the appeal process, which would be very likely, would be in the order of \$12 million in surcharges.

Now, the company has agreed to modify and reduce that surcharge amount. The staff's own numbers show somewhere in the neighborhood of \$7 million, not even including interest. We have suggested that we would surcharge only \$4.7 million. We have also suggested mechanisms for the recovery of that surcharge which would mitigate the recovery and the impact on customers.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I interpret your argument to go to the merits of a settlement, not really to the issue as to whether or not we can accept a unilateral concession, because it is not just a concession on your point. It involves affecting the rights of parties to be heard on a separate issue.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Commissioner, which is an issue which is at the discretion of the Commission whether or not to hear that issue. That is the integral thing

that we should not forget. It's not a mandate, there's no statutory mandate that the Commission hears and opens that docket on the gain on sale. As a matter of fact, as we're all aware, there have been many, many, many, many, many, many sales where there's been no opening of any docket in investigation of a gain on sale. The Commission has not in the past ever opened a docket to investigate gain on sale. That in and of itself tells y'all it is discretionary to open that docket. So it is also discretionary to close that docket.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: May I ask Mr. Armstrong a question? Would it also be within the Commission's discretion to identify a revenue impact of the gain on sale and put that much money subject to refund on a going-forward basis?

MR. ARMSTRONG: In this docket?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, I'm talking about in the gain on sale docket. Do we have that authority?

MR. ARMSTRONG: You know, I don't like to speak off the cuff. I don't know that you would have that authority, and I would suggest that you wouldn't have that authority at this point in time. Absent anything else, I would suggest you do not have that authority.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Public Counsel Jack Shreve?

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MR. SHREVE: For the first time, I think I followed Mr. Hoffman's arguments on this. He's saying we do not have a settlement. That's how we're coming in on this, but it's within the discretion of the Commission to accept the terms and set your own terms, and whatever you come out with a final order, no one else will have a right to challenge. If that's the case then, you certainly have the right, if you're going to close that docket, to decide who is going to win, so I think we could accept Southern States' arguments, and maybe this is what you're getting at, is that if you can make a decision to let Southern States win on the gain on sale docket in the same scenario that Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Armstrong and Southern States is maintaining, then you can certainly say this is a situation where we have a gain on sale that's within the jurisdiction of the Commission that doesn't go along with the decisions we made in the past where we had no jurisdiction on gain on sale, decide with the customers, say there is a \$4 million gain on sale, they win, we close the docket, and as Mr. Hoffman said, you have the right to make that decision.

You're going to accept their -- the numbers on this, you're going to make your own decision, as Mr.

Hoffman says. It's yours, you put out a final order, then you certainly have the right to make that decision and go the customers' way. It's the same as Mr. Hoffman argues you can go the company's way.

I originally was going to say, you know, this is one situation where you have absolutely no hearing, you have no evidence, and if you're going to do this, there may be some situations I'd like to come in and eradicate and have you just go ahead and make a decision without having any evidence. But if you accept Mr. Hoffman's argument on this, then go ahead, I would urge you to decide with the customers and close the docket, and then as Mr. Hoffman says, no one can challenge it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Shreve.

Mr. Twomey, did you want to add?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, Madam Chairman, Commissioners.

I'm feeling fairly magnanimous here, which I think is the right word, and I'd like to assume for a moment that SSU is going to be entitled to zero dollars if the Commission reopens the record, and the customers and the Commission and the Commission staff prevail on the Category 2 issues, and assuming that the Commission and the customers and the staff are going to prevail on those two issues, and assuming that SSU

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will therefore be entitled to zero dollars on Category 2 -- let's not get Category 1 confused, they're entitled to that, let's not mix them -- assuming that if we win they're entitled to zero dollars, I would like to now, I know it's late in the game, but of course they've taken the opportunity of changing their offer as recently as closing time yesterday, so although it's late in the game, I would like to unilaterally on behalf of my clients offer to give the utility without any reopened record \$200,000, without them having to go to any proofs or engage in incurring any more additional rate case expense. Okay. And as long as we're at it, I would like to throw in Mr. Shreve's part and say let's just assume that the customers are going to win on the gain on sale, and let's go with that too, okay, and we can stop all this and they'll get \$200,000 in additional revenues, both prospectively and retroactively on the surcharges, okay?

You see, the problem is, Commissioners, while it's clear that the court in this case said on the Category 2 issues that you can reopen the record and attempt to fight out and defend your decision -- we're not talking about my order or my client's order, we're talking about the Commission's order on those two

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Category 2 issues, you made the findings, we think you were correct. This ERC business, not to go too much into the substance, this ERC business as demonstrated by Marco Island, where you can have a hundred percent used and useful when it's only 40 percent built out, any system where you have a preponderance of one-inch meters, that's wrong on its face.

Now, if you not want to not reopen the record and as your staff suggests you can and go and adopt that where you give them a -- you people were down there, you saw that the place isn't half built out and that giving them a hundred percent used and useful on lines was incorrect, it was logically flawed, you can see it with your own eyes. And so you gave them, using the methodology you adopted on the lot count, you gave them 42 percent or thereabouts.

So what I'm saying to you is, you can go ahead and refight this thing, that's one thing the staff and the company recognize you can do. You can reopen the record, take advantage of what the court told you you can do in terms of finding new evidence to support your theory and/or doing a better job of explaining why you adopted that methodology. You can do that, and if we're successful in that, the company will get zero dollars in new rates, both prospective and

surcharges, and they'll get nothing from the effort except maybe a chance to recover their rate case expense, which shouldn't be that great.

