BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 DOCKET NO. 080121-WS 3 In the Matter of: APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN WATER AND 4 WASTEWATER RATES IN ALACHUA, BREVARD, 5 DESOTO, HIGHLANDS, LAKE, LEE, MARION, ORANGE, PALM BEACH, PASCO, POLK, PUTNAM, SEMINOLE, SUMTER, VOLUSIA, AND WASHINGTON 6 COUNTIES BY AQUA UTILITIES FLORIDA, INC. 7 8 9 VOLUME 1 10 11 Pages 1 through 128 12 PROCEEDINGS: SPECIAL AGENDA CONFERENCE 13 CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II BEFORE: COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR 14 COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO 15 COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP 16 DATE: Tuesday, February 24, 2009 17 Commenced at 9:30 a.m. TIME: 18 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148 19 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 20 JANE FAUROT, RPR REPORTED BY: LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR 21

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Good morning. I would like to call this special agenda to order.

Commissioners, this is a special agenda. It's a post-hearing decision and participation is limited to Commissioners and staff. Before we go, just kind of a preliminary statement. Mr. Willis, you're recognized.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you, Chairman. My name is Marshall Willis, with the Division of Economic Regulation.

We are here today for staff's final recommendation on the final revenue requirement for Aqua Utilities' water and wastewater rate increase. I have prepared a sheet which has been distributed to the Commissioners which basically goes through on the first two pages and lists the issues that are still at contention for the revenue requirement agenda.

If you turn to the very last page on that, you will see there are two tables there. The first table lists the stipulated issues that were actually approved at the hearing, so those issues are already taken out of contention at the agenda. And the bottom half are the issues to be taken up at the March 17th rate agenda, so those will not be taken up today at all.

I thought this would help facilitate the Commissioners in going through the deliberations today, so you can go right down this list as far as the issues that need to

1 be discussed. With that, we have a modification to three of 2 the issues that Mr. Fletcher is going to go over right now, so 3 I will turn that over to him. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Fletcher, you're recognized. 4 5 MR. FLETCHER: Good morning, Commissioners. 6 Staff has modifications to Issue 58 and 59, which are 7 fallout issues for operating loss, and then the revenue 8 requirement; Issue 69, which relates to the interim refund; and 9 Issue 73, which relates to the regulatory asset. And also there are fallout modifications to the API schedules as well as 10 11 Schedule 4A, 4B, and 4C for Palm Terrace Water and Wastewater 12 Systems. These modifications have been provided to all 13 Commissioners previously, and staff is prepared to answer any 14 questions the Commissioners may have. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any questions before 16 we proceed? 17 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I have a question in 18 general. 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: A question in general. You're 20 recognized. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 21 22 I have several questions and comments, I guess, but I 23 will start with the questions. And let me get my papers in 24 order, if you would give me a minute here. Sorry.

On Issue 1, I'll start with Issue 1, and that is what

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I have concern with is calling, I guess, or what is written is it says the overall quality of service is marginal. And let me see where it continues. Where it says quality of the product is satisfactory except at the Chuluota and The Woods water system where the product is marginal.

How is that water marginal? How do you consider it marginal, and what is your definition of marginal? Because the Chuluota plant, especially, is where most the problems seem to be occurring in the under consent order at that particular facility, and I don't know how that is marginal.

MR. WALDEN: Commissioner, I'm Tom Walden on the Commission staff.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Sorry, I was looking at Marshall.

MR. WALDEN: That's okay.

when we are looking at a water system that has got some issues with the water or the wastewater, obviously we have several systems involved in this case that have consent orders, we are looking for the goal of compliance. Just like the DEP, they are looking for that goal, also. In the Chuluota system, the consent order addresses the trihalomethane issue that that system has, and the testimony in the case shows that the utility has installed some equipment, and they are -- with the submittals that have been made to DEP, the quarterly submittals of testing, they are on the road to correcting that problem.

Now, there are some other problems, too. There was extensive testimony about hydrogen sulfide in the water and taste, odor, the corrosion of some of the plumbing, but what we have focused on here for Chuluota is the consent order and the steps that the utility is making to meet the standard for trihalomethanes. And when we reviewed that -- specifically that, the compliance with the consent order, the company still needs one more quarter of testing, and along with the other issues, that's how we came up with a marginal conclusion.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But my understanding of the definition of marginal is it has to meet some type of standard, and if you are off that standard, or you can't meet that standard with the trihalomethanes, I don't know how it can be considered marginal. And with all due respect, I consider it below marginal. It's not marginal because it doesn't meet the standard. And I just have a real hard time calling Chuluota marginal. And I understand, and I have said it at the meetings, public hearings that in Florida we have a lot of hydrogen sulfide, and I understand that. And that may not be the company's fault, it may or may not be. In that area, particularly, there hasn't been good potable water in that area since probably the 1940s. So that is a peculiar problem in itself.

But with the trihalomethanes not meeting the standard that DEP sets, the minimum standard that DEP sets, I just don't

see it as marginal. I see it as unsatisfactory. And if it met that standard -- and I do appreciate that they are moving and trying to get that taken care of, but at the time it is still under a consent order, it has not changed. It still did not meet the standard that was set forward by DEP. So I object to calling it marginal. I think it is below standards, and that just is -- to me, it bothers me.

I understand staff's use -- I guess I don't understand the use of the word is what I'm saying. And I understand that they are trying very hard to change that, but the biggest problems I have seen since I have been here at the PSC come from that area. And quality of service definitely was a real issue in Chuluota and The Woods. So, that's number one.

And I appreciate your definition, and I do understand they have been trying. And as I said, I understand that sometimes just because it is hydrogen sulfide doesn't mean that the company is not doing the best they can. And, of course, correcting that problem could be very costly.

I have several other issues, and I guess, I have no other way of saying this, and I mean it with all due respect, but I have a real problem with the test year. Many times I have sat here and looked at what was before me, and it said, or I read is the test year acceptable, and I don't see that anywhere here, and it was decided someplace else. It wasn't decided by me. And I didn't have the opportunity to decide on

the test year if I thought it was acceptable or not, and I really with all due respect didn't delegate my authority to staff to do that, either.

So I'm having a hard time. Because I have questions about the test year. And now I'm boxed in a corner because that was selected for me without having the questions answered. And I had to just do a little homework on my own. And I realize that some of it is not evidence, so now I can't use it, but I am very suspect as to the reliability and the representative nature of the test year, and with good concern. So, with that said, I would like an explanation of why the Commission did not get a chance to sign off on the test year.

MR. WILLIS: I will be happy to give that.

In the formal hearing mode, the staff conducts issue identification meetings with all parties that are a party to a case. The issues that come before the Commission normally come up from issues that are raised by parties. And no party, the Office of Public Counsel, the Attorney General's Office, no one desired to raise the issue of the test year in this case as an issue. Everyone seemed to be satisfied with the test year. And that is why it is not one of the issues being heard by the Commission is it is not one that the parties decided to bring up. There are issues that staff will bring up, too, but we were at that point satisfied with the test year, too.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But I think it would have

been -- and as I said before, I have seen it before where there have been no -- no one has argued about a test year, and it was before me anyway to agree to sign off on it before this Commission. And in this particular case, it wasn't. And I understand that maybe no one had signed off -- I mean, everyone had no problems with it, but I would have liked the opportunity to be able to make that decision.

MR. WILLIS: I understand.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Because now I'm stuck, and I do have problems with the test year. And also, on the -- I guess, let me ask this this way. The company first came in and asked to use the leverage graph -- in using the leverage graph. First, let me ask, isn't the leverage graph basically used for smaller -- small companies?

MR. WILLIS: No, Commissioner, the statute basically allows the Commission to develop the leverage graph, and the leverage graph has been used consistently since the legislature allowed us to implement it for all utilities, water and wastewater utilities, no matter what the size.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. And the statutes indicates that we may use it.

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: We don't have to.

MR. WILLIS: You may use it, you don't have to.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I was under the

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understanding that that is really designed for smaller, much smaller companies, and Aqua is not a small company by any means.

MR. WILLIS: You're correct as far as the total company is not small, but the way staff used Aqua is the company, Aqua Florida, is a very small percentage of the total Aqua Utility Systems all over the United States. So if you look at how much they actually have invested in Florida, even though it is in the millions, that you might consider them a small company, but --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I don't consider them a small company at all, even with their 80 -- is it 82 or 88?

MR. WILLIS: 82 systems, I believe.

But I will tell you we have a record complete in this case to do either one. So, the Commission can go with the leverage formula or they can go with the evidence to do whatever they please to do.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: The company -- when the company came in originally to ask, didn't they -- wasn't their number lower than what staff is recommending now?

MR. WILLIS: That's correct. When they filed the rate case filed using the leverage formula that was then in existence. But, they also filed asking for the updated leverage graph when that came into effect. And that has been the Commission's practice in the past is to update them for any

1 leverage formula that has come out as of the hearing date. 2 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So you are giving the 3 company -- actually the company is getting more than what they 4 asked for in the staff's recommendation. 5 MR. WILLIS: That they originally asked for. 6 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What they originally asked 7 for and because you updated the leverage graph. 8 MR. WILLIS: Yes. 9 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Are those numbers 10 reflecting today's risk free treasury rates? MR. WILLIS: I'm going to have to defer to Mr. Maurey 11 12 on that. 13 **COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** Okay. 14 MR. MAUREY: No, the leverage formula is based on the 15 evidence in the record when it was determined. 16 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So not only are we 17 recommending, or is staff recommending giving them more than 18 what they originally asked for, but now we're giving them a 19 higher -- allowing or not updating the information and not 20 using the most current risk free treasury rates, which are 21 lower. 22 MR. MAUREY: Well, not necessarily. While the 23 treasury rate has fallen since the time the leverage formula 24 was set, other variables that go into the leverage formula have

increased. So, if you looked at the sum of the parts, the

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indicated return could be higher than what is indicated by the current leverage formula.

explanation of the higher variables and how we are doing that.

Because I don't see that, and as I say, now I can't even go back into discussion on what I found on the test year because it's not part of the evidence, so I really have to scrutinize everything now. And I would like to understand how we are using a higher risk free rate, or how that doesn't effect -- as what you are saying, there are other variables. I would like to know what they are.

MR. MAUREY: Certainly. There is a market return on equity that goes into the leverage formula which the risk-free rate is subtracted from to determine the market premium. If the return on equity for the market in general has gone up, even with the risk premium coming down, that incremental spread could be wider. Also, a beta coefficient is used in the CAPM analysis. The beta coefficient could be higher now than it was when the leverage formula was crafted.

We do not have the leverage formula as of today. We update that once a year, and we will be bringing a recommendation to the Commission in May on the new leverage formula.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Excuse me one second. So we are back into beta language. So we're talking about a beta

coefficient that is -- how was that determined?

MR. MAUREY: In this case, it's a five-year average of the variability in the stock price of a particular group of companies related to the market as a whole. In our case, we get Value Line from -- the beta from Value Line.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So, basically, beta is a guess.

MR. MAUREY: No, it's a statistical calculation.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I love the way y'all talk here, because it goes around in circles, it really does. And I'm trying to be as respectful as I can, and I seem to get -- how do you call -- what do you call it? Not double-talk, but talk that is not clear. And anybody out there looking at this proceeding doesn't understand. And I'm trying to make it as clear as possible, even so I can understand it. And trust me, we are going to stay here as long as we have to until I understand it.

MR. MAUREY: Well, this morning we brought your office a copy of the leverage formula approved for 2008. And maybe if I took you to that and we could walk through it, I could explain it perhaps in more walking-around language.

commissioner argenziano: I just find -- when we use beta, and as I mentioned before here, that it really is a number that is subjective. And I understand that you've done this this way for many years, but understand that it comes down

to the few things that I started off with are I'm quite irritated about the test year, I really am. And it bothers me because I really now cannot use what's not in evidence here today, because I didn't have the opportunity to, I guess, sign off on the test year. Staff did that for me. That irritates me.

And I'm not saying that staff did it intentionally, but I didn't delegate that authority to staff to do that. And I'm sitting here now with a lot of problems with the way this was done, and I'm sitting here even wondering, you know, if Chuluota should be in this, and if it is taken out, if we were to move it out now, what would that do to this whole formula? What would happen when we come back later? You know, how does this work if we did? And there are four of you who have to vote on it, too, if we went that way, but now I'm boxed into a corner, Mr. Chair, and my colleagues, and I'm just not real comfortable with any of the way this went down.

And I just -- I don't know. I think what I would like to ask is if I could take a five-minute break. I need to digest what I just heard from staff, and see if it can help me in any way.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay, Commissioners. Let's do this. We will take a five-minute recess. We will be back on five after.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record. And 1 2 when we last left we were in our questioning phase. 3 Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4 5 Okay. And I understand that your test year is a 6 snapshot you are trying to get. And in using the test year for 7 2007, I guess you went outside that test year to the 2008 for the leverage graph. So what else -- or what other elements 8 9 have changed? What else did you adjust? Did you change the 10 fuel, or what other numbers were changed? If you are going outside of the 2007 --11 12 MR. MAUREY: Let me address the leverage formula first, and then I will turn to Mr. Fletcher for some of these 13 other -- we did not go out of the test year for the leverage 14 15 formula. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: How is that if the test 16 year is 2007 and you went to the 2008 leverage graph? 17 MR. MAUREY: Well, sometimes the Commission will 18 recognize a projected test year and that is in the future. But 19 the test year, once it's determined, is the period over which 20 the investments are measured. The leverage formula that is 21 22 used is -- the convention is to the use the leverage formula in effect at the time the Commission votes. 23 24 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Now, that sounds like

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double-talk to me, and I'm not saying it is, but it sounds like

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it to me, so let's take a step back. You're using 2007 as a test year, is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, Commissioner, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And now you're going to 2008 and changing something because something has changed in 2008. That's not outside of the test year?

MR. MAUREY: With respect to the leverage formula, no. It is the leverage formula. This is the point in time at which we are setting the return on equity and this is the appropriate leverage formula to use. The return on equity is a forward-looking cost rate. All of the other cost rates are specifically based on the test year, but they're based on embedded costs and they are tied to the 2007 test year. Return on equity is a marginal cost, and it is based on the leverage formula at this point in time, and this is consistent with Commission practice.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I respectfully disagree. I think you have gone outside the test year.

Let me ask you this: If it were May of 2009, and we had an established 2009 leverage graph, would you use the current treasury rate?

MR. MAUREY: We would use the leverage formula that is in effect at that time. The leverage formula is updated once a year, and time passes, and we still use that same leverage formula whether it is one month after it has been

approved or eleven months after it has been approved. We would 1 employ the same leverage formula to determine the return on 2 3 equity. When I mentioned earlier that we will be filing a 4 recommendation in May for a new leverage formula, that will be 5 based on financial information that is current at that time, 6 and it will be applied for all cases decided for the following 7 8 year. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Would you use the current 9 10 treasury rate? 11 MR. MAUREY: Yes. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: How does that match up with 12 13 the 2007 numbers? MR. MAUREY: I'm sorry, I don't understand your 14 15 question. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay, let's do this. 16 just don't agree. I don't agree. I think you went outside the 17 test year, and let me go on to a different question. 18 About maintenance, have you adjusted -- or have you 19 adjusted or looked at maintenance in prior years, prior than 20 21 the test year, prior to the test year? MR. FLETCHER: Commissioner, we have had our auditors 22 look at the test year expenses, and we do look for 23

nonrecurring, and in some cases -- in this case like for bad

debt expense, we employed a three-year average for that to

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determine the appropriate level for test year bad debt expenses. For certain ones we will look at that in the auditors sampling. They will look at prior periods in order to determine whether the test year expenses are appropriate or if there are any abnormalities in the amount.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Let me ask the question again. Have you looked at prior maintenance prior to the test year?

