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In the Matter of:					
	DOCKET NO. 080249-WS				
APPLICATION FOR I AND WASTEWATER RA	TES IN PASCO				
COUNTY BY LABRADO	R UTILITIES, Inc.				
PROCEEDINGS.					
PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 7				
COMMISSIONERS					
PARTICIPATING:	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR				
	COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP				
5.7.007					
]	Tuesday, June 2, 2009				
PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148				
·	4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida				
REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR				
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	In the Matter of: APPLICATION FOR I AND WASTEWATER RA COUNTY BY LABRADO PROCEEDINGS: COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: DATE: PLACE:				

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 5928 JUN 158

PROCEEDINGS

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chairman carter: Okay. Then we shall proceed with Item 7. Give staff an opportunity to get settled in, Commissioners, and then we'll move to Item 7.

Okay. Everybody ready? You guys ready? Staff, you're recognized.

MR. MOURING: Commissioners, I'm Curt Mouring with Commission staff. Item 7 is staff's recommendation regarding the application for increase in water and wastewater rates in Pasco County by Labrador Utilities, Inc.

Steve Reilly from the Office of Public Counsel and Marty Friedman, counsel for Labrador, are here to address the Commission. Staff is prepared to answer any questions the Commission may have.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Friedman, good morning.

Mr. Reilly, you're recognized.

MR. REILLY: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We're going right to left -- actually left to right, depending on how you look at it.

Good morning.

MR. REILLY: Good morning. Since this is the only item that you'll be taking argument on today, I hope you'll afford me a few extra minutes.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Reilly, for you the sky is the limit. Well, not technically, but, you know, I mean within generalities.

MR. REILLY: The customers of Labrador are, no customers are here today. This is a customer group though that's very, very interested in this case, very concerned about the case. We'll talk about it later. But there was a customer hearing that there were over 450 people in attendance. And although many are gone to the north areas, there are still a number of people living there. But given the, that this is a retired, elderly group of people with fixed incomes, with very, very limited incomes, they really were not able to make the trip, so they're counting on me to, you know, make all the points that need to be made today. So if you'll afford me that opportunity.

This is a utility that's a Class B utility.

It's serving the Forest Lakes Estates Mobile Home Park.

It's comprised of just under 900 mobile home lots and there are also 274 RV lots.

The people have closely watched this case.

They watch every little penny they spend because they simply cannot afford the, to engage in costs that are beyond what their limited incomes will afford. They have very little discretionary income. Affordability is

one of the key issues in this case, the overriding issue from the standpoint of the customers.

It's been four years since the end of the test year of the last case. So that was an end of the test year 2003 and this test year is 2007. The customers expected a reasonable modest increase, not the over 70 percent increase for water and almost 40 percent increase for wastewater.

At the customer meeting on March 5 there was a tremendous number of people there that expressed their dissatisfaction with the quality of the service as well as the magnitude of the rate increase. The recommendation that's before you concerning the issue of quality of service, however, states despite all this tremendous amount of testimony of quality of service problems, that the conditions of the water, and this is quoting from the order, that the conditions of the water and wastewater facilities are currently in compliance with DEP rules and regulations. That the main complaints received during the 2000 test year were about odor emanating from the wastewater treatment plant, the odor resulting from equipment failures, which were corrected.

Further, the recommendation states that the company constructed a containment structure with

charcoal filtering device which has been functioning since summer of 2008 with apparently satisfactory results. In conclusion, the recommendation states that the overall quality of service provided by Labrador Utilities is found to be satisfactory.

At the customer meeting there were hours of testimony contrary to this recommendation that the water was considered unfit to consume, frequent taste, odor and discoloration problems. There's been continuing odor problems from the plant. Our office, in fact, concerning the odor problems has been receiving continuing complaints, e-mails all through the weekend, Monday, and up to the time of this Agenda Conference that the problems are not corrected on the odor problem.

In fact, there's been a lawsuit filed. The recommendation makes reference to the lawsuit and says it's been held in abeyance. I called to find out what the status of the lawsuit was, and I was told this morning that, that the co-op which filed, the cooperative association -- there are two associations. There's one association for the mobile home park and another association for the cooperative, for the RV park, the cooperative which owns the RV park. That's the entity that filed the suit. And they said, no, it's definitely not resolved. In fact, since the winter

months when they had the peak, since it's been the nonpeak months, the problem has actually been getting worse as it's gone in through April and May and to the present time. I asked him, "Well, what are you going to do about it? What's the status of the suit?" He said, "Well, our next move, we're going to be hiring a third party, unbiased third party person to just gain access to the facility and try to evaluate what in the world, why we're still continuing to have the odor problems."

So in addition to that hanging over us, one of the gentlemen that, he was, he was sending me e-mails at 8:40 in the morning, "It still smells." He was sending e-mails confirming the smell of this plant all through the -- he got my e-mail address and so he's been e-mailing me all, every so many hours, "It still smells. It still smells."