It is probably true, as your staff suggested and Mr. Hoffman indicates, that the court gave you the option of just not reopening the record and giving the utility everything it wants, okay? I think legally you can do that, okay. I think you would totally abandon your obligation to the customers. It would be politically insane to roll over and give these people, without a fight, throw away the decision you made before on your rate case completely without a fight and give them every penny they say they're entitled to, whether it's 10 million, 12 million, whatever, going backwards and forwards. You've got to give them that if you choose not to fight.

Now, you folks are, as a body, accountable, you have to be held accountable. Now, I don't think you can defend that, that's not a legal issue. That's a political/social issue. I don't think that you would even consider giving up all this money to this utility without abandoning your previous position and giving up without a fight when the court has clearly said that you can reopen the record and attempt to readopt what you did before.

So what I'm saying, only tongue in cheek, of course, is that if you can assume for purposes of your staff's analysis that they're going to win everything if there's a hearing and you can back off from that and they can tell you how much they're willing to take, then I've got the same right on behalf of my party, my client, to say hey, I'm assuming they're going to win zip on the Category 2 items and I'm going to make a unilateral offer that no one's joined me on, just like them, and say, let's give them \$100,000, \$200,000 for their time here, and assume they're going to win zero, and I'm giving them more, I'm magnanimous, let's go with that.

I don't expect you to do that. I don't expect you to go with this business, but what I'm trying to show you is if you think they're going to win, you're pessimistic, you're wrong, you're abandoning the customers. If you don't reopen the record to take additional evidence and give additional explanations for whatever decision you come out with, which I would hope would be a readoption of what you said before, because it makes sense, what you did before makes sense, if you reopen the record, I would suggest to you, and maybe Mr. Stephens can add something to this, because he used to be the -- I think he was the chair

for some time of the Bar's administrative law committee, I would submit to you that you have to have evidence of record and make a reasonable explanation of why you're giving them anything on this remand, that you just can't say on the worst-case day for the customers they would have wanted 10, 12, 13 million dollars, and since they've come in and offered to take four or whatever it is, we're going to go ahead and give it to them. In my view, that isn't adequate legally. It's not consistent with the Chapter 120 administrative law of this state.

You can't do it. I mean, you shouldn't do it for lots of social, practical, political reasons, but I'm suggesting to you that whatever you come up with here, if you do you something that's -- you can do all or nothing, but if you do something in between, I think you have to have evidence of record to support it.

And merely suggesting and saying to the people of this state and the customers of this utility that they're willing to take more than they're entitled to on their best day doesn't get it, in my opinion, under the law.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Would that be responsive to the court on that issue, though?

MR. TWOMEY: Sir?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Do you feel that that would

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be responsive to the court on that issue?

MR. TWOMEY: What, if you did that?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yes.

MR. TWOMEY: No, sir. What I'm saying is that while I agree that you can do nothing and give them everything and the court would probably uphold it and you could clearly reopen the record and fight and hopefully fight them down to zero, I'm suggesting to you that the law requires that if you do anything in the middle, that you have to be able to explain it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Madam Chair, let me ask Mr. Twomey a question and then -- what if the Commission issues something in the middle as a PAA, do we have that authority?

MR. TWOMEY: I don't think so, but I think you just -- I mean, you recognize it's probably insane, that you'd just be wasting your time. I'm here to tell you on behalf of my clients that we want a hearing. We're not afraid of a hearing, we're not afraid of additional rate case expense. If you do a PAA, we will come back in and protest it. I can't speak for Mr. Shreve, but there may be -- and Mr. Jenkins has to speak for his people, but these people changed this offer within the last eight, twelve hours, whatever it comes to, last 24 hours certainly,

and I'm saying to you that you can't accept it, and my suggestion to you in a practical sense --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me clarify my question.

I'm not saying issuing as PAA the company's offer.

I'm just saying anywhere in between, just for the sake of theory, because right now we're still on theory of the legal argument, we're not really talking the dollars. You're saying that it would be fruitless to issue any PAA because somebody's going to protest it because there's no settlement, so anywhere that we reach in between, somebody's going to protest, so that is a closed door?

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir, and I don't -- I haven't thought about this enough or researched it to say flat out that you couldn't technically do -- legally do a PAA right now, but my gut reaction is that you can't. The court has given this back to you. It's not free-form. I don't mean to suggest you think it's this way. I'm just saying that this isn't just here on a petition of the company or a motion or an offer, it's back on remand from the court. The court's given you specific things, Category 1 that you're bound by, you have no discretion, has given you discretion that you can elect to exercise or not with the Category 2 items, and I don't think -- again, I don't think you

can do anything in the middle dollar-wise, including a PAA, without supporting it by evidence to say -- and you're put in a difficult position, of course, because the -- until you hear more evidence, the lot count thing, for example, is kind of an all or nothing, it's either you go with what you had before or you give the utility everything, which on its face is wrong.

If you go to hearing on this and take additional evidence, you might find, for example, that what you did in SSU's case for Sugarmill Woods in 1992 is just the answer that you need, it's something in between, straight lot count, straight ERCs. It makes more sense, it takes into account the fact of a system that has a large number of one-inch meters, for example, and still gives the utility credit for larger meters, commercial customers and that kind of thing. I don't know if you've -- that was in our offer. I don't know if that was presented to you. But staff's made a big deal about the fact that the company's offer was given -- I gave staff copies of my offer. I didn't file it with the Commission.

My point is, you go to hearing on this,

Commissioner, you can take additional evidence, you

can massage this thing, it's not all or nothing. To

answer your question, I think legally by the court,

you give them everything or you have a hearing as they've given you the chance to, as most of us want, and make a new decision. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Jaber?