MR. FLETCHER: Specifically for certain --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Maintenance.

MR. FLETCHER: -- maintenance projects?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Not operations,

maintenance.

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MR. FLETCHER: Maintenance. It would have just been an overall review by primary account, just looking at it -- not maintenance specifically --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So the answer is no.

Let me give a scenario and tell you why I'm asking the question. It could be, and I'm not saying the company has, but it could be that a company coming in for a rate case would want to start spending money just before, or puff it up. Like you are going to sell a car, you do extra maintenance right before you sell it, and that's what I'm trying to look at. And in using the word prudency that we toss around a lot here and is a tool for this Commission, I think it's important to find

out if a company, maybe not this company, and I'm not saying that this has occurred, but I wouldn't know because I wasn't allowed to select the test year and ask the questions. But a company could not be prudent, or be imprudent in the prior years, and then suddenly start spending money so that it gives them a better case, couldn't they?

MR. FLETCHER: That's possible for a utility to do that. If our audit process, maintenance expense could be recorded in numerous accounts. It could be in materials and supplies, miscellaneous expense, or contractual services other.

talking about maintenance like you would in a car. Are you taking care of your plant type maintenance, and that is what I'm looking for. And it is common sense to ask that, and it is common sense to want to if the company had properly taken care of their facilities. Because to me, if they haven't, then it could cost the ratepayer a lot more.

Let's go back to the oiling of the car. If you don't change your oil in your car frequently enough, guess what, the engine won't go as far, and it won't last, or it will blow up. One of those things if there is no oil.

So if the company decided to not oil their car for a number of years and all of a sudden has the life been shortened -- and I understand that engineers look at things, but in my, I guess, little bit of research that I have done, I

just find that it is very hard to extrapolate, or that the Commission staff doesn't really extrapolate the maintenance, and I'm just wondering why.

So I guess you've answered no, you did not look in prior years to maintenance. And I don't understand how you get a test year without looking if it is representative of the prior years, or if it has just been fluffed up for that time.

Again, I'm not saying that's what the company did, but that would be a logical question that you would ask.

So I guess instead of asking a whole line of questions, those are the ones that stand out to me the most.

And I am guess that -- I think this case has a lot of peculiarities to the extent that it gives me little confidence in the proceeding. And I feel like that, you know, things were agreed to by Staff, and I'm not saying you guys don't do a great job most of the time, and you have got to understand where I'm coming from, that were agreed to by Staff on behalf, I guess, of the Commission without the Commission's deliberation, which is disturbing to me.

And the recommendation by Staff of an ROE which ignores -- which is significantly higher than the company asked for to begin with is concerning to me, especially at a time when there is such a global economic meltdown. And then the treasury rate issue is of concern to me, that it is not current, and we are using a treasury rate that is old in making

the determination. And if that is the way it is done, it needs to change, or we need to figure out how you get it to the real world, because the test year seems to have changed from 2007 to 2008. And then if we go to 2009, we would use the current rate. And, of course, the issue that I first brought up, the word marginal. I don't think you can use marginal in describing Chuluota by any means.

So, Mr. Chairman, with that, I have a ton of other questions, and it's just going to go around and around, and I think I have little confidence in the proceeding. The only thing I could suggest at this time, and I don't want to cut off anybody's questions, and I don't know that anybody is going to agree with me or not, but that is not why I do things. I'm hoping that everybody can come to consensus, but I just have a real problem with going forward the way things have happened. And at the proper time, I would like to make a motion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's do this, let's continue. And other Commissioners may have questions and concerns, and we'll go from there and see how things work.

Let me do this: First of all, kind of get us in our posture. One of the questions asked was in relation to the test year. Mr. Willis, could you just touch on it briefly in terms of the process of coming up with the test year?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, Chairman.

Chairman, the test year process is a little different

for water and wastewater than it is for electric and gas. If you remember in the electric and gas cases, the test year concept is more of an acknowledgment, and the company gets to file what it wants to file. In that way the test year, the proper test year is always an issue in an electric and gas case because there is no say-so in what they file.

Back in the '70s and '80s there were tremendous problems in the water and wastewater arena where companies were filing with test years that could not in any way be determined representative. Because of that, there was a rule drafted for water and wastewater that basically looked at an approval process up front. Not just an acknowledgment, but it allowed for information to be filed up front to show whether or not the test year that the company wanted to file was more or less representative, or could be representative of a future time when the rates would be in effect, which is why we do a test year concept. It is basically to put forth the year which we can make representative of when rates are going to be in effect.

In water and wastewater, the company will file that information, we will make a recommendation to the Chairman at that time on whether or not the test year should be denied and the company told to refile some other test year, or the test year should be approved for filing at that point.

In this case that was done. The approval process

1	went through the normal course. The letter was prepared and it
2	was sent out by the Chairman as far as approving the test year
3	itself to be filed. That doesn't make the test year automatic.
4	It just means that there is a higher level of importance put on
5	the test year itself in that normally, and I don't I can't
6	recall a single case in which the test year itself has been
7	looked at as being not representative since the test year
8	concept rule came into effect. And that kind of eliminated the
9	problems we were seeing where we were having case after case
10	thrown out because there were stale test years being filed or
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12	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman.
13	Can you repeat that? Did you say you cannot remember
14	when there was a test year that was not representative?
15	MR. WILLIS: No. What I say is there hasn't been a
16	case I can't remember a case that has been dismissed because
17	of a bad test year since the test year rule came into effect.
18	Now, we have had cases that have been dismissed
19	because of bad information, because the company's books and

Now, we have had cases that have been dismissed because of bad information, because the company's books and records were not complete and, therefore, we could not move forward.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But, see, there is a difference there. There is a difference there.

MR. WILLIS: Yes, there is.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I understand that

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difference. And If something is not looked at to be brought out, and maybe others may find it and may not, but when you're looking at the test year -- I don't now how to articulate it. If you don't look -- I mean, you could look forward, obviously that is part of it, but you need to look backwards, also, to make sure it is representative. And I don't know if it has never been that way before, but it seems to me that it is designed to allow a misrepresentation if you don't look backwards.

So, I mean, I don't know if that makes me feel more comfortable that no one has ever found it or no one has ever dismissed a case, but I would just think it is logical and paramount in deciding if prudency occurred.

MR. WILLIS: Uh-huh.

maintenance, I don't know how you could say that you feel confident that prudency did occur when you don't know what maintenance was, when you don't know if the numbers were fluffed up. So, you know -- and I'm not saying, again, that the company is doing that, but a logical question for me to ask is looking at that, and when I find out it's not looked at, I don't understand how you come to the conclusion that it is representative.

MR. WILLIS: One of the requirements the utility has to file in our minimum filing requirements is a benchmarking

test where they have to basically benchmark the last five years so we can look at that benchmark to see if any of the years are out of line as far as the categories go. That's part of the test they have to file.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Now, you're saying there is a benchmark.

MR. WILLIS: There is a benchmark, yes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And a test. Okay. Where does that get to the maintenance, or how does -- tell me about the benchmark.

MR. WILLIS: Well, it looks at the different areas of expenses of the company, and it basically will tell us up front whether or not some of those things are higher than the normal CPI, whether they are higher than a benchmark percentage. And if they are, those are going to cause some problems that we are going to have to look into.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Give me an example,

Marshall, if you would. If you're saying that they come up

with a -- are you looking at something from the company that

says --

MR. WILLIS: We are looking at the utility company's accounting system. We are looking at the accounts of the utility, the NARUC system of accounts for expenses.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But you're not looking at the maintenance expenses.

MR. WILLIS: Well, we do not have a specific account that says all maintenance goes into this one account. We have to look at the actual labor, salaries, labor, electricity, right down the line, chemicals, contractual services, those are the accounts that we are looking at to see if those accounts show any kind of abnormal situation that needs to be looked into for those prior years prior to the test year.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But, see, I did have to do some research that I can't use today, but I had to do that. And it is possible to look for maintenance and then compare numbers and see if they are in line. And I'm not hearing that that's what occurred. So I'm not sure what you mean by a benchmark and what you're looking at, because you didn't look at maintenance. And because the company says that, you know, we spent such and such on chemicals, that's not what I'm talking about. I'm talking about upkeep of the plant, and if it was prudent — if they were prudent in their decisions to, you know, oil the car.

MR. WILLIS: What the benchmark is going to look at is -- let's just take chemicals, for example. This company has been owned for four years, so it would take that very beginning year, since it's within the five, it would look at that one year, compare it to the next year, the next year, and the next year to see how that chemical account has increased over those years up to the test year.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Then you're telling me that you looked at a benchmark for maintenance?

MR. WILLIS: Not maintenance specifically.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. I don't want to hear about the chemicals or anything else, with all due respect, it's the maintenance. That's how you tell whether a company has been prudent in their upkeep of the plant, and that's what I was getting heartburn over. And whether they have or they haven't, and I hate to use the company as an example right now, but that is a component to me that is logical in a case like this, and it is logical to look at to determine whether there was prudency, whether you have oiled the car all along or not.

Now, you are looking at chemicals to see if chemicals are out of line -- did they suddenly change the cost -- I can understand that, but I would think that maintenance would be just as important, if not more important, and you didn't do that. So I guess we can get off of that, and it has just not been looked at, and that is the point I'm making.

Thank you. CHAIRMAN CARTER:

Also, in the context of where we are, I think that the questions about Chuluota and The Woods in terms of being marginal, if we were to decide -- we could actually -- this is my terminology, and it is really a question, look at Chuluota and The Woods separate and apart from the other systems that are part of this case.

MR. WILLIS: Absolutely. There is no rhyme or reason on -- just because the company filed 82 systems, you could look at these as 82 separate rate cases, and you can come up with 82 separate revenue requirements and 82 separate rates.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

commissioner argenziano: Mr. Chair, that is something I would like to see. I would like to see Chuluota out of this. But how does that -- when you have these numbers and this formula, how is that going to work out down the line when you are actually coming in? Doesn't everything have to be redone if the rest stay consolidated and you take out Chuluota or Woods --

MR. WILLIS: No, Commissioner, it does not.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, then how does that effect the numbers?

MR. WILLIS: Well, if you look at the schedules we had back here --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Uh-huh, I have.

MR. WILLIS: -- we have taken Chuluota and we have developed a complete revenue requirement for the Chuluota systems independently of the others.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So then you're telling me if we were to remove Chuluota, and possibly Woods, or whatever, Chuluota from this, from the rest of this now, the numbers that you came up with on your leverage graph and your revenue

numbers, wouldn't you have to go and rework all of those because you are now excluding Chuluota which has most of the people, a lot of people in that system? How does that effect the rest of the cases?

MR. WILLIS: I understand what your question is. The leverage formula itself has been done for all of Aqua Florida. So the actual formula itself would not change for any of the systems, even if you did those independently.

Each system would receive a portion of the debt/equity ratio as well as what the leverage graph would produce on that. It would be basically -- each system would get its portion of Chuluota's necessary debt and equity and it would be given out at the same ratio to each system. So the debt and equity ratio wouldn't change by system because they are all part of Aqua Florida itself.

But as far as separating out Chuluota, it could be done by itself. That has already been done as far as this recommendation goes, and it is something we have had to do for all 82 systems in here. All 82 systems have a separate revenue requirement.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think we all had a lot of questions on the Chuluota. Let's kind of go to that right now and kind of flesh that out and just kind of talk about that, because I think all of us had some questions particularly as it related to Chuluota and that particular system. Not only did

1	we have a lot of questions about that, you know, we extended
2	and we had two hearings over there because of the nature of
3	what was happening there, water quality issues and things of
4	that nature, and we appreciate the opportunity to visit with
5	Representative Adams on that.
6	So let's kind of go there and look at that, because
7	that was one of the questions, Commissioners, that I had, too,
8	in terms of how do we look at Chuluota because of the problems
9	and concerns we had for that. So at this time I'm going to ask
10	staff to go directly to that so we can kind of look at that.
11	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Can I ask one question?
12	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.
13	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I guess what I was trying
14	to get at was if we separate Chuluota, would it cause an undue
15	burden on the rest of the customers in the other areas, in the
16	other plants, systems?
17	MR. WILLIS: Oh, I see. What you are talking about
18	is if ultimately we look at some kind of consolidation portion
19	of the rates?
20	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.
21	mr. willis: I would have to talk to my rate people

MR. WILLIS: I would have to talk to my rate people to find out whether or not Chuluota is actually one who receives subsidies or not. At one point they were.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I guess the direction is turning towards Chuluota and also The Woods. I think I have a quick question on that, and then at the appropriate time I would like to go back and try to gain a better appreciation of some of the staff comments that were made with respect to the leverage formula.

But with respect to Chuluota, and also The Woods, staff has noted that the water quality or the customer service is marginal in those areas, or actually the water quality is marginal in those areas. It has been a big source of contention. There has been some positive steps that have been taken, but, again, there is no end result in terms of a purchase or interconnection to improve water quality in those subdivisions.

But with respect to the question that arose, and I think Commissioner Argenziano raised it and Chairman Carter seconded it, but basically the nature of bifurcating Chuluota out of the rest of the separate service areas, I think that that is something that Legal needs to be prepared to render a direction to the Commission on to the extent of whether that is possible.

And also, too, to staff, I think Commissioner

Argenziano just raised this comment, but some of the proposed wastewater rates on a system consolidated basis would be over \$300 a month just for wastewater. And if Chuluota were taken out and considered separately, again, I think it's very

important to understand the spillover effect in terms of the rate impacts that would happen to the other system areas.

Again, I think that the primary concern here, and it is going to be a concern on a forward-going basis as far as I can see it, is affordability of rates for consumers. And I know the Commission is tasked with ensuring the affordability of rates. And some of the numbers that I am seeing here, again, I feel like our hands as a Commission are tied, because, again, we are mandated by statute and Supreme Court precedent in terms of what we have to do in approving rates and fair return on funds that are prudently invested for the public good.

But some of these numbers get very, very close to shocking the conscience. I mean, they are double in most cases the people's power bills. And so, again, affordability, I think, is a key concern. And I think that from a policy perspective, the Commission is ultimately going to have to grab the bull by the horns on that one and take a hard look at how we are going to constrain costs and make a basic necessity affordable for Florida consumers.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I guess I'm only
listening with one ear, so I apologize. As far as the rates, I
mean, there are things that we are statutorily, of course,

mandated to do, and to be fair to the company as well as the consumer, but have you looked at some of the increases? And we're talking about some very small 20 people, you know, we're talking increases of, let me see here, 494 percent. That's just for the wastewater. And then for water, 209 percent. I mean, these are unbelievable amounts of increases.

And I wonder, I can't help but wonder at some point, and that's -- I think there is even higher than that, but I can't help but wonder at some point if the company came in and bought these facilities knowing that a lot of these were in need of a lot of work, what the ratio was, or if we have any understanding of what the ratio was at the time that they purchased these facilities. And I know there was no ROE, but they were making whatever their -- I am looking for the term again, whatever their profit was at the time, what the ratio was and maybe go back to that ratio.

If it was acceptable to buy them at that time under that ratio from 2004, I guess, what that would do to the numbers and the increases today. And I don't know if I'm articulating that well enough.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I understood perfectly what you said.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But I am very, very concerned with the amount, the type of increases we are talking about. And as you go -- and I love the statutes most of the

time, there is a lot of bad stuff in there, too, but it does -under 367.081 it does say the Commission shall either upon
request or upon its own motion fix rates which are just,
reasonable, compensatory, and not unfairly discriminatory.
That works both ways. It works for the company and for the
consumer. And so with that said, and I think that was what
Commissioner Skop was talking about, the amounts of increases,
they are just incredible.