MS. JABER: Commissioners, I just wanted to bring you back -- because Mr. Twomey, probably unintentionally, made some representations about what staff's recommendation was, I would like to bring you back to what staff's recommendation is, which is right now that there are two viable options, one being that you can go to hearing on those two issues we say we have discretion, the court has given us discretion; two, if the utility adjusted its offer of settlement in the two ways that was discussed in the recommendation, that's probably a viable option.

Now, honestly, we probably missed the gain on sale docket. I think in looking at the original offer of settlement, we took the view that the Commission opened that docket and the Commission could close that docket. But I have to tell you today that I'm convinced that that would affect customers and I think that Mr. Shreve has made a good point. Based on that, perhaps the utility would be willing to withdraw that term in their settlement. That's the first thing I'd like to throw out at you.

Secondly, we would not recommend anything that would result in a PAA order. We think that would be fruitless and it would get us nowhere.

Thirdly, you do have the evidence and the record you need to comply with this mandate. You've got two options in complying with this mandate. This was your order that was reversed. The utility has made you an offer of settlement. You have to decide whether that offer of settlement will work within the purview of the mandate. We have tried very hard to look at that closely and we've identified some problems and we recognize we missed the gain on sale. I think you have the evidence you need. We are not attempting to give the utility more than what it's entitled to.

What this recommendation says is the utility's entitled to X. This settlement probably will result in less than X.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Madam Chairman, if I may now, first for clarification, I think it needs, based on what's been said so far, it needs to be totally clear in the record that there's been an apparent misconstruction of the role of this Commission in this docket and in any docket.

As recently as the GTE decision, it was confirmed by the Florida Supreme Court that it's the role of

this Commission to be objective, to be fair and equitable to both the utility and its customers. To hear it posited that the Commissioners are here to fight the utility, fight for the customers and fight, fight, fight, fight is a misconstruction of the role of this Commission, first of all.

Second of all, it's another misconstruction that's been made, and that is the fact that this company appealed seven or eight items before that DCA, and won on every one of those issues except for one. As has been hinted at today, this average annual daily flow issue is one that the Commission has twice been reversed on, twice, and probably likely will be reversed a third time in the Palm Coast decision.

The gain on -- I mean, the lot, the lot count method, this Commission repeatedly over a number of years for more than a decade rejected every attempt to impose a lot count method in mixed use areas like Marco Island and other areas that the company serves, rejected it over and over again with rational reasons therefor. The Commission acknowledged that -- I mean, the court acknowledged that at the DCA, and you can't forget, and so everybody's clear, the court's order repeatedly says you have the discretion to open the record and you have an ability to attempt, if you can,

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to produce evidence. You have an ability to present evidence if it exists. Those qualifications there have to be read with all -- every degree of seriousness which that court intended those words to be placed in that order for.

So the Commission being objective, understanding that you have discretion whether or not to open the record, understanding that the evidence is in the record in support of the company's positions, the evidence is there, understanding that the company at the direction of this Commission willingly entered settlement negotiations, that the company has now addressed the situation where we would say we would go forward and collect the revenue increase now that is less than we would otherwise be entitled to, to go forward and delay for a period of time and mitigate the impact on customers of surcharges, taking far less money, millions of dollars less in the way of surcharges from customers -- and let's remember, those surcharges are there because the court found the Commission's prior activities were unlawful. company should have been collecting those dollars over time.

We have to remember all those facts when we consider what the company has posited here, and to be

very clear on the record, though, the company has often made motions. The Commission has denied those motions on the merits only to, on your own motion, do exactly the same thing the company has requested. That gain on sale docket is a discretionary docket never before opened any of its type in the past, and the company has sold facilities in the past as well as others have sold.

The Commission has the discretion now and always has had to close that docket. It is the company's position that we are conceding these dollars, and part of the quid pro quo is the gain on sale docket being closed. If that's not part of the decision-making here, then obviously, and I want to be very clear on this, if there's a reduction in the recovery of the company as a result of an order from today's proceeding that doesn't include the gain on sale, then the company would have an opportunity and the right to appeal that kind of decision.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

Any other comments?

Questions, Commissioners?

Oh, Public Counsel Jack Shreve.

MR. SHREVE: Very briefly on Commissioner Deason's question about PAA, I'm not sure exactly how you're

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 structured or what issues you would take up on the PAA, but if you were to decide to put something out like that, I think you'd have to also put in the effect on the individual customer groups, because even with the calculations that are in the staff recommendation, you have some going up, some going down, and so I think you'd need to do that and make it very specific as to what -- so the customers were aware of what the effects were on them.

MR. JENKINS: Madam Chairman, if what we're talking about right now is can the PSC legally accept a settlement offer or make that your own, I don't have any comment on that. We at Marco Island were in favor of the original settlement and are on the record as having done that. We don't support the revised settlement, and I'll speak to that later, but given those two situations, I don't think I'm in the best position to speak to your right to accept or not the settlement, but I'm concerned if we're beyond that point and if we're discussing the merits of the issue as to why you should or should not reopen the record, I'd like to speak to that, whether at this time or if we're going to deal with that at a later point.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me ask a question of Mr.

Twomey so that I can better understand your position.

As it relates to the gain on sale issue, I think you're saying we clearly don't, or you don't believe we have the authority, and I know Public Counsel said we don't have the authority to even accept a settlement that would have --

MR. TWOMEY: I agree with Mr. Shreve.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Now, on the second issue, though, assuming that was out, off the table, I thought I heard you say that we did have the authority to accept the other components, but that we shouldn't, basically. Because I thought you said that we have the authority to accept less, kind of like what Lila stated, and even the company, but that it would not be wise to do, or do you think we don't even have the authority if we took gain on sale out?

MR. TWOMEY: I don't -- gain on sale out, I don't think you have the authority, and again, this is why.

As you may recall, in -- to look at this somewhat analogous but still different type area, typically the courts of the United States and Florida have given the Commission broad latitude to decide what a company's return on equity award would be if, within bounds, the decision the Commission made was within the zone of whatever the experts testified for, top and bottom range. The Commission generally could pick any number

they wanted to and the courts won't disturb that because they found it was within the range that was testified to by the expert witnesses. And you didn't have to -- and you could make up whatever explanation you wanted to on why you justified the number and it would sail through, usually.

What I'm suggesting to you here is different, in that you've got two somewhat diametrically opposed methodologies. You've got the lot count method which Mr. Armstrong wants to suggest has always been right, which is to say that in his argument, if you've been doing something for a long time, you couldn't have seen the wisdom of its flaws and made a change, which is what you did, which is clearly what you did if you read your order. You rejected that methodology as being appropriate under these circumstances and you made a change and you tried to justify why you did it.

But you've got the lot count -- and I'm just talking about the used and useful lines -- you've got the lot count methodology on one end, which if you go do the numbers, results for any given system of X percentage, you do the ERC, which is what the utility is suggesting they should have and what the court is apparently saying they must have, unless you resupport or readopt the lot count or something different, and

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that gives you a totally different percentage number based upon the same facts. And in many cases, it gives you, not to go too much into substance, if you got a lot of large meters for residential, it gives you a huge percentage of used and useful, even if there is a relatively low level of buildout in residences.

But based upon the same facts, the lot count gives you one percentage number, the ERC methodology gives you another, and they are -- they're carved in stone, essentially, based upon given facts. And what I'm suggesting to you is I think that -- and one would be a zero increase if you reaffirm successfully your lot count methodology in your final order, and one would be this huge additional amount of money if the utility were to prevail. And what I'm suggesting to you is that, in your order, I think the administrative law and the law of this state requires you to say, if we're going to give them an additional three million or four million or whatever it is that they end up getting, prospectively and surcharge-wise, these monies that we're doing it because in the record we find that there is an amalgamation of these two methodologies and it comes up with this percentage, okay.

Now, you can't do that. You can't do that from your record, and I don't think your staff is suggesting that. What they're saying to you is that the record, according to the utility, and maybe the court, supports giving them everything, so you can just arbitrarily decide any number below that is appropriate, and you can do it, and what I'm suggesting to you is that I don't think you can. I think you have to have evidence you can support to in the record that comes up with a theory that supports the number that they're willing to accept.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think I'm following you, and I appreciate that additional explanation. So I guess what you're saying, though, too, is that we could, based on the record, pick one of those methodologies and say but -- but we would have to pick based upon what was in the record, and then say, but the utility has decided to accept less than that, right? We have to speak to the substantive issue of methodology and what we used and how we got to what the numbers should have been and then conclude that the utility accepted less?

MR. TWOMEY: I don't know. I mean, I'm not sure that I understand your question. But you can't, you can't just arbitrarily pick the lot count because the

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court said you can't use that unless you take additional evidence and reaffirm it with more concise explanations, so you can't just pick it and give them more.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'd have to --

MR. TWOMEY: And I don't think you have any -- you don't have any -- you wouldn't be doing yourself and your staff justice, because your staff has said fairly aggressively in these agenda conferences verbally, and in their written recommendations, they think they can defend those two issues successfully, defend your order. So to go ahead and arbitrarily pick the big 100 percent victory for them and cut it back I think is wrong, too.

So what I'm suggesting is that you wouldn't be able to support it in your order. Unless you just came out in and order and said, we're going to accept that, they were maybe entitled to 100 percent of it and they would take less. So we're fine with that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And you're saying that's almost the only way you could accept this, it would be --

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, ma'am, but what I'm saying is I don't think that meets the requirements of the law that you, on this remand specifically and in

administrative law in general, that you support an 1 awarding of customers' money to those people without 2 specific findings of fact that they were legally 3 4 entitled to it. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm following you. 5 Did you have a question? 6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, I'm ready to make a 7 8 motion. 9 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions? 10 Is there a motion? 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm ready to move staff on 12 I agree with what they say there, that we 13 could not -- they say we should now, I don't think we 14 can unilaterally accept the offer, nor can we accept the counteroffer. If it were a, totally a situation 15 16 where all the concessions were being made on the part 17 of the utility, I think we could, but the gain on sale 18 involves a concession by perhaps parties who are not 19 even represented, and I don't think we have the 20 authority to do that. 21 MS. JABER: I should tell you who the parties are 22 in the gain on sale docket. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, at this point, at this 23 24 point, and we're not to the final hearing on that, I

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presume, so that there are people, not just the

parties there, but potential parties' due process right may be cut off. I'm not -- I understand the notion that it's discretionary, but also understand the notion that even though it's discretionary, the parties would want to raise an issue in another docket and require that we hear it. I'm not sure that just saying, well, we've settled it in another docket you never had an opportunity to participate in is defensible.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: There's a motion on Issue 3.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I need some clarification on the motion. Is the motion that the Commission does not have the authority because of the gain on sale provision within the proposed settlement, or that the Commission should not accept it because of the gain on sale proposal? Because I'm trying to understand, are we setting some precedent here, and I want to understand clearly, if we are, what that precedent would be.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I guess, and maybe I can get some help in crafting a motion, because I don't think you can unilaterally accept any settlement which affects the rights of a party who has not agreed to that settlement.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you're saying then,

regardless -- it's just the fact that we don't have -because we don't have a settlement that is agreed to
by all parties, we don't have the legal authority to
accept it?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, because if one of those parties who has rejected it really has -- its rights are not being affected by it, that wouldn't trouble me, and I suppose if the gain on sale came out of it, I would have a hard time understanding where some rights might be affected.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is that the only issue, that rights are affected on the gain on sale?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Pardon me?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is the gain on sale the only issue that affects someone else's rights?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's my understanding. I mean, it seems if you sort of take out of that, the concessions have all been made on the part of the utility and in effect they've agreed to take less than they might be entitled to on the issues.