I mean, as I said, 494 percent plus 209 percent.

Some of them are -- you know, I just think that they are just too high. It's something -- we need to be looking at something where you can compensate the company and still not lose your customers.

This is life-sustaining water, you know, and it's just -- I don't know. Here is another one here that is just -- it is just -- Sebring Lakes, 547 percent increase. I mean, I don't know how you not look at every detail, including the prudency of years before, in determining whether the numbers are so right. Because this is an impact upon people's lives, and for something that is a necessity, you know. And at other times -- I mean, I have been asked by legislators, you know, when is this going to end, and have told them, well, you also need to think about some policy changes because companies need to make facility changes, they need to be reimbursed, but at what point does it -- you know, do we allow delapidated

facilities to be bought instead of rebuilt or allow people to sink a well.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That is really the crux of the matter, Commissioner, in the context of where we find ourselves today, is that we had these ailing systems out there, for whatever reason, because of obsolescence or whatever the case may be, and the company came in and bought these systems. And as the -- and then once they bought them, of course, the DEP and the water management districts have changed in terms of the water quality and service, and then people demand and they deserve better quality water have come into play. So now everything has gone up.

So the question is how do we balance that in the context of within our statutory authority, how do we balance that to where we don't give the ratepayers sticker shock, but by the same token allow the companies to be able to invest the necessary capital to improve the infrastructure for that. And one thing in particular, and, I mean, before I lose my train of thought, is that the wastewater costs, I'm still shaking my head on that, but the other thing in terms of water quality issues like Chuluota and The Woods is -- you know, sometimes I don't have the right words to say, but, I tell you, it is a perspective that puts us in -- and I think the question that you asked was such that these companies were at a Point A when they were purchased, and once they were purchased, the company

wanted to bring them from Point A to Point -- let's say Point C. And in order to get to Point C, they said it cost X plus, let's say X plus, because that's really what it is, X plus. Is there a way for us -- in our regulatory authority, is there a way to -- instead of going to X plus, is there a way to either lessen the impact over time, or reduce the amount in toto, or whatever the case may be. I think those are some of the kind of concerns that we have here, and we are probably going to have to discuss them and come to some kind of agreement on.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: It just -- and I guess from way back when I was in the House of Representatives there were wastewaters -- SSU, and then Florida Water, and I fought -- I fought certain legislation that I thought was unfair. And whether I thought it was or not, it passed.

And it seems to me that, you know, if we are not really scrutinizing everything to the point where you feel confident, and you are following the statutes, whether you like them or not, you're following the statutes, but if we don't use the tools that we have, and I look at prudency as a real tool, maybe one of the few that we really have, because the statutes are going to mandate, and then you look and you just go by what the statute tells you. But if you have a tool that says prudency is important, then we best be looking at all the particulars.

And it seems the system is designed from the get-go

that you can bypass some of those particulars. But we still have that tool and we shouldn't bypass that. I mean, the statute does also say that the Commission shall consider the value and the quality of service and the cost of providing the service. Well, that is a tool, also. Is there a value in getting crappy water? I don't think so. Having to pay for it and not being able to drink it? I don't consider that valuable. Quality of service? Well, not all the systems have that, but I think that's something we look at. And the cost of providing the service. At what point does it get beyond, you know, the cost is unbearable or just not to be supported.

And I guess what I was asking for before, and I don't know, maybe, Marshall, you can answer this, is there some way of determining what that ratio was when the company bought those systems back then of, you know, the money that they had to spend and the money that they were making at the time. Does that make sense to you?

MR. WILLIS: Not quite. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me see if I can help you out.

I think what she's saying is that before these companies were purchased by Aqua, they were operating.

MR. WILLIS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And they were operating based upon their financial perspective at that point in time. And I guess she is asking can you determine the basis of the operation at

that point in time. I mean, were they losing money; if so, how much were they losing? Were they making money; if so, how much were they making?

MR. WILLIS: I think I understand where you're coming from now.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: If it was acceptable for the company at that point to have that kind of spread, why isn't it now, and what would it look like now?

MR. WILLIS: I think I need to back up here and go back to when these things were transferred, when Florida Water sold off its systems and maybe that will help some.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: It may make things worse.

Because I found out they had a sister company, and the sister company -- it sounded so convoluted that if anybody listening to that would think they were all so full of -- full of it.

Full of wastewater.

MR. WILLIS: I understand. But it's the only way I can explain where the costs were at that time.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: In Florida Waters' last case, they owned I think it was 127 systems. It might have been more than that, but they were under what was called a cap band rate structure back then where systems were actually combined. There were systems that were very high cost, some were very low cost, they were combined into bands of utilities where there were

subsidies flowing back and forth between those bands. So those systems that were very high cost, like The Woods, were being subsidized by other systems.

Unfortunately, when Florida Waters sold all of the very large systems that were economically run like Deltona, Spring Hills, Citrus Springs, Marco Island, they are all gone. They were sold to Cities. Cities ran in and purchased all of the large systems. What was left are these 82 systems, and these systems are very small. They are not economical to run. They are very high cost. And that's what we are left with today to try to regulate.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. But, Marshall, the company knew that. They decided to purchase those systems.

They knew they weren't the cream of the crop.

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

THE WITNESS: So they decided -- they thought it was acceptable at that time. And, now, if they thought it was acceptable at that time and that spread that they had, that's what I'm trying to get to. Why is it not acceptable today to move forward with that spread? Or I'm not saying it is, but I would like to know what it was and what it would be today if we were looking at it today. What changed those numbers?

I mean, if it was okay for the company to buy at that time. They knew that it wasn't the bigger plants. They knew what they were getting. And I'm sure that they made a decision

that it was okay to buy them because they felt whatever spread they had there that they could make their profit on was okay.

And that's with what I'm just trying to figure out. Do we know, not before, I'm talking about when they actually bought them, those 82 systems, what those numbers were and what that spread was.

MR. WILLIS: We could go back to the company's annual filing and look at each system's costs at that point. Now, I can assure you that some of these systems were losing money because of the cap band rate structure, because it was just unwound when all the other systems were sold off. Their costs were being subsidized by other companies that are no longer under our regulation. So we can look at that, but the revenues that were there to make up for the costs aren't there. What I'm saying is we can look at it. I'm not sure how that can be brought forward because you would be bringing a lot of losing ratios forward if I understand what you are talking about.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, why would they buy facilities that were losing?

MR. WILLIS: Well, I believe at that point they believed they could bring those systems in -- do whatever repairs they had to do to those systems and bring those in for rate cases to have them either on stand-alone, or their intent was to bring them in as a uniform rate.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Well, then that begs

the question that according to the statute cost is cost to provide and value and quality of service is all that we would consider. Not all, but it's part of what we would consider. At what point -- or let me ask it this way. Has the Commission ever said, sorry, that the plant, that this plant is just too far gone, it would cost too much to keep upgrading a system that is so bad. Has that ever happened? Is it so depreciated or so defunct that it's not worth it anymore? Have we ever looked at that as being a value or cost? Is it valuable to hold on to something that's going to cost too much to get there?

MR. WILLIS: Well, at that point if a system has out used its usefulness, if it is fully depreciated, it would have to be replaced. What the company is having to deal with with these inefficient systems to operate and own is having to deal with -- if I put something in and replace an asset, is that asset going to cost me five times more than what I have in there, and is it cheaper for me to actually keep running this thing and maintaining it as long as I can.

commissioner argenziano: Well, now there you go have with maintaining, and that gets back to where we were before.

Maybe it's cheaper not to really maintain. Maybe it's cheaper to get most of your profit out of a system that you are not putting anything back into, or not putting much back into until it hits the fan, so to speak, and then you come in and say,

okay, now is what -- maybe that is the best way when you really have a broken down system to make as much profit as possible.

Couldn't that be a train of business thought? We are going to buy these systems, they are the worse of them out there, that is why nobody else wanted them. And, you know, we may upgrade them, but not right now. Maybe down the road because the regulatory scheme in Florida says that we probably can hold on to these, make a profit, and then later on come in for rate increases to keep them going. So that's where we go back to maintenance, again, and saying maybe there wasn't the right kind of maintenance. And I'm not saying the company didn't, I'm just saying that could be a possibility, couldn't it?

imagine. I will tell you that if you look back at the earnings level from the annual reports for the last four years, I believe the first year they owned these systems they had some income at that point and they have lost money the other three years. So the income hasn't been there for them. They basically had to put money into the system without any ability to get that money back as far as maintenance. Once you perform maintenance it's gone. You can't go back and recapture that and now come forward and say I spent money, I didn't get recovery of it in the last two years, I now want recovery. They can't get that. It's retroactive ratemaking, and they

have lost that. Any dollars they have put into maintenance in the last years, it's gone, it's not recoverable.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right, but we don't have that in front of us, do we?

MR. WILLIS: No, we don't.

maintenance. Well, that's my whole point. If the company says, you know, we are not going to put any money into these facilities because they stink and we would only lose money, and the only way to make money on them or come out even on these systems is not to put anything in them. And then you come for a rate case and you go to a test year where suddenly you put something in it, and it's not representative of the past years. So I guess that just makes my point even more so.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Having listened to the discussion, I want to make a couple of observations. I think, unfortunately, this case illustrates a bigger problem facing our state, and that is affordability. And at some point in time, again, as I have said previously, we are going to have to grab the bull by the horns and Florida is going to have to adopt a comprehensive solution to ensure affordability of the small but essential

water and wastewater providers within our state.

In the interim, however, we still need companies to operate those essential services. And I guess past Commission practice has been to incentivize via negative acquisition adjustments, or not doing those, companies to come in and try and provide this essential service and maintain or improve the quality.

Again, in this case, my major heartburn seems to focus around the customer service issues, Chuluota and The Woods, the quality of water service there, and the affordability issues. I think that's the resonating themes that I seem to hear from the comments that have been made so far this morning. But, again, I think that there has been some improvement, but others, again, I have some significant heartburn with.

I just want to go briefly back to a point that was raised earlier to get clarification from staff, and that concerned the test year and the ROE, because I'm trying to have a full appreciation of what was said. It's my understanding, and I will direct it to Marshall, my understanding that the test year is 2007 that was selected by the Commission, is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And to Mr. Maurey, with respect to the leverage formula that is being used in this

1	case, I believe if I heard it correctly it's Commission
2	practice to use the leverage formula that is in effect when the
3	rates would go into effect, is that correct?
4	MR. MAUREY: At the time of the vote, that's correct.
5	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. And with respect to the
6	current leverage formula, I guess staff has calculated what the
7	ROE would be in 2008, and that's, I believe, 10.77, is that
8	correct?
9	MR. MAUREY: That's correct.
10	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. What would the ROE under
11	the same capitalist structure have been had the 2007 leverage
12	formula been used?
13	MR. MAUREY: 10.25.
14	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So it would have been
15	lower, is that correct?
16	Mr. maurey: Yes.
17	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Now, you said that this was
18	Commission practice, and, again, I'm a very strong advocate of
19	following past precedent and practice, again, but I'm trying to
20	discern is that Commission practice discretionary or is it
21	governed by rule or statute?
22	MR. MAUREY: My understanding is technical staff
23	that has been the practice. I don't believe it's prescribed by
24	statute.
25	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So the Commission is not

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bound to that convention or practice, then.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We probably want to ask one of the lawyers that.

MR. JAEGER: Commissioner Skop, Ralph Jaeger, legal staff.

Basically, if you are going to depart from practice of the Commission, I think that cases in Florida Water Services, and Palm Coast, and Utilities Inc., the courts have spoken, you have to give a basis for that departure. You know, it has to be in the record in evidence. And I think what Mr. Maurey had said earlier was that you are setting rates for a going-forward basis, and so you set the differential on the return on equity looking forward. And so that's the reason we used the deal, and so to change our practice there we have to have a basis in the record.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And I'm not suggesting that we change the practice. However, staff has alluded to the fact that rate setting is a forward-looking exercise. I think that it has been mentioned that -- and I think it would be fair, staff, if the leverage formula were calculated today for 2009 based on current risk free rates and current interest rates or treasury yields would staff concur that it would be a little bit lower than what would be current at the same capital structure?

MR. MAUREY: Well, without having done that analysis,

I have a high degree of confidence it would be different. I can't tell you if it would be higher or lower.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. I'm not going to go with some of the other comments that have been made, but would the Commission, again, in trying to address ratemaking in uncertain times in terms of there is not a lot of stability in the financial markets, there is not a lot of stability in what the CAPM or DCF would predict on any given day using whatever inputs could be, and that was the subject of a discussion to the extent that, you know, sometimes in current mode where the market is in turmoil that both the CAPM and the DCF models are predicting returns that in some instances may be actually lower than the cost of debt for some companies.

So, again, everything is in turmoil. But, looking forward, if ratemaking is supposed to be a forward-looking exercise, could the Commission in its discretion perhaps apply or amend, for instance, maybe rates that went into effect on a 2008 leverage formula, but could the Commission condition that on if the leverage formula were to suggest a substantial reduction in return in 2009?

I guess I'm looking for options. Because, again, some of the quality of service issues here are still concerning to me, and I don't believe that those have been fully addressed by the company. I'm trying to be fair to the company, because, again, I want to incentivize that investment, that economic

investment in our state and improve the quality, and I think some positive steps have been made there. But there is still a significant amount of discrepancy. So I'm trying to understand and have a full appreciation across the spectrum, as I think my colleagues would, of what all of our respective options could be to try and set rates in very trying times.

MR. MAUREY: I'll try to answer that. There's a couple of points in there I would like to touch on.

With respect to the models that go into estimating return on equity, these models aren't the end all. They are information on which informed judgment can be made and determine a return on equity. The question was raised earlier about subjectivity. Many of the variables that go into these models are statistical calculations. The subjectivity comes in when the analyst employs those measures in the models themselves. Not the measurements of the variables, but the employment of those variables in the various models.

And as you also alluded to, there was a great deal of testimony in this record. The Commission would be supported if it approved a return on equity between 8.75 and 11.3. There is testimony in this record that the ROE for this company is somewhere in that range. Because this is a water company, and traditionally we have used the leverage formula to determine return on equity, that's the basis for staff's 10.77 percent return. And that return on its face is not unreasonable.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Can I stop you there just for one second? With respect to that -- and I appreciate that, and I could be wrong, but in terms of sensitivity analysis and looking at the range of reasonableness for the ROE, it doesn't seem, at least to me, that the ROE is the driving factor behind the system revenue requirements and the resulting rates in this case.

MR. MAUREY: Oh, that's absolutely correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. I mean, ROE, we could pick 10, we could pick 7, and in terms of changing the reality of the affordability issue facing Florida consumers, it wouldn't really mean a whole lot in this particular case.

MR. MAUREY: In this particular case, return on equity is not moving the needle, no.

And, again, I want to distinguish this, because, again, based on what I am seeing here, to me, and I think it is very important to make this distinguishing comment, for me affordability for water and wastewater seems to be much more, much more of an issue than it is for our electric providers. Because, again, in the instant case some of the potential customers are facing water and wastewater bills that are probably double their electric bill.

So, again, I don't want my comments to transcend over to what views, you know, I may or may not have on the electric,

but this affordability issue is one that is very concerning to me. So you can continue, and I appreciate it.