Let me -- but let me ask this: But that's less, assuming they win on those other issues, right? So I may be wrong. Let me -- I don't think we can unilaterally accept their offer. And I think that should be the gist of the motion, that we cannot

unilaterally accept the offer of settlement. Is it an offer of settlement?

MS. JABER: This is an offer of settlement made to you. For whatever it's worth, you need to be careful about that kind of precedent. We are in the era of mediation and that kind of flies against what we've been telling the conflict resolution consortium, which is if we have a mediated settlement agreement which might have an impact on others, but if they're not involved, it's going to come before the Commission, who will act on that mediated offer of settlement.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, we don't have where the parties -- if you want to add to it -- where the parties to the docket don't agree to the settlement.

MS. JABER: With respect to the gain on sale, I would agree with you. Public Counsel has intervened on that docket --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Hang on one second, Lila. What I was trying to --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What the parties have not agreed, even if you take out the gain on sales, they've not agreed and in effect it is -- I see what you're saying, because it's within our discretion to hold a hearing or not, that --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yeah, I would contend that

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the question is a settlement between us and the company.

MS. JABER: Right, and what I would suggest -COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We're the ones that lost.

MS. JABER: Yeah, that's my recommendation to you, that if the utility agreed to withdraw the term related to the gain on sale, that you have the legal authority with the modified settlement to accept it unilaterally, and that could be a final agency action.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I would agree with that.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner, Madam Chairman, may I make one suggestion? You know, while we disagree about the impact of our inclusion of the gain on sale issue in our proposal, we disagree with you on that, we're still trying to reach the finish line on this thing, and so what we would suggest is take a step back for a second and recall when this gain on sale issue first came before you some six, nine months ago, whenever it was. I argued to you, you don't need to open this docket. How do you handle every other gain on sale? You handle it in the rate case. And what's going to happen, we're going to go through, the company's going to incur costs to litigate this gain on sale in this so-called special docket, and if the company prevails, which we believe under the facts and

your precedent we would, then we're going to have to take it up again in the next rate case. And you said, we're going to open that docket anyway.

And what we would suggest to you now to try and react to where we are this morning would be we would agree to modify our proposal even further to postpone the disposition of the gain on sale of the Orange County facilities to our next rate case and to still close that docket, to close the docket that has been opened and to postpone the deferral -- to postpone the disposition of that issue to our next rate case. In that manner, you would be handling the gain on sale issue in the same manner that you handled it in our last four or five rate cases, and probably uniformly throughout the industry.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, I want to try to understand whose rights we affect by accepting this settlement offer, because it's my belief that this is a settlement between us and the company.

MR. TWOMEY: Madam Chairman, may I respond to that? That is on the surface --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Twomey, could you let Lila answer it, and then I definitely want to hear from you.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, sir.

MS. JABER: Commissioner Garcia, are you saying 1 with the modification that the gain on sale docket be 2 disposed of later on --3 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes. MS. JABER: -- who it would be affecting? 5 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes. MS. JABER: Let me answer it this way: 7 customers are affected in that they will have that 8 9 rate increase and the surcharge, but that's because of the remand, that's not because of your settlement, 10 11 that's not because you accepted the settlement offer. It's the nature of the beast. The remand -- you have 12 13 to act because of the mandate by the First District Court of Appeal. That will by definition affect all 14 15 customers. 16 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right, but that is a 17 settlement between this Commission and the company --18 MS. JABER: That is our --19 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- based on a remand from 20 the court. 21 MS. JABER: Yes, sir. 22 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We are taking everyone's 23 discussion here, but the truth is that the only two 24 parties involved are the company and the Florida 25 Public Service Commission because our order was

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remanded.

MS. JABER: That is our recommendation.

MR. TWOMEY: My turn?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes, Mr. Twomey, please.

MR. TWOMEY: Okay, Commissioner.

Ms. Jaber missed one important point, I believe.

It's your order and I've suggested to you repeatedly
this morning that you have an obligation to defend
it. The court has said you can defend it, and the
court has said that you don't have to defend it if you
don't want to.

But let's not be confused or mistaken for one second here. If you accept the company's settlement to make my clients and every other customer of this utility pay increased prospective rates and retroactive surcharges, you're affecting their Chapter 120.57 substantial interests, pure and simple. You can't get around it. It's not just this Commission's rights that are affected and it's not just this Commission and this utility that are the parties to this decision.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me be clear, then. You are saying that if we do not exercise discretion to open the record, you have a right to require us to?

MR. TWOMEY: No, I'm not, and I want to be clear

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on that. I'm not --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You're saying exactly that, Mr. Twomey.

MR. TWOMEY: No, here's what I'm saying. say it again. I might try to find some way of suggesting on appeal that y'all should have reopened the record if you just roll over and give them everything by assuming that everything you did before was wrong on the Category 2 items, okay? What I've been saying is that our preference is that you fight. I've also been saying I don't think you can just arbitrarily accept what they're offering -- I don't care about the gain on sale issue, take it out -- that you can just arbitrarily accept what they've offered you because it falls within the middle of what they might win on their best day and what they might get if they get nothing. And I'm saying to you that if you do this, if you accept their deal, we're going to appeal it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's fine. That's your right, Mr. Twomey, because you can exercise that right, but the question before us is more direct. The court has asked us whether we want to take this up or not, and that is a decision wholly and totally up to this Commission.

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MR. TWOMEY: Well, sir, I don't mean to be -- I don't want to be too abrupt on this. You're sitting in the driver's seat and have to make the decision. But let's not be mistaken on whether it's just your rights that are affected by the course of your decision. It is your decision to make because of the positions you hold in trust for this state. The court says you can reopen the record or you can not reopen it, and what I'm saying to you is, if you don't reopen it, you've adversely affected the customers of this utility horribly. If you accept this settlement, this unilateral, one-sided deal from this company, and you accept it because you accept the notion that it's less than they might win on their best day but still more than they're entitled to if they lose to the customers, then you are affecting the economic and 120.57 substantial rights of my clients. It may be your decision, but it's the money that's going to come out of my clients, not your own.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Twomey, just cutting to the meat of it, you're saying that you have a right to appeal our decision not to open the record?

MR. TWOMEY: I'm saying that we'll look for one.

The bigger point --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me just lay it out for

you the way I perceive your argument.

You're saying, apparently, that we have the right to say we are not going to reopen the record and therefore we are going to allow them to collect on --we're going to assume a reversal on the Category 2 so they would be allowed to collect that. Would you argue that you have the right to appeal a decision not to open the record and just accept it?

MR. TWOMEY: I think I'll try and find a way, yes, if you do that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But doesn't your argument that we cannot accept something less -- that we cannot accept something less assumes that you have the right to contest it in the first place?

MR. TWOMEY: No. I mean, it might, what I told you a minute ago was that I think you have to -- any order that you come up with that accepts this deal has to explain the facts upon which you did it that justify the additional dollars. This is not a theoretical deal. You're talking about raising my clients' rates by X number of dollars per month, real dollars out of the pocketbooks of real people, and you've got to explain it, that's why I'm saying you've got to explain it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But Mr. Twomey, the court

has already determined that issue. The court has said to us that on these particular issues we can hold hearings or not. If we don't hold hearings, we know exactly the way those numbers will end up. It doesn't -- just because the court sent it back to remand doesn't give you the right to a hearing. We can give you that right, but we don't have to give that you right, correct?

MR. TWOMEY: I don't agree with that.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, then, the court didn't give us a decision, you're telling us that the court remanded us to have hearings, period.

MR. TWOMEY: No, sir. What I am saying is that you owe us a hearing. I mean, I can't make it any clearer than that. The court has given you the option of rolling over and not fighting. They've given you the option of reopening the record and taking new evidence and making a decision, and what I'm saying to you is --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Your argument is not legal, it's your policy. It's not a legal argument, it's your policy.

MR. TWOMEY: Yes, and my legal argument is that I don't think you can come in the middle without giving factual evidence to support the dollar amount.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Madam Chairman, may I ask
Mr. Shreve's position on this, taking out the gain of
sale and just discussing this without the gain of sale
issue?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I don't know if he necessarily heard you.

I think Commissioner Garcia wanted the Public Counsel to explain his position on our legal authority if you took out the gain on sale.

MR. SHREVE: I'll tell you, one -- I'll be very brief. One, we'd like to have a hearing, but you've had a lot of discussion on that already. Mr. Garcia, you mentioned that it was a decision to be made between the company and the Public Service Commission because the remand was not in the order. The court had -- did not remand anything about the gain on sale docket. And I think there has been some accidental misstatement as far as what the precedent was.

The last precedent on the gain on sale docket where there was a loss on sale granted was in Lake County several years ago to Southern States, so that's the last one. There were two cases, St. Augustine Shores, about \$6 million that the Commission went with the company primarily because you had no jurisdiction in that county; Sarasota County, that was primarily

because there was no jurisdiction in that county. So this is the first case on point, and we don't want it buried in some other rate case, and I don't think you have the right to close this docket on the gain on sale.

I don't know if I've answered your question on that, but the court did not include anything on the gain on sale docket. It's a totally different thing. It was --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Shreve, I agree with you thus far, and you're right, you're not answering my question. The question is, more specifically, let's drop the gain on sale issue, I want you to just follow the line that, I guess the position that Commissioner Clark has been saying and that I've been expressing as opposed to Mr. Twomey.

Do you think that we can accept a settlement, if we take out the gain on sale issue, of somewhere in between where we could be in worst-case scenario and not going to hearing?

MR. SHREVE: If you take an action on your own, I think it's been laid out already the different parameters that the court sent back giving you the option to have a hearing or not have a hearing, and there are certain issues in here that are already

gone. That decision, it appears to me, is what's left and what you're considering of the settlement offer if you exclude the gain on sale.

Now, that's -- I'm having a little trouble putting all that together, but I think that's where you are. If that's the case, I don't know that you'd even be accepting their settlement offer on this, you'd be talking about whether or not you're going to have the hearing. And then if you decide to have the hearing, the question is whether or not you're going to give the money to them.

I think the Commission has a decision to make, and when they make that decision, I'm not sure -- you are not accepting a settlement offer because there is no settlement that has been accepted by all of the parties. The company has made --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I agree.

MR. SHREVE: Yes, sir?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, I agree. There's no settlement that we're considering. We're considering whether we go to hearing or not. And again, I'm having this discussion, dropping the gain on sale discussion.

MR. SHREVE: Then I think the discussion has really almost got away now from -- the company has

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proposed a certain scenario to you. I don't know where the company stands on that, if they still have that proposal before you, but I think you have a decision in front you that you do have the authority to make, so I'm not looking at it at this point if you're talking about it being out of the gain -- taking the gain on sale out, whether or not you're actually accepting the company proposal or settlement.

I am saying, and I think you'd agree with this, you don't have the authority to close that docket.