MR. MAUREY: The other point I wanted to make was going back to the discussion about a 2007 test year using the 2008 leverage formula cost of capital in general. The overall cost of capital staff has recommended in this case includes a 5.1 percent cost rate for long-term debt. That system you alluded to with 20 customers, on a stand-alone basis I can tell you uncategorically they could not get 5.1 percent long-term debt to fund their operations.

So by combining these small systems that, as Mr. Willis attested, are not economically run presently, they can still gain some economies of scale by being bound together in this group. And this cost of capital recognizes that. But if we were to look at these individual systems, this cost of capital is higher than any of those could support on an independent basis.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And, Mr. Chair, just one more quick question. I think this would be to Legal. Again, I think many of the concerns I have heard this morning concern Chuluota and The Woods. And, again, the cost of capital here, the return on equity, certainly there is a range of reasonableness. The ranges I don't think shock the conscience. But, again, I don't think that, as Mr. Maurey has alluded to, is driving the needle in any way in terms of the affordability

concern.

But, again, when we have significant rate increases, or the potential for those in light of quality issues, I think it is important for the Commission to be able to use its discretion to address those. I think the staff has recommended some adjustments, and, again, in making sure that the Commission has full heightened awareness of all of its options, if the Commission were to establish a finding of fact, and I'm not saying we would or wouldn't, but, again, I'm trying to not hint at how I might rule or view something. I'm just trying to better understand what options I have on the table so I can make the best decision in terms of us and the Commission.

But if a finding of fact was found by the Commission that the quality of water in Chuluota and The Woods was marginal or was not satisfactory, would that support any legal basis for withholding a rate increase for those particular service areas? I know that gets into -- very close to a taking or what have you, but, again, I'm trying to understand what discretion we have so that we can send a clear message that water quality either needs to improve in those areas, or perhaps even as a condition of a rate increase require an interconnection.

MR. JAEGER: Commissioner Skop, I think that the Gulf Power Company v. Wilson case governs. And basically what the court said, as long as you leave them in the range of

reasonableness of return -- and what you do, you set the midpoint for equity, and what we have done as a practice is 100 basis, and I think we have done that for the last I don't know how many years. I don't know of any case in water and wastewater when we didn't do the 100 basis points around the return on equity.

And so what Wilson says is you have got to give them that opportunity to earn a fair rate of return. So you can take them to the bottom. You can do that. You know, you have got to find where the midpoint is, and then you can go all the way back to the 100 basis points, and that is as low as you can reduce the return on equity pursuant to that case in my reading of that case.

and I appreciate that. And, again, I'm not suggesting that we burn them at the cross, because, again, I tend to think I probably have the most liberal views on ROE on the Commission. I often get chastised on that. But in this particular case, I think we need to take a look. And, again, I think the staff recommendation certainly is within the zone of reasonableness. And, again, I'm just trying to have a better appreciation of what specific options may be available to address the problematic areas and send a clear message, if the Commission deems appropriate to do so, that remedial action is required. And just quickly to that one point is that point of granting

any rate increase for Chuluota, could the Commission require interconnection?

MR. JAEGER: I believe Mr. Willis was talking about some cases where we threw out or we didn't allow it. But in Labrador there was a deal with the meter readings, and in this last filing, 060368, we said the billing determinants and everything was so messed up we could not calculate it. And I think what staff is saying here is we don't have that here. We have a problem with quality of service, but we have --

commissioner skop: Well, the quality of service is systemwide. The quality of water is marginal for the Chuluota and The Woods, as staff has determined. I'm sure some Commissioners might disagree with the assessment, but what I'm looking for is in an effort to improve water quality for the consumers that are impacted, they are being asked to pay hundreds of dollars a month in proposed future rates, whether as a condition for granting an increase for Chuluota that the Commission could require a best effort basis to interconnect with perhaps the City of Oviedo in Seminole County to bring improved water quality to those consumers in the foreseeable future?

MR. WALDEN: Commissioner Skop, let me offer a couple of comments.

I think one of the threshold questions would be, specifically for Chuluota, what water source is available? For

instance, if we are talking about the City of Oviedo, how much excess capacity does Oviedo have that it can provide to the Chuluota system?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Can I stop you there?
MR. WALDEN: Yes, sir.

exactly on my point, and I'm trying to find the page. On Issue 1 on Page 14, basically, the third paragraph from the bottom, it says that -- and this is in the record. It says the utility has offered the system for sale at rate base to the City of Oviedo. However, the city has not expressed much interest in the purchase. Other discussions include purchased water from the city, but that discussion is still in progress. CHP engineers have been retained by AUF to review the option of purchased water.

Again, those discussions, I think, would be paramount in concluding those discussions favorably towards bringing some better quality water to the consumers, perhaps in ridding them of the hydrogen sulfide issue. Again, I think the Commission's other water providers in Florida have looked at that, and I'm not getting into details.

But also, too, it's interesting to me on that particular point why AUF, having a large company, a national company that has expertise in water would have to go hire CHP engineers to review the option to purchase water. It seems to

me that could be done, something readily in-house, or by Mr. -I believe it's Franklin, who is the local vice-president, to
just sit down in good faith negotiations to hammer out an
interconnect agreement. I mean, I don't understand why we need
to bring in a third party. Maybe there is some consulting
engineering, but, again, it seems to be something that could be
worked out in an MOU, memorandum of understanding, or
something, or what have you.

So, I mean, I'm very interested in the progress that's being made there. Because, again, even staff has noted the level of water quality in Chuluota and The Woods is marginal, and I think Commissioner Argenziano would probably go so far as -- and I don't want to puts words in her mouth, but saying it is unsatisfactory. But, again, I think those are issues that need to be addressed. I want to incentivize our utilities. I want to attract investment in the state of Florida. I have very liberal views on what we need to do to encourage that investment; however, I'm not afraid to hold someone accountable when we need to do so.

And, again, what I'm not seeing here is quantum leaps in improvement that need to be accomplished. What I see here is a renewed effort to punch a rate case through this Commission. The first time the Attorney General intervened, as well as OPC, and they withdrew the case. And then, you know, I thought there would be a lengthy period of time before they

would come, you know, do that, giving them time to improve their service quality and the water quality. But, lo and behold, it was just a quick dash right back to file another rate case, and some of the same inherent problems are latent in this case that's before us today.

So I'm looking for a good faith effort to address the issues that are facing consumers when they are being asked to pay hundreds of dollars a month for their water and wastewater service under the proposed rates that may result from this rate increase. So, again, I think those are the issues that need to be further explored. And at some point -- you know, I have been very open and commended Aqua on the initial progress and steps they have taken to address the issues. The RF meters will make great strides in increasing and improving billing accuracy; but, again, there's other customer service issues that are frankly unsatisfactory. I heard from Ms. Haas (phonetic), who had sent a letter in saying that she had not gotten a written response from Aqua. That it had been forwarded to staff in the correspondence record.

But, again, those customer service issues, those water quality issues, to me it's very -- legally, it's -- and I feel like my hands are tied. I am a lawyer, I follow the law, there is Supreme Court precedent, U.S. Supreme Court precedent, and state statutes that tell me I have to do things. If I were a more activist Commissioner, again, I might have different

views, but I follow the law. But, in the same time, I'm trying to make sure that we compel and force the utility to do the right things to improve the service area. Because, again, my biggest heartburn is the customer service, the affordability in Chuluota and The Woods, and beyond that not much in here.

Staff has scrubbed the numbers. There is always room for discussion. But, again, we need to focus on how we can send a direct and clear message. I think, and maybe I'm not misspeaking, anyone chime in, but how do we address these problem issues and get them resolved. Because, again, this affordability issue gives me great pains. Because I'm a lifelong Floridian, I'm 42 years old, but I can't phantom somebody being asked to pay \$400 a month for water and wastewater service, and that be more expensive than the electric bill. That just doesn't make any sense to me.

And I think if we continue down this path it is just going to promote clandestine installation of septic tanks and well drilling in the middle of the night. Because I don't think that in good faith -- I think I would take my chances on that one. And I might be breaking the law, but --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second, Commissioner. Hang on.

I've got to go to Commissioner McMurrian. She has been
waiting.

But let me let -- Commissioners, in all fairness, let me let staff finish their point, and then we will come back.

Commissioner McMurrian and then Commissioner Argenziano.

When you are looking at an interconnect, especially one of a significant volume, which is what you would see at Chuluota, where all the water would be purchased, I think it's common for the utility to have someone from their firm to sit in on negotiations. You need an engineer to help you design what kind of pipeline you are going to need. You also need to work with the water management district because there could be withdrawal issues. It's a fairly complicated process when you are buying all of your water. For just an emergency interconnect, not such a big deal, but if you are looking to purchase water, yes, sir, it is a big deal.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner McMurrian and then Commissioner Argenziano.

that I agree with a lot of what has been said about the customer service and the affordability, and I think we are going to have a lot more discussion about that going forward. But I wanted to go back to the discussion about the test year and the leverage formula, and I think a lot of the questions that have been asked have helped me in just sort of going back to what is the test year, it's 2007, and the leverage formula is based on the most current leverage formula we have in place at the time, and that is generally our practice.

But I guess I'm trying to make sure I understand what is the problem with the test year, and I will direct this somewhat to Commissioner Argenziano, but also to staff, is I'm trying to make sure I understand the concern you have. Is the problem with the test year being 2007, and that's a historical test year, or it is more that the leverage formula doesn't match up with that test year? And I will complete kind of a thought I'm having, because I know in an earlier — in the earlier case we had, I believe there was an issue with the projected test year. I believe it was originally proposed as a projected test year when we had the last case for Aqua, is that correct? Let me just jump in and ask that.

MR. FLETCHER: That was correct.

commissioner mcmurrian: Okay. And weren't there significant concerns of the parties with the projected test year, and what did we ultimately do about that?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, there were concerns regarding the projected test year, and I think that's one of the reasons why in this case they actually had proposed the historical test year in order to address those concerns.

as much as I have been thinking about this to lead up to it, but I guess what I was thinking and hearing some of what you were saying, Commissioner Argenziano, is that perhaps with a projected test year -- and, again, this kind of goes back to is

the problem with the test year, or is it really with the leverage formula.

If we had a projected test year -- I will try to be real careful about how I say this. In a projected test year it seems like you have more of the problem of a utility perhaps padding what it might ask for with respect to its rate request, because it would be based on what they would want going forward estimating. And I'm not saying the utility has done that here, or any other utility has done that, and the same cautions that you were sharing.

But it seems like in a projected test year you would have more concerns about that and then you would go back and look at some of the expenses that have been used historically anyway to try to see if this is generally what they have been using for maintenance, or are they asking for something much greater than that. And if they are, not that that is necessarily bad, but if they are asking for something much greater than that, that they have a good reason for why they need to do that much more maintenance or whatever it is going forward.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Can I jump in?

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Sure.

commissioner argenziano: No, the real problem is, number one, that as a Commissioner I didn't get to deliberate at all or ask questions ahead of time. And now I'm boxed in

with a test year. And things that I may have cared about or have found, I can't enter into the record.

The real problem is not what they spent or didn't. I have no clue; neither do you, with the information you have in this book, on did the company prudently upkeep and maintain the company. I mean, the system. And to me that's an incredible factor to look at when we use prudency as a tool. And at a time when the economy is hurting, at a time when the rates -- you see some of the increases, 500-and-something percent, you have got to use every tool you have. You don't want to cheat the company, and you don't want to cheat the customer out of doing due diligence.

And to me due diligence is finding out did the company in those past years, did they apply any maintenance? Maybe they didn't, because maybe the best way -- not saying they did or didn't, even though I did look back a few years. If they didn't maintain and upkeep, it may have been a way -- and, again, I'm not saying they did this -- it may have been a way for them to recoup all of their dollars on these bad systems as they could and not lose any more if they were using in some of them, and not put any money into it. And that could have contributed to now needing much more.

As I say, if you don't put oil in the car, guess what happens? You have to buy a new war or a new engine. And to me that's the part that gives me the most heartburn other than not

being able to up front make a decision on the test year. Not so much as it is projected and how much they have spent and will need, because obviously sometimes they are going to need more for certain upgrades. Did they do anything, that's what I want -- and they could have, but we don't have that in front of us.

So to me that's a big void on determining, you know, could it be that a company would come in and maybe do nothing or do as little as possible and contribute to having to all of a sudden now put a new engine in the car when they could have maybe put little pieces, you know, a new distributor cap or whatever the case was. I don't know what goes along with the oil, but I know the motor burns out if you don't put oil in it.

You know, could they have done something, or could they have been imprudent in their upkeep of the plant? And that is really what I'm trying to find out. And without that, to me, I have, like I say, this very large void in understanding. And they may have done just fine, but that should be considered because that is part of the tools that we have to try to make sure it is fair for both sides.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. That helps. But I guess what I was trying to understand, too, and something that Mr. Willis was saying earlier about the chemicals, and I know we were talking about whether the chemicals was included. I think what he was trying to say was that maintenance includes

things like chemicals and other things, it's just we don't have, necessarily, one account that says maintenance, but that chemicals would be part of it. And that there is a way to look back at the chemicals expenditures in prior periods in order to gauge whether or not in their test year they have somehow inflated that amount for chemicals when they really haven't needed that in the past. But I'm not sure if I'm putting words in his mouth or not.

commissioner argenziano: Well, that's right, you
can't. But you can also look back -- which was not done here
-- you can look back and look at maintenance other than
chemicals.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Right.

numbers and you could back, and that's not done here, so that is my concern. Of course I would want to look and see if chemicals all of a sudden they are paying ten times more for chemicals than they were the prior years. That is something you need to do. But I also think you need to look back, and you can extrapolate the maintenance that was done in prior years. And for the life of me I can't figure out why that wasn't done.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Well, I think that is -- and that is what I wanted to go back and clarify with Mr. Willis, because I thought I heard him saying that you would be looking

back at other things besides chemicals. He was using the chemicals as one example of the kinds of things you would look at to get a feel for how maintenance had been done in the past.

But I'm maybe confused, so --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: If I could, Marshall had answered that for maintenance they did not. They did not look at maintenance.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. Mr. Willis, can you --

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner Argenziano is correct about that. We don't have a maintenance account, per se. We don't have an account that says this is maintenance.

And Commissioner McMurrian is correct, too, in that the maintenance is spread between several accounts. All the salaries, whether it's for operations or maintenance is in one account.

excuse me, you can extrapolate that. It can be done. Because I did it, so it can be done. You don't have an account, you have something that goes operations and maintenance, but you can get in. It is far more detailed. You have to get into every annual report and start picking out and then figuring out, but it needs to be done.

COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: So, Mr. Willis, we don't have that -- I mean, in a rate case we are taking a snapshot of

the company's entire operations for that year period and then we may look back at periods before that period in order to gauge whether or not it seems like a reasonable number for that snapshot we're looking at, correct? I mean, aren't we --

MR. WILLIS: That is what the CPI benchmarking does. The benchmarking looks back at individual accounts to see how those accounts have fluctuated in the past five years. In this case four, because that's how long this company has owned it. It doesn't break down maintenance, per se, by itself, but it looks at all the accounts that make up that, and others as far as operations go, too.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: That's where I think we are talking past each other. I mean, I keep hearing you say -- and, again, maybe I'm confused, but I keep hearing you saying that we are looking at maintenance, it just doesn't have a label maintenance on it. That we are looking at the things that comprise maintenance.

MR. WILLIS: It doesn't have an account called maintenance. But we look at all the components of it that you have to combine to get operations and maintenance together.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And can I add something?

By looking at it that way and not extrapolating what is really maintenance and upkeep, you have no clear picture of what was really spent on upkeep and maintenance. You are looking at a whole number and you have no idea. You cannot go in and look

at your benchmarks the way you are looking at it and determine if that was done on maintenance or not. There is no way. You have to go in and extrapolate that. So the benchmarks that they use is an overall number, but you have no idea as a Commissioner whether any of that was spent on maintenance or chemicals, only chemicals.