That wasn't even involved in this case at all.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Can I segue from that -CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I wanted to stay on that point
and maybe have Lila address it and --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Yeah, because I was going to ask her something on that point.

To my understanding, when we get a remand from a court, it's a final order in which they have cited errors in our decision and the directions are for us to correct those errors and send them something back. Is that correct?

MS. JABER: Well, hopefully, not to have it go back, but yes --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Don't we have to respond to the remand?

MS. JABER: You have to issue a final order complying with the mandate by the court.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: And then when it goes back before that court, don't they have to sign off to the idea that it is in compliance with their remand instructions?

MS. JABER: No, sir. You issue a final order complying with the mandate. Some party could appeal it again, appeal that final order again.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Then, Julia, maybe your question -- I think what you were going to ask was about the same as what I was going to ask.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Maybe not, but the reason -well, let's go back to Mr. Twomey's proposal, because
I thought it was kind of a -- it was a legal issue,
and that's why I asked him to explain taking out the
gain on sale. And, Lila, I need your response to this
question.

Mr. Twomey admits that we have the discretion as to whether to open the record or not. If we decide not to open the record and to accept something less, his position is legally we have to have some rationale and explanation or basis for that, or that he has an appealable right because we are required to say how we reached that decision, and I think I hear him saying,

and we can't just say, well, the utility -- or it could have gotten more money, but we're going to give them less and that's our reason for accepting this. I hear him saying that's not legally sufficient.

MS. JABER: But he's actually saying what staff is saying. And plus, in our decision that you can unilaterally accept a settlement offer that's within the parameters of the mandate is you recognizing that all of those issues were reversed, but saying that the utility has volunteered to take less. In other words, you would be recognizing that you're not going to go to hearing on lot count and annual average daily flow, but that the utility has volunteered to take less. He and I are saying the same thing.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Do we have to also say -- do we have to say we lost on those issues, the utilities are entitled to the 1.9, but we're giving them less, and I think he's saying how can we say that with a straight face kind of a thing. But would we have to say that? Would we have to say that we lost on both of these, they're entitled to 1.9, but we're going to give them less?

MR. JAEGER: Chairman Johnson, what's inherent in staff's recommendations is that we keep the integrity of the capband rate structure, which means we have

that 2.8 over 3.2, that -- you know, they're entitled to the 3.2 million in increased rates and they're only going to take 2.8. We would adjust in the lot count --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Wait, stop. So we would have to say they're entitled to 3.2?

MR. JAEGER: 3.2.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Which means we are saying -- so we would have to say that?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: They're entitled to that if we choose not to go to hearing.

MR. JAEGER: If we decline to reopen the records. And so they're entitled to that 3.2, and what we're going to do is we're going to keep the exact same rate structure, make all the adjustments for each individual system based on the lot count, losing the lot count, losing the AADF, losing the reuse, and then equity applies to everybody, and then there's three systems that we use -- we misidentified them as having annual average when they actually had max month, we made an error and we'd correct those. So we'd correct all those systems, and then we would keep the -- and so every system if we were -- if we'd have gone back and said, okay, everybody, you'd have had to pay this much under that 3.2, but now you're only going to pay

2.8 over 3.2, the percentage, you're going to pay 85 percent of what you would have paid if we had just gone ahead and lost, if we'd just declined to reopen the record. So every system stays in the same position that they were in and they pay 85 percent less than what they would have had on all those issues.

MS. JABER: One final thing to add to that, which is that you can't lose sight of the court's opinion. The court's opinion says that the evidence put on by the utility is the evidence that exists. The argument that was made in the Commission's order is the evidence that was lacking. So I think before we get into, you know, do we need to make an affirmative statement that they're entitled to that money, I think the court has told us that they're entitled to that money. They've given us the discretion on two issues to try again.

In your order, if you choose to unilaterally accept any offer of settlement by the utility, you would say, we have exercised the discretion not to reopen the record. That would result in X amount of money for the utility. They have voluntarily taken --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So you would provide the rationale that was necessary?

MS. JABER: Of course.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If I'm following what you just

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said.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Madam Chairman, if I might provide some legal case precedent as well, there is precedent for the PSC to make a determination of the utility's revenue requirement at, say, a level X, and for the company on the record to concede on the record that they would accept a revenue requirement of something less than X, and there is an appellate decision out there, at least one, that affirms the ability of the Commission and the utility to do that.

Now, that is the case here, except what we have suggested is we will take less than we otherwise would be entitled to, given success under the terms of our offer, which now include having the gain on sale issue reserved and handled as it has always been handled in the past, in a rate case, in a subsequent rate case.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have a question for staff. Under your explanation of accepting the offer of settlement in that we calculate everything as if the company had won those issues, then does that stand as precedent that from then on that the lot count methodology is no longer appropriate, and that the max month is required? Does it have precedent authority?

MS. JABER: No, sir, and we can make that clear in the order, because each case will be governed by the language of the opinion itself. You wouldn't be making a statement on precedent as to which flow should be used and which methodology should be used in calculating used and useful.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So you're saying that for calculation of revenue requirements purposes, this is the methodology we're using, and the company has agreed to a reduction off the result of that methodology and here's the rates that result?

MS. JABER: That's the way we should craft the order. That would be my recommendation.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Following up on that, what would be our rationale again for saying this is the methodology we're using? I think we said earlier, Lila, because the court -- tell me the rationale we have to put in the order, because I think Mr. Twomey is right and maybe y'all are agreeing that you do have to have rationale and a basis for reaching some of the conclusions that we might reach.