You cannot look at that and see and feel confident that, okay, that was the maintenance for those years, because it's so broad. But you can do it the way I did it and find out if it was spent on maintenance or chemicals or the others. So while it is under one title, you have no clue looking at it that way that or confidence that it was spent on maintenance. You just can't do it that way.

MR. WILLIS: Can I add something else to that?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Willis.

MR. WILLIS: I don't know if this gives anybody comfort or not, but DEP has requirements that they go out and they review these systems on an annual, or more than an annual basis. But they conduct inspections to look at whether or not the company is maintaining its facilities. And that is part of what they are charged to do, to look and see if those things are maintained. If they are not, they are going to get written up. They are going to get letters, and we are going to see those letters. And that is part of why we present all that DEP testimony at the hearings is to see where those citations have

come out, where there are problems in maintaining the utility or problems with the quality, two different reasons.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. But now, Mr. Chairman, if I can respond to that. And I have -- I had DEP and some of that section under my control when I was in the House of Representatives a long time ago and determining costs for different, different areas, and that was one of them. And, and DEP comes out and they do not, they do not come out -- they will look for environmental safeguards and making sure that they're maintaining the environmental aspects to that, but they're not going to come out and do full -- are you, are you oiling the engine? They don't do that. They will look for the environmental portions of that, what they're charged with only. So you will only know whether they kept upkeep on their chemicals, the temperatures or whatever they have to do, those type of maintenance items. But all the other type of maintenance items that I would have questions about, oiling the engine and the other parts, you can't get from DEP.

So that doesn't, that doesn't -- I understand what you're saying. For that small component of it, yes, they do that. But you don't get the rest of the maintenance, which is really upkeeping the rest of the entire plant other than the environmental part to that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioners, let's do this, kind of get a, let me see if I can kind of get a feel for

where we are and where we need to go.

I know we probably have some more questions on Chuluota and The Woods and other things, and I just kind of wanted to see what those other things are so I can kind of get a feel for where we're headed and, and how to proceed further. Before I give the court reporter a break, I wanted to kind of see if I can get an ascertain, an ascertainment from you in terms of where we are and what we need to do.

And I think probably when we come back I'm just going to ask staff to kind of do a general overview and we'll just go down and start taking it line by line or issue by issue and go from there. I think we've had some general comments and some general questions and all like that. Of course I'm open if you guys have got some suggestions on how we should proceed further.

Okay. Then when we come back, we'll have staff kind of take it issue by issue and we'll go from there. We'll give the court reporters a break and we'll come back at ten of.

We're on recess.

(Recess taken.)

We are back on the record. And, Commissioners, what I thought we'd do is kind of have staff give us a recommendation on how to proceed further.

Mr. Willis, you're recognized, sir.

MR. WILLIS: Chairman, what I would suggest is maybe

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it would be appropriate and we could see how far we get if we 1 2 kind of leave quality of service for last at this point because that has no bearing until the final revenue requirement 3 calculation as to what happens with that one issue. 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That would be Issue 1? MR. WILLIS: That would be Issue 1. So maybe if we 6 7 could start with A and then go to 2 and work our way down. Then if you, if you, when you get to the cost of equity, if you 8 want to defer that one to the tail end, we can do that too or 9 10 move through it. Whatever the pleasure of the Commission is at 11 that point. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, is that fine with 12 13 everyone? Okay. You're recognized. You may proceed. 14 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** I just had a question. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second. Commissioner Edgar. 16 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 17 Mr. Willis, when you said when we get to the cost of 18 equity issue, did you mean 28 or were you speaking about a 19 20 different one? MR. WILLIS: Well, that would be Issue 28, return on 21 22 equity. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. I just wanted to 23

make sure my, my read of your description was correct.

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you.

1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: So we'll just, so we'll skip 1
2	and
3	MR. WILLIS: I'd suggest we start with Issue A first.
4	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.
5	MR. WILLIS: Which is, would be Mr. Jaeger.
6	MR. JAEGER: Yes, Chairman Carter. In Issue A staff
7	is recommending that the Commission acknowledge that Exhibit
8	65, Tab 19, include Bate stamp pages 3202 through 7905.
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.
10	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, do you want to
11	take votes individually as we go or are you just taking
12	questions and then we'll come back for votes at the end? I
13	just wasn't, wasn't sure.
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, I suppose we could do it in
15	groups. Let's, why don't we just kind of since we're going
16	to take Issue 1 out, we can do this first group, go maybe A
17	through 13, Mr. Willis. Do you think that's a good breaking
18	point or
19	MR. WILLIS: We could do that. It's just as easy to
20	go issue by issue if it's your pleasure. But we can, we can go
21	through the complete used and useful and plant adjustments, if
22	you'd like.
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Would you rather do issue by issue,
24	Commissioners?
25	COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: I think so. I think, if I

understood Commissioner Edgar correctly, I think she just meant 1 2 are we at the point of voting on each individual -- as we take 3 them up one by one, do you want to take motions on them one by 4 one? 5 Yes. Yes, I do. CHAIRMAN CARTER: 6 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I don't think she was asking 7 for grouping, but I'm not sure. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Oh, okay. No group hugs? COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I was just thinking, I mean, 9 we've done it a variety of ways. And we can, you know, hear 10 descriptions from staff and then see if, if there's, if your 11 pleasure is to take a motion after each one, or sometimes just 12 see if there are questions on each one and then hold motions to 13 the end, which is kind of my preference. But, Mr. Chairman, it 14 is your call on however you want to do it. I just want to make 15 sure that I'm on the same page. 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's do this then. Let's 17 take -- we'll take A and then we'll go, we'll group them from 18 2 through 13 and then we'll take those as a group. 19 Mr. Willis, is that pretty much a good breaking point 20 21 there? MR. WILLIS: Yes, Commissioner, that works for me. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: And then we'll go from 14 through 23

MR. WILLIS: I would go --

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27, Mr. Willis?

1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Give me a recommendation on that. 2 MR. WILLIS: I would go 14 through 23 actually. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: 14 through 23? 4 MR. WILLIS: But there are some fallout issues which 5 are 21 and 23 which you might want to hold off on. 6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Okay. And then we'll 7 revisit it when we get there. But, Commissioners, just --8 Commissioner Skop. 9 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Like I say, I'm trying to understand where the 10 particular break points would be. I just might reasonably 11 suggest that perhaps the 1 through 13 I think we can get 12 through quickly. But in the following one, maybe we can take 13 them in groups of five to look at as an isolated thing. 14 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That's fine. Any objection, Commissioners? We'll take them in groups of five. Okay. 16 Let's do this, let's take Issue A. We've got a motion, 17 Commissioner Edgar? 18 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes. Motion in support of staff 19 20 recommendation on Issue A. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Second. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Moved and properly seconded. 22 discussion? Any debate? Hearing none, all those in favor, let 23 24 it be known by the sign of aye. All those opposed, like sign. 25 Show it done.

1 (Unanimous affirmative vote.) 2 Now we're -- staff, would you kind of lead us through 3 Issues 2 through 13? You're recognized. 4 And, Commissioners, as we go through them, any 5 questions or concerns as we go through that, we'll take them up 6 at that point in time. You're recognized. 7 MR. WRIGHT: Issue 2, staff is recommending adjustments to plant-in-service to Lake Suzy, Lake Josephine 8 and Sebring water systems, as well as to the Lake Suzy 9 wastewater systems as shown on the table in the recommendation 10 11 for Issue 2. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: As you're going, as you guys are going through the tables, go ahead on and mention which table 13 you're talking about so we can all be on the same page. 14 MR. WRIGHT: Okay. This would be the table on 15 recommendation, Issue 2, just in the recommendation statement. 16 MR. WILLIS: Page 29. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Thank you very much. You 18 19 broke the code, Mr. Willis. Commissioner Skop. 20 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 21 Just with respect to 29 to AUF's position, I guess in 22 their position with respect to Issue 2, they asserted the 23

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finality. I think that's going to come up in another issue.

principles of res judicata, fairness and administrative

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But with respect to this particular issue, issue 2, stall did
not find those arguments to be persuasive; is that correct?
MR. WRIGHT: Well, we did recognize the order and
adjusted the numbers to recognize the numbers that were in that
order that they cited.
COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. All right. So adjustment
was made based upon the argument that was advanced by AUF?
MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any further
questions on Issue 2?
Commissioner Argenziano.
COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No, Mr. Chairman, it's not
on Issue 2. It's just a question that I wanted to ask before
we went into
CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.
COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just for staff, has, has
staff addressed all of the Intervenor's objections to their
satisfaction or have they been answered?
MR. WILLIS: Generically I believe we have. We have
looked at all of Public Counsel's positions in this and I
believe we've addressed every one of those.
COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. They've all been
addressed?
MR. WILLIS: Yes.

1	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.
3	Okay. With that, staff, we're now on Issue 3.
4	You're recognized.
5	MR. WRIGHT: Issue 3, staff is recommending an
6	adjustment to land of \$229,259 for the Lake Suzy wastewater
7	system to reflect a balance of \$200,200 in the land account at
8	December of 2007.
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any questions on the
10	land account? Again, just for sake of clarity, as you're going
11	through the issues, just kind of let's make sure we're all on
12	the same page. So as we continue, let's, let's remember that.
13	MR. WRIGHT: That would be Page 32.
14	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Page 32. Okay? Commissioners, any
15	questions? Any questions on Issue 3 as related to on Page 32,
16	any questions or concerns?
17	Okay. You may proceed. Issue 4.
18	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second. Commissioner
20	Argenziano.
21	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry. Before we get
22	to 4, I think 4, 5 and 6 and maybe 7, I think it's 4, 5 and
23	6 include Chuluota. And I don't know if, where you know, I
24	don't know what the Commission desires, but I wanted to see if
25	we could exclude Chuluota. And I don't know what that would do

if we, if we okay those without deciding whether the Commission 1 2 wants to include Chuluota or not. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's do this. Staff, I think we 4 talked about that early on, Mr. Willis, in the context of looking at Chuluota separately. Did we say Chuluota and The 5 6 Woods or just Chuluota? 7 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Chuluota. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Chuluota, looking at it separately. 8 9 Mr. Willis, as these issues pertain to Chuluota, what impact 10 would it have if we go, was it --11 **COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** 6 -- 4 through 6? 7 and 9. 12 Okay. 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: The issues, is it 7 and 9? 14 through --15 **COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** 4, 5, 7 and 9. 16 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** 4, 5, 7 and 9, if we were to make a decision on these issues excluding Chuluota, what impact would 17 18 that have? 19 MR. WILLIS: Excluding Chuluota? 20 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well --CHAIRMAN CARTER: Or just -- Commissioner Argenziano. 21 22 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I guess we'd have to make a 23 decision whether we want to exclude Chuluota or not, that would 24 be a Commission decision, and find out one way or the other. 25 Because if we don't and we vote on these, we're including

1	Chuluota in these numbers here.
2	MR. WILLIS: Well, any adjustments that relate to
3	Chuluota, you would be approving those adjustments. I'm not
4	do you mean by exclude that you want to completely eliminate
5	Chuluota out of this completely?
6	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, that may be my
7	desire. I can't speak for the other Commissioners. But we
8	haven't decided that yet if it's, if it's separate.
9	MR. WILLIS: Well, I understand. And then we would
٥ ـ	come back later and talk about Chuluota by itself, is that the
.1	idea? I'm just trying to understand.
_2	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: If Chuluota is excluded
.3	from
.4	CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's what I was thinking, that we
-5	would talk about it by itself. But if it's, if it's impacting
-6	on this, then maybe we need to hold the phone and just talk
L7	about it now.
L8	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's my thoughts.
L9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar.
20	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, just a suggestion
21	to, to maybe see if this would accommodate the concerns that
22	Commissioner Argenziano has raised.
23	If as the staff kind of briefly walks us through each
24	issue, if they'd point out if this is one that pertains to
25	Chuluota or would affect that would be one suggestion. And

then again, I, I want to follow your will, but I suggest again because the issues are so interrelated it really might be simpler and clearer if we voted at the end as a whole rather than individually simply because there are so many fallout issues, one building on another.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

question is, is, from staff, how does it affect if we wait 'til the end, or do we, would we need to make a decision as a Commission now? How does it affect -- if we were to separate Chuluota out of this, let's say at the end of the discussion we go and talk about Chuluota and say let's take it out of this, this whole, let's not consolidate it with these others and yet we vote on these individual 4, 5, 7 and 9 and then we make a determination later, and I'm not saying we are, but if we do to remove Chuluota, how does that, how does that work?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second, Commissioner.

Go ahead.

MR. WILLIS: Well, it's going to make it a little more tedious to go through because we'll have to go through and take the time, staff will, to try and pull out those separate Chuluota adjustments. So it's going to take a little bit longer to do that. And then at the tail end we can go back through and pick those adjustments up if that's the

Commission's desire or talk about whether Chuluota should be 1 2 totally excluded, I guess, from any revenue increase is what I'm gathering. 3 I would point out that Issue 5 though is a stipulated 4 issue. I know, Commissioner Argenziano, you talked about Issue 5 6 5. That was stipulated and approved by the Commissioners at 7 the hearing itself. 8 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Uh-huh. 9 MR. WILLIS: And I don't know that we can revisit 10 that unless there's a motion to revisit that issue. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. Well, excluding 11 12 then 5. 13 MR. WILLIS: Okay. But we can do that, 14 Commissioners. It's just going to take longer. We'll have to 15 take some time here for staff to sit here and try and strip out 16 Chuluota-specific issues. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Hang on a second. Let me 18 kind of think this through. 19 Commissioner Skop. 20 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I guess trying to, you know, understand the concerns, 21 22 it would seem to me that with respect to going through the 23 issues, again, I see merits of doing it either way. As 24 Commissioner Edgar suggested, we could take it up all at the end or we could do it item by item, you know. I guess my 25

preference is I kind of like the item by item so I can keep it straight.

But with respect to Chuluota being embedded with each of the respective issues, most of the issues deal with adjustments and the adjustments are in favor of the consumer to the extent that they're actually lacking what was submitted and it actually has benefit to Chuluota by considering the issues. There may be some additional expenses that, again, I can't read Commissioner Argenziano's mind or concerns that she may have to the extent that maybe some adjustments for Chuluota were not as much as they should be.

But, again, it seems to me that any adjustments being made in each of the issues we're considering are positives towards reducing the rate impact on, on Chuluota and the other systems.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me, let me do this, kind of think this through.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, just if I may.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Some of these adjustments increase.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me, let me, let me ask this question before I have one of my over 50 moments. And since I had a birthday, I'm not going to say how much over 50.

1 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You're not going to tell
2 us, are you?
3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: No. No. No. Let's just say that

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So is this.

this is not dye, this is for real gray.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Willis, I'm trying to get my head, my head around this issue.

I asked, I was kind of piggybacking on what Commissioner Argenziano had said earlier, but I really asked about the Chuluota. Is there a way for us to take Chuluota out of this and handle it as a separate stand-alone case?

as the other 81 systems are all calculated in here as stand-alone systems. That's why we have a separate rate base and a separate income statement for every one of these systems. They're all calculated as stand-alone for us to come up with a revenue requirement for the total company. That involves having a revenue requirement calculation by system. So everything you see back here as far as our calculations are all stand-alone systems. That's how they're calculated.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: So as we go through here, all we're doing in the issues are combining adjustments by system so we can take up that category for all systems, which will encompass any adjustment of those systems. Now we can handle -- I guess

1 we could do it either way. I think the quicker way would be 2 for, maybe for us to identify what the Chuluota adjustments are in here as we go through each issue. I think we could arrive 3 4 at the same place. 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano. 6 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Would it be simple, can it 7 be done, if we waited to the end, that then if it were decided 8 that Chuluota, something changed with Chuluota that we weren't 9 going to allow Chuluota to be -- whatever happens, can you go 10 back then to these issues and readjust? If we were to disallow 11 Chuluota at the end, can you go back to these recommendations, 12 these positions later and readjust to eliminate Chuluota? 13 MR. WILLIS: I guess I need to get a better 14 understanding about what you mean by disallow. You mean like 15 disallow any increase whatsoever for Chuluota? 16 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. I'm not saying 17 that's going to happen. I'm just saying what if it does? Then 18 can you then later go back and readjust or should we just 19 decide on that now? 20 MR. WILLIS: Well, I think in the Commission's own 21 motion they can, they can go back and undo previous --22 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Well, then --23 MR. WILLIS: There could be -- it's been done before

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: I'm going to go to Commissioner

where the Commissioners on their own motion can do that.

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McMurrian, then Commissioner Skop. And I'll come back to you, Commissioner, just in case.

Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized.

commissioner McMURRIAN: I think some of what I was going to ask has just been answered because I think we're all kind of talking past each other. I think when I hear some Commissioners talk about excluding Chuluota what we're thinking about is looking at it as a separate number, which, as Marshall has pointed out, that we have those numbers within the rec for each of the systems, we have the stand-alone. And, of course, at some point we'll be talking about whether or not we're looking at rates on a stand-alone basis or some kind of banding and very complicated stuff.

But I think what Commissioner Argenziano said was, the way I understood it when she, when she raised it, which is a big thing -- and I guess my concern is that if we go past -- I guess I'm kind of going back toward maybe we ought to be looking at Issue 1 first. Because if we go through all of these and then we decide that we're going to somehow exclude it, then we have to go back through all of them again to decide how we put, how we excluded. So it seems like we have to make that decision up-front to me. So it almost seems like we're, in trying to avoid Issue 1 because it's so tough, we're just making it tougher on ourselves in the end.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Are you trying to call me a wimp or

something like that?

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COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: No.

seems like we're better off deciding that upfront.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's what it sounds like to me.

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COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: Me too, because it seemed like a good idea to go ahead and go through 2, 3, et cetera. But if we're going to end up each time trying to figure out what kind of effect that has on Chuluota specifically, then it

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I guess hearing the comments of, you know, different ways to approach it, I guess with respect to Commissioner Argenziano's concern, I think she raised a valid point to the extent that there may be, adjustments may result in increases. Which, again, I was speaking generally when I spoke the first time.

But perhaps, as Commissioner Edgar suggested, we could just go through the various issues and then, you know, just ask questions. And that would provide an opportunity, if there were adjustments or increases to adjustments that Commissioner Argenziano has problems with, those could be brought up in questions and then we can kind of vote at the end, as Commissioner Edgar suggested, as opposed to individual. But just in, in a hopeful thought, you know, you never know, maybe the company could come forward and just withdraw Chuluota and we wouldn't have to deal with them. That might be wishful thinking, but anyway. Either way is fine with me. I just want to work through the issues and address each of them and any questions that may arise. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, let's see. Commissioners,

Commissioners, Issue 1 does deal with the quality of service.

And based on staff's recommendation, they say the overall

quality of service is marginal, and they say the quality of the

product is satisfactory except at Chuluota and The Woods water

systems where the product is marginal. And we had a discussion

between staff and Commissioner Argenziano this morning on

what's marginal, and she said not necessarily marginal,

unsatisfactory. And in staff's recommendation -- I'm on Page

12, Commissioners. And in staff's recommendation they said as

a result of the water quality at Chuluota and The Woods, a

25-basis point reduction on return of equity should be applied

to the water system.

I guess the, probably the best thing to do,

Commissioners, is we could just go ahead on and deal with

Issue 1 and look at -- that gives us a good launching pad to

deal with whether or not we do want to exclude Chuluota from

the perspective on that. And if we did that, as we proceeded

further, we'd know that it's not part of the discussion and we

move forward on that. Does that give anybody heartburn?

Yeah. Let's, let's tee up Issue 1, staff. You're

recognized.

MR. WILLIS: Okay. Let me try and take a shot at teeing up Issue 1 then.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: Issue 1 deals with the quality of service of all these 82 systems. Staff has found that the quality of service is marginal for these systems. And there's two basic findings in here, and I'll talk about the larger one first that affects all 82.

The Commission -- the staff has looked at these systems and determined that there are still existing problems with the call center, there are still existing problems with customer complaints as far as billing problems go and, because of that, staff is recommending that the Commission reduce the rate of return by 50 basis points which we're recommending would last for a two-year period. And at that point the company would have to come back to the Commission and demonstrate that they have resolved those two areas of problems before the 50-basis point reduction would be, would be lifted, and rates would be increased once that is removed.

The other part of this deals with The Woods and Chuluota systems where staff has found that those systems are marginal, and I would explain that staff looks at three different levels when they look at how the satisfaction is as far as the product that comes out.

If it's satisfactory, they're meeting all the standards and everything is rocking along quite well at the plant. If it's unsatisfactory, it's normally indicative that the company is not trying to resolve problems, they're not working with DEP to resolve problems. But when we look at the marginal aspect like we have here, it's because the company in all appearances is trying to work with DEP and trying to resolve those problems, and we try and recognize that by calling it marginal. Because even though there are problems there, the water is not something that we would consider satisfactory to drink right now, the company is trying to work with DEP to resolve that problem. That's why we come up with a marginal level when we say marginal. And, of course, that's up to you to decide whether you believe that is the correct category to put the company in as far as Chuluota or The Woods.

But as far as the recommendation goes, we're recommending that the Commission reduce the return on equity for The Woods and Chuluota by 25 basis points, which would be a full 75-basis point reduction when you look at both together, and that would be lifted only when DEP closes its consent order for those two systems. And at that point the company could come forward and ask for that 25 basis points to be restored once the consent order is lifted on those two systems.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioner McMurrian, and then Commissioner Argenziano, then Commissioner Skop and

then Commissioner Edgar. And if there's anything left, I may have a comment or a question too.

Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you. I guess this is to Mr. Willis. You explained the three levels that we've used in the past, the satisfactory, unsatisfactory and marginal. What do the statutes say with regard to what we have to decide with respect to quality of service? Does it say that we need to find whether or not the quality of service is satisfactory and that's it or is it just saying make a determination?

COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: I guess I should have asked Ralph, too.

MR. WILLIS: No, Commissioner. The statute --

MR. WILLIS: I'd like to read it here.

at is whether or not -- sort of we've over time established that as a way to sort of give more, to more fully describe what we see happening with the utility as opposed to really being required to say whether or not it's some middle ground between satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

MR. JAEGER: Commissioner McMurrian, we have a rule, 25-30.433, rate case proceedings. And it says, "In a rate case proceeding the following provision shall apply." And, let's see, "Unless the applicant or any intervenor demonstrates that these rules result in an unreasonable burden, in these

instances" -- I'm sorry. I've looked at -- I've got the rule but -- "The Commission in every rate case shall make a determination of the quality of service provided by the utility. This shall be derived from an evaluation of three separate components of water and wastewater utility operations and its quality of utilities product and operational conditions of the utility's plant and facilities and the utility's attempt to address customer satisfaction."

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It doesn't say whether you have to find it satisfactory, unsatisfactory. That's sort of -- we've cited some cases where like in Aloha it was unsatisfactory and we reduced the return on equity by 100 basis points. Ocean Reef and the Southern States, we found it marginal, and we did Southern States by 25 basis points and the Ocean Reef Club by 50 basis points for marginal.

So when they're unsatisfactory, we usually, sometimes we'll take them all the way to the bottom of the range of the return on reasonableness.

commissioner McMurrian: Right. And I think you're getting ahead of me a little bit. But you are, but you did bring up something I wanted to talk about. But anyway it sounds like the answer to what I asked was we're required to make a finding with respect to quality of service, we're required to look at those three subparts, but we're not required to say satisfactory or unsatisfactory or marginal.

That's something we've done in order to give, I guess, all the parties some kind of, to try to share with them what we see happening with the utility. And we've, it seems like we've used marginal to say, as Marshall described, it hasn't been satisfactory but we see efforts by the utility to correct the problem. As opposed to unsatisfactory, we might use that when we see less than satisfactory efforts to correct the problem, I suppose.

MR. JAEGER: And Marshall may have been trying to get to 367.081(2)(a)(1) where it just says, "The Commission shall consider the value and quality of the service in every rate proceeding."

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: Well, actually what I was trying to do is get to 367.111 which deals with service. And I'd just add to that -- that's the other part, .081.

But if you look at (2) of 367.111 which deals with service for water and wastewater companies, the last part of Paragraph 2 talks about the reduction of rate of return. It says, "If the Commission finds that the utility has failed to provide its customers with water and wastewater service that meets the standards promulgated by the Department of Environmental Protection or the Water Management Districts, the Commission may reduce the utility's return on equity until the standards are met." And that's the statute we're going on here

that basically says for Chuluota and The Woods, once that consent order is lifted, is closed, that's when they've met those, the Department of Environmental Protection's requirements.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Right. And I think again y'all are getting ahead of me a bit because I'm not really getting into the ROE part yet. I'm just really asking what is it we're required to do as far as a finding? I'm certainly getting to the, to the question that Commissioner Argenziano raised about whether or not -- I'm trying to get in my mind whether we say satisfactory, unsatisfactory or marginal. And I guess I'll go ahead and share with you that I don't have a problem with saying unsatisfactory. I do think it's unsatisfactory. If it's a binary decision, it's either satisfactory or not, then I think it's unsatisfactory.

And I realize we've used this marginal to say that we see the utility making some strides to address the problem.

And I think that's true; I think there's plenty of evidence that says that. But if I'm making a decision with is it okay or not, then I'm with it is not at this point satisfactory.

And so I feel like unsatisfactory would, would be okay.

And so I'm just trying to see are we bound to say unsatisfactory, satisfactory or marginal, or can we, despite the fact that we've been using this marginal category, can we just say whether or not it's satisfactory and be done?

MR. WILLIS: I believe you, I believe you can look at the testimony in this case and decide whether you believe it goes further to the unsatisfactory category. You have that ability.

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COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. And then another point that Mr. Jaeger brought up was something I was going to ask about in one of the prior cases that he mentioned with respect to Aloha. And I seem to remember that with respect to Aloha we decided that the quality of service was unsatisfactory. And I also seem to remember that there were some problems with hydrogen sulfide but also with other customer service problems perhaps, and I don't really mean to get too far into this. But I guess what I'm trying to do is draw some parallels of prior cases where we've said unsatisfactory. Are we in sort of a similar situation here, not exactly the same, I'm definitely not trying to say we're in exactly the same boat, but if we had quality of service problems, perhaps even some that weren't with respect to not meeting a DEP standard, that some of it is hydrogen sulfide and more aesthetic issues as well as issues with respect to customer service, which we also have here that you've laid out in that Part 3, wouldn't we be in sort of similar territory to say that the overall quality of service was unsatisfactory in a similar way that we did in that case?

MR. JAEGER: I think there are many similarities

obviously between Aloha and this case. There was a whole series of Aloha dockets with water, and it started out, we actually said the quality of the water was satisfactory. Then we sort of said, well, no, it's not so good. And then we finally got to the point where it was unsatisfactory in the nine -- I think it's 960545. I'll check that.

1.3

But anyhow when we -- and it was more -- we didn't see progress, we didn't see movement, and it wasn't until we got into that last Aloha docket that Aloha finally did hire Dr. Taylor. And Aqua has done this -- they've already hired Dr. Taylor before we ever got to that final order. So Aqua is a few steps ahead of Aloha. They did put the chloramines back on and they thought that would handle it. They've hired Dr. Taylor to watch, you know, to oversee this black water/hydrogen sulfide problem. And so we think that they are a little bit ahead of where Aloha was.

That's the reason we went with the 75 basis points versus the 100 versus Aloha. They've been more proactive, more -- and I think there was testimony -- I remember on cross-examination where they were talking about three separate ways to handle this hydrogen sulfide problem, and they were looking at a 2010/2011 timetable of going through it. And I think they admitted that chloramines may not be the ultimate solution because it takes too much tinkering, too much oversight, too much review. And so they are saying, yes, it

looks like we are going to have to do more. We've got the chloramines in place and now we're seeing if we're going to go with MIEX or anion exchange or some other procedure to take care of this hydrogen sulfide. So, yes, it's very similar, same problems. We think that Aqua has just shown a little bit more proactive trying to fix the problem. They have come in with money, investment and it's still a problem, and that's the reason we went with 75 versus 100.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Well, I agree with that.

And I wasn't getting into the ROE again, but I -- and I'm definitely not trying to say that because in the Aloha case that we made an unsatisfactory ruling that, therefore, the ROE outcome should be the same. We're dealing with two completely different systems.

I'm really only trying to draw a parallel in the fact that we had cases where we said that there were some quality of service problems with the quality of the water, even if it was somewhat aesthetic, as well as customer service problems, and we said the overall quality of service was unsatisfactory. I realize there were a lot of things that led up to that, a much more prolonged history of problems there.

But at the same time, it seems like -- frankly, it seems like the more important thing to talk about is how we address finding, the finding that it's unsatisfactory or even marginal. The more important thing is to get to what you all

keep getting into, which is what we do with the ROE and what kind of actions we take because of the company's service rather than getting as caught up necessarily in marginal versus unsatisfactory. And maybe I'm the one who's catching us up in marginal versus unsatisfactory. But I guess that's my point. How important really is it that we say marginal versus unsatisfactory? Because, again, I feel like if I'm choosing between satisfactory or unsatisfactory, I have to call this unsatisfactory.

MR. JAEGER: I think you could do that -- I think

I'll take you back to the Wilson case. As long as you do, keep

them within the range of reasonableness on their rate of return
--

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Right.

MR. JAEGER: -- then you can set the equity, you know, either at the bottom or up to, you know, anywhere on that line for the rate of return.

And so I'm not sure that unsatisfactory or marginal, you know, is really that important. And if you want to say unsat (phonetic) you can do whatever the penalty is, 100, you know, off the midpoint, all the way up.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: We would still be in compliance with the statutes to make a finding one way or the other, and then we would still need to be cognizant of the statute that, like you said, in the Gulf, that was in the Gulf

Power versus Wilson case to make sure we, we provide that reasonable range of return.

MR. JAEGER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. And I guess I have one other, one other question along those lines.

Is getting into the issue of pulling Chuluota out -well, let me ask it this way. Is Chuluota earning, is the
Chuluota system currently earning that fair rate of return? If
we did not do anything with the Chuluota system now, would we
be in compliance with the statute?

MR. JAEGER: I will leave that up to the accountants.

MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, Bart Fletcher with Commission staff. If you would refer your attention to 256, Chuluota, the wastewater operation schedule, and 257. Their achieved rate of return now is 4 percent based on staff's recommended adjustments to their operating expenses, revenues, et cetera.

So at this point, I mean, they're in a situation based on our adjustments where they would be entitled to an increase whether you were to recommend any kind of reduction point or not on the, regarding quality of service. So, I mean, they're in a position now where based on the evidence and based on the calculations they would be entitled to an increase even with the 100-basis or 75-basis points reduction.