MS. JABER: Which is that the court reversed the Commission on those two issues, on those two methodologies, and in the nature of settlement and mitigating expenses, future expenses, you find it

appropriate to not exercise your discretion to reopen the record on those two issues and to move forward.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But Lila, in that case what we're basically saying is that the court already made a decision on this.

MS. JABER: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That the precedent is not being established by this Commission. The precedent has been established by the court, but it gives us the opportunity that at some future date we want to change that, as long as we explain it, we can establish another methodology.

MS. JABER: That would be our recommendation, and then just to remind you, each fact scenario will govern the case, and really it just depends on the testimony that the utility will put on, the customers and staff in future rate cases.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Clark had a question.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm prepared to go that far. I think this -- any -- and I differ also on calling this a settlement. I think this is a stipulation of most issues with some issues still outstanding, but this -- the acceptance of this stipulation is guided by the extended history and the

litigated history of this case, and the substance of these particular issues are still up for debate. And I think the issue here is whether or not, given the history of this case and the exposure to ratepayers of continued surcharges, whether or not it is in the -- or considering all the factors, it is in the best interests of those ratepayers to consider this stipulation, that's it, the company's interests are balanced in that, part and parcel as a result of doing that.

But in my mind we have to be concerned with whether or not, given the history of this case, whether or not it is in the best interests of these consumers to go with this -- these terms at this time.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would agree with almost every part of that, but what worries me is the gain on sale issue.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have a question of the utility. If we choose not to exercise our discretion to reopen the record with respect to the daily flows and which is appropriate, the annual average or the maximum monthly or the lot count, is it your position that we can't relitigate those issues in future cases?

MR. ARMSTRONG: No.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That we can, and specifically

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with respect to these systems?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner Clark, part of our proposal was that what we're doing here is the customers are paying more than they, you know, would otherwise pay and the company is agreeing to recover less than the company believes it would recover. And along with that, when we filed our proposal, and this still remains true, there would be no precedent arising out of this settlement or proposal. But on top of that, and what we believe to be part of the public interest positive aspects of what we've put before you, is that the Commission should open a rulemaking and address these issues on a prospective basis.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Stephens?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, if I could address that for a moment, please?

I've done a terrible thing, and that is, I've actually just read the order on remand from the court, and I think you have been slightly misled about the thrust of the court's comments here or the effect of this order. I'm reading to you just briefly from page 22 and 23, discussing the annual average and the used

and useful concept. And the court there says, "While we do not rule out the possibility that evidence can be adduced on remand to show that calculating a used and useful fraction by comparing average annual daily flows to plant capacity and so on is preferable to the PSC's prior practice, we nevertheless conclude that remand for the taking of such evidence, if it exists, is necessary."

And just further on page 24 and 25, "Evidence of record in the present case does not support or explain the PSC's switch to the lot count method for evaluating systems serving mixed use areas. For this policy shift, too, the PSC must give a reasonable explanation on remand and adduce supporting evidence, if it can, to justify a change in policy required by no rule or statute. That failing, the PSC should adhere to its prior practices in calculating used and useful and for percentages serving mixed use areas."

So I think the effect of that is that the original order from the Commission has been reversed and remanded, and the order in its entirety is sitting before you. If you want to enter an order that relies on these new methods of calculation, I believe you can't do that without a hearing and adducing evidence to support their reasonableness and their

appropriateness. I also think that the clear thrust of this order is to urge the Commission to conduct hearings to develop that evidence to determine if it's appropriate.

I certainly think from my client's standpoint we don't know what our position would be, but we would like to help you try to understand those concepts as they apply to different utility settings that would affect us.

So in conclusion, I think it's -- the notion that you have a lot of discretion I think is greatly overstated. The options for you to pursue -- I think you can't use the concepts that were in that original order without taking some additional evidence and determining in a quasi-rulemaking proceeding, you don't have to do rulemaking, but I think you have to hear evidence that justifies their application in these cases.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Stephens.

Any response to that?

MS. JABER: Only that nothing he's stated changes staff's opinion. You should never take something out of context. The sentence in front of what Mr. Stephens read is, "We reverse the order under review because the PSC relied on a new methodology," et

cetera, et cetera. Nothing he's said changes staff's 1 recommendation to you. 2 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Cresse? 3 MR. CRESSE: Are we still discussing your legal authority, or are we to the merits of the issue as to 5 what you should do? 6 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Madam Chairman, with respect to that, I would now recommend we do what Commissioner 8 Jacobs suggested. I think we should go to the other 9 issues, decide what we want to do. If it looks like 10 we think we want to do the settlement, then let's 11 12 reach that issue; but if we decide we don't, then we 13 don't even have to take a position on whether we could or we couldn't. 14 So I guess it's my view that we hear on what the 15 staff's recommendation is and also on the virtues of 16 17 accepting the settlement. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other comments? 18 19 Do you want to take a break? 20 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We're going take a break before 21 22 we begin that process. Do you want lunch? 23 We're going to break until 1:30. 24 (Transcript continued in Volume No. II.) 25

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	I, RAY D. CONVERY, Court Reporter at Tallahassee,
5	Florida, do hereby certify as follows:
6	THAT I correctly reported in shorthand the
7	foregoing proceedings at the time and place stated in the
8	caption hereof;
9	THAT I later reduced the shorthand notes to
10	typewriting, or under my supervision, and that the
11	foregoing pages 3 through 132 represent a true, correct,
12	and complete transcript of said proceedings;
13	And I further certify that I am not of kin or
14	counsel to the parties in the case; am not in the regular
15	employ of counsel for any of said parties; nor am I in
16	anywise interested in the result of said case.
17	Dated this 18th day of November, 1998.
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20	11 / Johnson
21	Tay W. Comery
22	
23	RAY D. CONVERY
24	Court Reporter
25	

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