MR. WILLIS: And, Commissioner, that's dependent upon

1	the adjustments that staff has presented here. If the
2	Commission were to disagree on those adjustments and reduce it
3	even lower, then that would, that would cause the return to
4	fluctuate, so.
5	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Do you mind if we yield for a
6	moment? Commissioner Argenziano.
7	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I just want to respond
8	to
9	CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. I'll come back
10	to you.
11	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You said they're entitled
12	to their, to their return within that range of the, of the, of
13	the leverage graph. But you also read the statute that
14	indicated that if they don't meet DEP standards, we can reduce
15	their ROE. So while they may be entitled to it at Chuluota, we
16	also can, if we found that they weren't meeting the standards,
L7	can reduce their ROE.
L8	MR. WILLIS: That's correct.
19	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So we don't have to
20	increase their ROE.
21	MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, what
22	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: The statute gives us that
23	ability.
24	MR. WILLIS: Commissioner Argenziano, what staff is
25	trying to explain here is that we understand we can reduce it

down to the low end of the range of reasonableness that you all 1 2 set today. 3 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No. No. I got that. 4 got that. 5 MR. WILLIS: What we're trying to say here is that on 6 these schedules what it shows is that the company is earning 7 based on our calculations below that range of reasonableness right now. That's all we're trying to indicate. 8 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. But, Mr. Chair, 9 that begs the question again, and that's why I interjected, 10 11 because the way I read the statute, even if they're at 4 percent now below, the statute says if they are not meeting 12 13 the standards, I can reduce their current rate of return. 14 MR. WILLIS: That's true. The statute says that. 15 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So even though that's the low end of their, is 8.75 in there, I could, if the Commission 16 17 decided to, and that's not what I'm saying, but I'm just trying 18 to clarify this, is that the way I read the statute, we could 19 reduce the utility's return on equity until the standards are met. So if they're not at 8.75 now and we don't give them that 20 8.75, does that mean that you can reduce what they're making 21 22 now? 23 No. I believe --MR. WILLIS: 24 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Tell me why.

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MR. WILLIS: Case law, that's the problem, we have

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1	case law that's interpreted the statute. The case law that
2	Mr. Jaeger was talking about indicates that the Commission has
3	to set a rate of return within a range of reasonableness, and
4	that range of reasonableness is something that you'll vote on
5	today.
6	And, for instance, if the Commission
7	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I know that, Marshall.
8	What I'm trying to get at and forgive me, but I know that.
9	I understand that.
10	Was the case law based on a standard that was not
11	met?

MR. JAEGER: I believe it goes all the way back to Bluefield where if you don't give the utility an opportunity to earn a fair rate of return, that is an unconstitutional taking, confiscatory.

commissioner argenziano: I understand that. Was the case law you're citing, was it particular, was it the same in not meeting a standard, a DEP standard, or was it just that you weren't, somebody, whatever Commission it was, decided they were not going to give them their ROE based on something else?

MR. JAEGER: It was based on corrupt business practices of Gulf Power Company.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Well, then wouldn't it be different if the statute says you can, you can reduce their ROE if they are not meeting standards? Isn't that --

that's not the same as the case law you're citing.

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MR. JAEGER: I think our interpretation over the years has been that this case applies to -- and it, it goes all the way back to the Bluefield case.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So you think, let me ask you this, you think that using that case law, and I agree with you there, if they were corrupt or whatever it is, there's no, there's nothing in here that I see that applies -- I guess there is. I'm sorry. Let's take it back.

You're using that, that case law for a case that has different particulars. This one would have a different statutory remedy that says that we can reduce, we can keep you -- it doesn't say below, it just says we can reduce the revenue if you are not meeting the standards. And I'm not sure that that case that you cite applies to, to a deficiency in standards. It's corruption or whatever the case was. I'm not sure it's the right case law to, to rely on, and that's what I was asking for. Not that I'm saying we're going there. I'm just trying to figure out if the statute says that you can reduce -- you know, here, "If the Commission finds that the utility has failed to provide its customers with water or wastewater service that meets the standards promulgated by the Department of Environmental Protection or the Water Management Districts, the Commission may reduce the utility's return on equity until the standards are met." It doesn't say you have

1	to bring it up to the leverage and then reduce it. I'm
2	wondering if that then would mean that it can be reduced from
3	where it is now.
4	MR. IMHOF: Commissioner Argenziano, Booter Imhof on
5	behalf of staff.
6	I think it can be reduced within the range to be fair
7	and reasonable by the Commission, and that's what that Gulf
8	Power case said.
9	Essentially you have, the Commission has to give,
10	allow the, a fair and reasonable return. As long as they do
11	that within the range found reasonable, it's, it's okay. But
12	below a reasonable rate of return, then it would be a
13	confiscation under the Constitution, I believe.
14	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So then what you're saying
15	is that we'd have to increase their revenue in order to punish
16	them because they are not meeting the standards basically.
17	MR. IMHOF: What I'm saying is that if you find a
18	reasonable rate of return between that range, you can reduce it
19	as far down with a reasonable rate of return.
20	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And you could just
21	otherwise, otherwise not give them I won't even go there.
21 22	otherwise, otherwise not give them I won't even go there. I'll, I guess I'll take that answer and somewhat disagree. But

McMurrian, had you completed?

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Okay. In this order, we'll go Commissioner Argenziano, then Commissioner Skop, then Commissioner Edgar.

Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Getting back to the word marginal. The reason I brought up marginal was -- and what I'm seeing here is that there's either wordsmithing or an interchanging of the word marginal and what it's applied to.

As far as I'm concerned -- and, Marshall, you had explained it as the effort of the company. Marginal to me and quality of the service or the quality of the product has nothing to do with the effort the company is making.

I think the company is making an effort to try to get that done and they have no choice, and they're trying, I think, hard to get that done. And I've even sympathized with the fact that that water just may be stinky water because that's where it is, and it's going to cost a lot, I think in my mind, for the company to have to repair the hydrogen sulfide.

It is the other issue that I'm talking about. I'm not saying that that's not problematic: Black sinks and black clothing and stinky water is not a good thing. But to interchange the meaning of marginal to apply to their efforts, you have to word that differently. You have to say then the efforts by the company to change the quality of service is marginal or they're getting there. But the product is not

marginal, and it's insulting to every person who has to take Chuluota's water to consider that having DEP standards that are not met marginal. And the definition that I see, and there's several, but they all come down to the same thing of marginal is bare, just barely adequate or within a lower limit. It's not within the lower limit of DEP. It's below the lower limit of DEP, so it cannot be marginal. It's below. So putting the word marginal to the water quality, the product, is inaccurate and it needs to be changed.

And if you want to add something in there that the company's efforts absolutely is marginal. They are moving forward and they are. But I don't want it misinterpreted -- marginal is the wrong definition to use to describe the product quality. And, and I just disagree and oppose using the word marginal because it does not meet the lower, even the lowest standard on the trihalomethane, right, for Chuluota. And that's the reason, Commissioner McMurrian, I say that it does make a difference in using the word marginal, because it is not.

And, let's see, did I have anything else? I think that's it for now, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We'll still come back to you.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just following the discussion. Again, I think I have

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similar concerns that, that have been expressed by Commissioner Argenziano, Commissioner McMurrian and the rest of my colleagues.

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I think in some aspects you have the consumer perception versus the DEP standards. And even if in some instances it met DEP standards, I think some consumers would find the water to be objectionable via odor, particulate matter, what have you. So, again, that's a little bit of a tension to the extent that, I guess that we use DEP standards and compliance with those standards as one of the critical benchmarks in judging whether the water quality is satisfactory or unsatisfactory, or I guess the third option is marginal. But, again, to me that's kind of nebulous. And I think that it's very important to have clear criteria when we're trying to articulate our reasoning for a decision that this Commission makes so that there's no uncertainty or confusion in future cases or in terms of the precedent that we set so that it's a, the parties have a clear understanding as to how the Commission may be expected to rule in a given situation.

So I do think that the, the water quality has not been in compliance with the DEP standards. And even if it met the DEP standards, I don't think that that would fully address some of the other concerns that have been expressed by the consumers. Now whether those -- again, that's where the subjectivity comes into it. But currently the water quality in

Chuluota and The Woods is obviously not up to par, whether we call it unsatisfactory, marginal, what have you, and I think that we as a Commission need to address that.

Going back to the discussion with respect to adjusting the rates of return for a particular system, I have a quick question to Mr. Willis. With respect to each of the water and wastewater entities, you mentioned that they're stand-alone, that they're viewed as a stand-alone basis. Does that include ROE in a stand-alone basis or is ROE uniform across each of them or more globally across the portfolio?

MR. WILLIS: Well, the calculation for ROE is based on Aqua Utilities Florida, the subsidiary, which is made up of the 82 systems plus some that aren't regulated by the Commission.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: So it's spread out among all of those.

But if you wanted to look at them separately the way we've calculated it here, we've given each system an equal proportion of that capital structure.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So any adjustments that would need to be made for Chuluota would have a global effect on AUF; is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: Not as far as reducing the rate of return. As far as -- if you want to reduce it for quality of service, those calculations only have a bearing on the Chuluota

system as far as the product.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay.

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basis points we're recommending, has an affect on all, all

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systems.

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MR. WILLIS: The global when we're doing it, the 50

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. So if I, if I understand you correctly, and I think this was explained in the analysis at the end of Issue 1, that for the adjustments that may be appropriate for Chuluota and The Woods, those are specific to those particular systems only.

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: And don't affect -- okay. And I think just touching upon the Gulf case, at least my interpretation of that and I think how courts have interpreted the 367.111(2) statute, is that, again, we do have the ability to reduce return on equity or earnings within that zone of reasonableness. I don't think we can go below it due to the Supreme Court precedent of, I believe it's Bluefield and, Bluefield and Hope, that you have to earn that reasonable rate of return; otherwise, it would be an unconstitutional taking. So I do think that we have broad discretion.

But equally I do think that there, I think there was some discussion Commissioner McMurrian raised between, you know, the Aloha case and this case and the histories, the various histories versus, you know, a near-term acquisition

where someone has come in and tried to make some improvements, perhaps coming in for a rate case a little bit sooner than they should have. But, again, that's their legal right to do so. But equally those customer concerns, customer service, water quality issues, those are something that I guess we have to discuss as a Commission. I mean, I think that those could be addressed appropriately in some of the ways that staff has recommended, but perhaps some additional tweaks as the Commission deems appropriate. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Briefly.

Just to kind of put out there after the good and thoughtful discussion that we've had kind of where I think I'm at from hearing all of this, I am comfortable I think at this point, unless I hear something different, with in my mind, when we under Issue 1 are to consider the quality of service, I think I'm comfortable with marginal for the 80 systems. And I say that -- and that's kind of what this, this says but not exactly. Excuse me.

And the reason I say marginal for the 80 systems is my memory is that we did hear from some customers from some of the other systems that they were satisfied with the service that they had had in some of those other systems. We did hear,

of course, as we all remember, significant concerns in Chuluota and also in The Woods.

So the way I'm thinking about it in my own mind is my thinking, a decision point of quality of service for the 80 systems as marginal, for Chuluota and The Woods as unsatisfactory. I don't know that we need to make that finding, but that's just kind of my thought process.

And along with that then I agree with the staff recommendation as to the 50-basis point adjustment for that finding or determination or description of marginal, realizing that there were concerns and complaints that we have all heard about primarily some of the customer services issues, billing, poor follow-up and some of those other changes, and poor notification on some of the meter system changes and along those lines. And so the 50-basis point adjustment for the 80 systems in my mind is consistent with what we heard in the analysis.

I think the additional 25-point adjustment for Chuluota and The Woods, in light of the discussion we've had and my own thought process added into that, I would offer an additional 25 adjustment for just those two systems such that what I'm putting forth in my thinking is a 50-basis point adjustment for the 80 systems, an additional on top of that 50-basis point adjustment for Chuluota and The Woods, with the same conditioning that it would be, the burden would reside on

the company to come forth at a later date and show improvements 1 in both per the consent order from DEP and other quality of 2 service factors that we have discussed. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano. 4 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I have a question on the --5 just out of curiosity, if you can help me out here. Reducing 6 the staff's recommendation and reducing the 50 basis points for 7 the quality issues, does that get down to where the company, is 8 that about the same number of the company's original request 9 10 for ROE? Does that take it down to their original request? Could somebody check on that? 11 12 MR. WILLIS: It takes it close. Commissioner, it 13 takes it close. What staff is coming up with is 10.77, and a 14 50-basis point reduction would be 10.27. 15 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So the company came 16 in and asked for --17 MR. WILLIS: Ten -- well --18 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Wasn't it nine something? 19 MR. WILLIS: The company's original request, I 20 believe, was 10.25 when they came in with the MFRs. 21 leverage graph that we're recommending now would show 10.77. 22 The 50-basis point reduction would bring it to 10.27. 23 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So let me just get 24 this straight. So the company comes in and asks for less than

what we're recommending now, and then for the quality issues we

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give them a 50-basis point reduction of staff's recommendation
and it gets them back to what they originally asked for.
That's not a real punishment to get what you originally asked
for.

MR. WILLIS: I understand where you're coming from.

What the company did in its filing, since they didn't know what
the new leverage graph would produce, was to do what every
company does and file their filing with the current leverage
graph in effect. But they also per their request was to use
the leverage graph that would be in effect at the time of the
Commission's decision. That can go either for or against the
company, it has in the past, depending on where the leverage
graph goes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's the 2008 that you're talking about.

MR. WILLIS: In this case it went in their favor because it went up.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Was there anything else,
Marshall, changed from the 2007 test year or fuel adjusted from
2007 to -- I mean, things -- I'm just trying to figure out if
we could pick and choose from the test year and then go to 2008
and use the leverage graph, was there anything else changed?

MR. WILLIS: There are -- if you look through the adjustments staff has made, staff has made adjustments to what we call normalized expenses in 2007. That means we don't agree

1	that some of the 2007 expenses are appropriate to carry forward
2	to 2008 and beyond because we are trying to design rates for
3	the future and not for 2007. So we have to take any test year
4	and try and make it appropriate for setting rates in the
5	future. That's, that's sort of what we're doing when we
6	normalize expenses.
7	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I get that, I really
8	do. I just don't understand how you can use a test year and
9	then go to the next year, and that makes me feel less confident
10	about other numbers that may be moving back and forth.
11	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, would you yield?
12	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Sure.
13	CHAIRMAN CARTER: I just thought of something. You
14	just said something that made me think.
15	Marshall, this morning, it seems like forever ago, I
16	think it may have been Mr. Maurey that said that we can choose
17	a range from 8.75 to 10.77. Did I not hear that this morning?
18	MR. WILLIS: I believe Mr. Maurey did say that.
19	MR. MAUREY: The range I gave was eight point
20	there's testimony in the record that it could be as low as
21	8.75 or as high as 11.3.
22	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, can I just say
23	something?
24	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am.
25	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: If you remember earlier. T

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said I had a motion, and part of that was to deal with that for
Chuluota and The Woods. And I'd like to make the motion that
Chuluota and The Woods be at the bottom range of, of that, of
that, what we're statutorily obliged to give them until they
come back and prove that that quality of service has been taken
care of. So that would be the 8.75. That will
CHAIRMAN CARTER: You made me think of that when you
asked that question.
COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.
CHAIRMAN CARTER: Because I thought we heard that.
Mr. Maurey.
MR. MAUREY: If I could clarify, that's the range of
estimates of return on equity that if this decision were
appealed to the Supreme Court, you would, the decision wouldn't
be overturned. That's not staff's recommendation that 8.75 is
a reasonable equity return for this company.
CHAIRMAN CARTER: We know that. We know that.

MR. MAUREY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We know that. That's not whether or not it was staff's recommendation. It was the range. Is that the way you read it, Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Exactly. Since I'm obliged by statutes, by the statute to allow them a reasonable rate of return and that's the range that I read and it was presented to me, well, that's the motion I made. I'm not indicating that's

staff's recommendation. That's mine. Whether anybody agrees with it or not I don't care. It's what I want.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And if I could think aloud with you, is that lower end of the range would be applicable until the water is brought, and customer service, the quality of service is brought to a satisfactory level.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Because we were talking, you know, it's either satisfactory or unsatisfactory, and we know it's unsatisfactory at this point in time. So that's -- and I hope -- thank you for letting me interrupt you there because I was on that train of thought with you to see where we were on that. And that's kind of, that's what I understood where you were going on that.

commissioner argenziano: Yes. That was part of the motion. It was to include other things, but I'll go to that later. Since we were getting there, that's the motion that's on the table.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just a point of clarification with respect to not only the motion but something that staff had said previously. Trying to do the math on the fly, and I think Commissioner Edgar had, had suggested that perhaps in lieu of the staff recommendation with respect to Chuluota and The Woods that

there be a 50-basis point reduction on top of the 50-basis point deduction for the systemwide, which would be a total of a 100-basis point reduction for Chuluota and The Woods until such time as the water quality was improved.

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Trying to do the math from, and if staff could help me out, trying to do the math from the recommended staff ROE of 10.77, which is in dispute because, again, you had the '07 ROE which was lower on the leverage formula than the '08 and the '09 will probably drop back down too. So that's an issue in itself. But on the 10.77 recommended by staff for the ROE, if you did that 100-basis point adjustment, you would end up with a midpoint ROE of 9.77; is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: Well, let me -- not actually.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: That's not what I was looking for.

MR. WILLIS: I probably confused you. It doesn't really matter.

When you say that you're dropping the midpoint down, you really don't do that. What the Commission would do and what they normally do is they set a return on equity as a certain percentage. Let's just say that the Commission adopts the 10.77. That is the rate of return that you're going to set. And then if you want to drop it further to the low end of the range of reasonableness, which at that point would be 100 basis points lower or 9.77, you could do that. It doesn't

change the midpoint. The midpoint doesn't drop down to 9.77.

It stays at 10.77. It's just you're setting rates at the 9.77 level, the low end of that range.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. That's where I need a little bit more clarification. Because, again, if I understand it correctly, you're setting it at 10.77 but reducing it to 9.77. So they can earn 100 basis points more than that, but they can't earn 100 basis points less than that; is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: Well, you're actually setting rates at 9.77.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: But you're saying that if, basically if the company were able to earn higher than that given the rates you produced, they can earn within that 200-basis point range above and below the 10.77.

articulate here, and help me out because I'm not the best explainer in the world. I guess it's the engineering brain of mine. But if we're at 10.77 on the ROE and we do the proposed reduction, as Commissioner Edgar has mentioned, and you get down to setting the rates at 9.77, then there's a 100-basis point downside and a 100-basis point upside that's the zone of reasonableness, the 200 basis points that you just spoke to. Is that correct?

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MR. WILLIS: That's correct. But the 100 basis points starts at the 9.77. So it would be 200 basis points above the 9.77 at that point.

In other words, when you set the return on equity, and this is based on, based on case law, when you set that return on equity, it doesn't shift the zone of reasonableness that they can earn within. What you're doing is saying here is a set return on equity. This is what we believe a company operating with satisfactory service should get. And if it's 10.77, that would be what you're saying would be the perfect return on equity for this company.

But then if you say it's unsatisfactory and you wish to reduce it based on the quality of service, for example, by 100 basis points, it doesn't change that range of reasonableness around the 10.77. All it means is that the range -- you're now setting rates not at 10.77, you're setting rates at 9.77 down at the low end of the range of reasonableness, which doesn't mean you move your 200-basis point range with it.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. I think I understand now. So basically the midpoint is still based on the 10.77, 100 basis points above, 100 basis points below, and we're just taking it down below. But I was wondering if you shifted it to the 9.77, whether that low end band followed so that you would essentially maybe have a low end that was at the low end of the

1	zone of reasonableness, which I think Commissioner Argenziano's
2	motion suggests, but at 9.77 you could, you could move that way
3	but you could also move up a little bit more. So thank you for
4	that clarification. I don't know if it explains my concerns.
5	I think that there's different ways to approach that.
6	And just to refresh my memory, the zone of reasonableness in
7	terms of what staff would be suggesting would be, and the
8	witness testimony is from, the range is eight something to
9	above. And what staff is suggesting is 10.77 and 100 basis
10	points above that and 100 basis points below, so that the
11	lowest you could get would be 9.77; is that correct?
12	MR. MAUREY: That's correct. That's staff's
13	recommendation.
14	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Because I thought I was
15	wrong. Thank you.
16	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, we're discussing
17	the, Commissioner Argenziano's motion. And
18	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am.
20	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, there is a motion.
21	And I don't know if anybody wants to go with the motion, but I
22	made it. And I just
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: You restate it.
24	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'd restate the motion.
25	And the reason for the motion is because these two plants don't

meet DEP standards, and the statutes say that until those, the standards are met I can as a Commissioner reduce the ROE. And because those, especially Chuluota, which the company, I think, was asked to keep Chuluota out of this and chose not to, and I thought that was not in good faith, to be honest with you.

And -- not that I would lie to you. But to be honest with you, I just didn't think that was a good message.

And personally I wish I could do more for those two.

And I appreciate the company's efforts, and saw, as

Commissioner Edgar said or Commissioner McMurrian, that there

are other places that we had good, fairly good reports. There

are quality of service problems that definitely are out there.

But at this time I felt that if I have to stick within that range where you're talking about case law and it being fair, that, that if I couldn't go lower for Chuluota especially, then at least I could do it for those consumers out there who are paying and looking at rate increases now for water they can't even use would be to take it down to its minimum to — when we talk about a stick to move the company forward and make sure it keeps moving forward. I don't want to add insult upon injury to those consumers out there. I can't believe that we're even raising their rates for Chuluota and The Woods. As a matter of fact, if I get started on that, my voice will probably go up ten octaves.

So the motion is that I would, I would reduce the

118 staff's recommendation of 10.77 to the minimum 8.75, and until, 1 I want to make it clear, that the standards are met, until that 2 3 time. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: First Commissioner Edgar, then 5 Commissioner Skop. 6 Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized. 7 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 8 Commissioner Argenziano, a question just so that I'm 9 clear on what you're proposing. 10 When you say from 10.77 to 8.75, are you suggesting 11 that 8.75 for the two systems or for the 82 systems? I just 12 wasn't clear. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Not for the 82 systems. 13 14 Just for the Chuluota and The Woods systems. Only the ones that are not really meeting the standards. 15 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I appreciate Commissioner Edgar on that clarification because that was one of my questions.

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And I was looking at Page 95 of the, Issue 28 on Page 95, and that discusses the return on equity. And at the top of the page it discusses the ranges as suggested by the OPC witness Rothschild, and that was 8.75 percent. And, again, this was what OPC was advocating for the entire system, not necessarily the two problem areas, which I probably would not

agree with in terms of the total system.

But that range of reasonableness looks like the 8.75 depending, or 9.47 depending upon the capital structure, which, again, I think staff has made a recommendation on that, but the range on the DCF was 9.28 and 9.71 and the CAPM was 8.68 and I think that they kind of settled on 8.75.

So I, I could support the motion and I'm willing to second it. I'm looking at the range of reasonableness though within the numbers that OPC has suggested, and the 8.75 certainly is at the bottom end of that range. I'm not suggesting that it should go higher. But, again, when there's a range of numbers, would there be any willingness to, to perhaps it being 9 or is the 8.75 pretty firm? I'm just looking at the range. I'm not trying to change the motion.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Unfortunately no.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You know, I'm not saying you have to vote for it. I just, that's where I, that's where I'm at.

commissioner skop: And if it's limited to the two problem systems, which, again, I think have shown some problem, and the staff recommendation on the 10.77 for the remaining systems is still open for discussion, I'd second the motion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And the motion before us is a recommendation of a rate of return of 8.75 for the Chuluota and

The Woods system.

Hang on

Hang on one second. Do we need to get clarification here?

4 MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, could --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's do this, Commissioners. Hang on a second. Let me, let me kind of check with staff and get us in round before we go further. But we do have a motion on the floor and we've got a second on that. Let's give me five minutes here so I can check with staff. We're on recess.

(Recess taken.)

We are back on the record. Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I want to address the, the prior second that I made. I'd like to temporarily for one second withdraw that so I could propose a friendly amendment that would accomplish in my mind the same thing but in a more clear way. Because I think when voting on this, we need to be concerned about the legal --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, excuse me.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

commissioner argenziano: If I can. Since it was my motion -- and I think I understand, because we went out of order is what messed everything up. And I thought we were proceeding to, to get to the suggestion that Commissioner Edgar

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had mentioned, I thought it was appropriate then to bring it up. So if we're out of order and we should have waited until Issue 28 from what I understand, if that is the problem that we hadn't established what the actual ROE would be for the total systems, then I would like to readjust my own motion.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: That's fine. I'll withdraw my second.

commissioner argenziano: And what we'll do then is, is either take it up now and deal with Issue 28 or wait until we get there and then I'll make the motion. Whichever way you, you prefer.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, Commissioner, you were just, you and I were on a wavelength and we just kind of went down -- and, I mean, it was nothing, no harm, no foul, so to speak.

But I do think that in the context of where we are, since we are in the scope of discussion, here's what I was thinking. I was thinking that there was a probability that we could, even before we set, S-E-T, a rate of return for the company that we could deal with this situation with the unsatisfactory systems, Chuluota and The Woods.

And as you were saying in terms of 8.75, that would be just for those two systems separate and apart from the other 80 systems. And whatever rate we set for the other systems would not be pertaining to this because after they brought the standards up and made the water quality and quality of service

satisfactory, then they would be able to move to the level of 1 the other company, other portion of the company. 2 3 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. But, Mr. Chairman, I thought -- and maybe staff needs to tell me what the problem 4 5 was with my motion then. I thought, I thought what the problem 6 was that maybe the motion I had couldn't be established first 7 because it would put them below the allowed, what is it, 100 8 basis points. 9 MR. WILLIS: I think there was some confusion on your 10 motion among staff on whether you were talking about a range of 11 reasonableness or the return on equity. And as long as you're 12 talking about the return on equity, I think we're okay. And it 13 may be that it's a good idea maybe to go with Issue 28 too 14 since we're discussing it already. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So it's not a 15 problem then that we didn't establish the total overall ROE and 16 then move to change Chuluota after that. Is that, is that a 17 18 problem? 19 MR. WILLIS: I think if you're going to do return on equity, you should do both at the same time and establish both. 20 21 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner McMurrian, then 22 23 Commissioner Skop. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: And perhaps I'm going to 24

confuse it worse. But I guess one thing I would bring up with

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1 regard to the order, since Commissioner Argenziano brought this 2 up, is whether or not -- it sort of depends on your rationale 3 for Issue 28, what you recommend in Issue 28. It might depend on what you had done in the capital structure issue before it. 4 5 And so it just seems like perhaps if we're talking about voting on 28, we might have needed to take up capital structure first, which sort of makes me think that maybe we're better off going in order, but.

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Well, for instance, on the top of Page 95 where it talks about OPC's witness Rothschild recommends an ROE of either 8.75 percent or 9.47 percent depending on the capital structure the Commission approves, which is addressed in an earlier issue. And I'm not saying that that's the basis for Commissioner Argenziano's 8.75. I'm just saying that there are things that lead up to Issue 28 that perhaps we should decide before we get to 28. But, again, I'm not sure.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I was thinking, and I could be way out in La-La land, but I was thinking that if you were to deal with the way that Commissioner Argenziano had said that that would be separate and apart for just those two systems that were unsatisfactory and then that still would give us an opportunity to set the rate of return for the other 80 systems. And I don't see that there would be a conflict in doing -unless I'm missing something.

MR. WILLIS: Chairman, I believe you're right.

think we can handle, we can handle that one right now and get it out of the way for those two systems.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And, again, I want to emphasize I have no problem with the motion as it was framed. My friendly was only to attempt to clarify it in terms of what would happen on Issue 28. And just food for thought, we can take up the motion now or we can wait, as, however Commissioner Argenziano will want to present it, which I will likely second.

But what I was merely going to try and add in terms of a friendly amendment was to suggest we adopt the appropriate ROE as staff had recommended for, of 10.77 percent pursuant to the leverage formula, do a systemwide reduction as staff has recommended to address the customer service issues of 50 basis points, which would be effective a 10.27 ROE, and then take a further reduction for, of 152 basis points, which would get down to the 8.75 for Chuluota and The Woods, reflecting the unsatisfactory nature of the water quality. And that would stay in effect until such time as those two systems were brought up to DEP standards.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, let me tell you the problem with that is if you wanted to adopt staff's recommendation of the 10.77, I'm not there yet. I would

adopt -- if you want to move to going to Issue 28 and voting on 1 2 whether it should be 10.77, I have no problem doing that and 3 that would solve the problem ultimately anyway where we're 4 going to wind up with Chuluota and The Woods. 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That was one of the reasons why I 6 thought we could do that because I do think that once we get to 7 that point in terms of what the overall rate of return is, is 8 that I'm not at 11.73 myself or whatever that is. What is it, 9 11 point --10 COMMISSIONER SKOP: 11.77. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: 11.77. 12 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair, I just wanted to add 13 to that again what I was saying --COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I think it's 10. Isn't it 10? 14 15 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** 10.77. I'm sorry. I'm trying to 16 increase it. CHAIRMAN CARTER: 10.77. I'm not there either. I'm 17 18 not there. COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'm a little dyslexic. But what 19 I was trying to emphasize though is I don't care how we get 20 there, but I'm comfortable with the 8.75 for Chuluota and The 21 Woods. I mean, again, I was trying to work from the top down 22 to get there. And that was my only concern with the motion, 23

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, before you respond,

that we work from the top down, so.

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let me just say this. My concern with that was, I wanted this -- I was thinking we'd make this separate and apart.

Because if you do that, then you start getting into talking about the range for this and the range for that and I don't think that's appropriate.

Commissioner Argenziano.

reason I came back and asked staff if there was, if it was inappropriate for me to make that motion before we voted on the total ROE. Since they said no, then it's, then it's fine with me. I don't know what anybody wants to, how they want to vote on it. But if there's no problem with doing it before we vote on the total ROE, then I see no problem in moving forward in whatever way.

MR. WILLIS: Staff doesn't believe there's a problem.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I think you just may have touched on a very good point in terms of an appellate process. If we were to spin Chuluota and The Woods out from the 81, you know, it's all, right now it's all condensed, but staff has mentioned that we could take systems on an individual basis. If we were to do an adjustment for those two systems as suggested, perhaps it is better to spin those out and make that adjustment separately

1 from the remaining systems to the extent that if it is 2 appealed, it only pertains to those two issues and doesn't put the whole remainder of the case in jeopardy. 3 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Okay. Are we all clear? 5 Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized. 6 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I am not clear, and I am very 7 hungry. And I would like the opportunity to meet with staff, I 8 think others may have -- I have some legal questions and some 9 accounting questions, and I'm wondering if we could maybe take 10 a lunch break. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Oh, wow, I hadn't thought about 11 12 lunch. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: How about a half hour? 13 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That's fine. 14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's come back -- we'll 15 take lunch and come back at, on the hour. Okay. 16 17 (Recess taken.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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