But, anyway, this same gentleman who is so concerned -- and he lives, of course, he lives quite close to the plant, so that's why he's very concerned about it. And he has a little screened porch that he can't use. But he had a copy of the recommendation and he was aware of the statement made that they're in compliance. And in one of his e-mails he sent me a letter dated 4/28/09, 2009, from Frank Fulghum of the DEP that is addressed to Patrick Flynn of Labrador. The

letter states that DEP conducted a compliance 1 evaluation --2 (Technical difficulties.) 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Just hang on, hang on for a 4 Hang on for a second. Let's see here. 5 second. MR. REILLY: While we have that break, I'm 6 going to go ahead and have Denise Vandiver hand out --7 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Good. MR. REILLY: You don't need this handout, but 9 it's kind of helpful to follow some of the arguments we 10 11 make. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That's good. Let's 12 13 do that. MR. REILLY: So we'll do a little handout, and 14 we've even attempted to e-mail or fax it to Commissioner 15 Argenziano. I'm not sure if our efforts are going to be 16 17 successful or not, but this handout will help track the 18 three issues that we're going to be talking about today. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Sometimes, sometimes our 19 20 phone system -- well, I've been on the other end of that 21 call, so I know how it works. 22 Commissioners, why don't we just take five and 23 then I can check out with Chris and see what's happening on -- Mr. Reilly, you can get your thoughts together and 24

let's just kind of take five.

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MR. REILLY: Okay. 1 (Recess taken.) 2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We are back on the 3 record. Commissioner Argenziano, can you hear us now? 4 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, I can, 5 Mr. Chair. I don't know if I missed any of OPC's 6 presentation. I guess he ended when he was talking 7 8 about the gentleman calling in and reporting about the 9 smell. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am. Mr. Reilly got 10 so excited he tripped over the phone cord. That's what 11 12 happened. 13 (Laughter.) Mr. Reilly, you're recognized. 14 MR. REILLY: Thank you very much. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Wait. Wait. We can't hear 16 17 you. Turn your mike on. Chris -- hang on a second. 18 MR. REILLY: It's green. 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Try it now. MR. REILLY: Turn it back on. Hello. 20 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's much better. 22 MR. REILLY: It happens that one of the gentlemen that was very concerned about the odor problem 23 24 sent me, e-mailed me a letter that was dated April 28th, 2009, from Frank Fulghum from the DEP addressed to 25

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Patrick Flynn of Labrador Utilities. The letter states that DEP conducted a compliance evaluation inspection of Labrador's wastewater treatment plant on April 10, 2009. The inspection found that the wastewater treatment plant's operation and maintenance was out of compliance and effluent disposal was out of compliance. The letter requested Labrador to provide written responses addressing the items of noncompliance that included: Incorrect calculation of a discharge monitoring report; excessive rust was observed in and around tanks, rails and supports; blower number one was out of service due to motor failure; pop-ups and grease were observed on the surfaces of the clarifiers; sprayfield was overgrown; the wet weather storage pond was overgrown and should be moved more frequently, which was an item that was cited from a prior August 12, 2008, inspection letter.

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I don't think these various items on this non-compliance represents, you know, significant or substantial noncompliances, but I'm just bringing it up that this is an ongoing thing and that I guess certainly there is a question about whether they are in compliance at this moment in time, and that I did call to try to find out whether they had responded. The 30 days would be May 28th. He had not gotten the letter at that

moment in time.

But apart from the letter and any of these other medium to minor issues of compliance, there was this tremendous amount of concern on the part of the customers of this discrepancy between DEP minimum standards and the quality of odor, taste and all the things that we've seen in all these other cases. And this is just another one of these somewhat troubled systems that people are having to buy the water and go through all the things that you've heard in these other hearings. In light of these quality of service issues, it's just hard, hard for these people with limited incomes to try to understand and agree to these very, very significant increases.

There's really nothing much we can do at an Agenda Conference to hash out quality of service, that's the type of thing you take at a hearing, and I just bring it to your attention to give some background. However, I would like to try to bring to your attention three specific issues that, that lend itself to an Agenda Conference because they, they could possibly be addressed in a broader policy type consideration rather than taking a lot of testimony. My hope is that by bringing these three items to your attention there is a hope and a chance that you could improve this PAA order

in a way that it could be more favorable to the customers, frankly, and reduce the amount of the rate increase. That would give me a chance to go down there and tell them the benefits of not going to a hearing.

The three issues that I'm bringing to your attention are the used and useful percentage of the wastewater treatment plant, the increase proposed for salaries and benefits, and the issue of rate case expense. In the first, in the handout I've given you, this is just a little illustrative, it shows two different possible used and useful versions.

The first calculation is really applying your rule. There is a Commission rule, 30.432, Florida

Administrative Code, that tells you how you're supposed to do used and useful. And the key thing in that rule is it says that the numerator, the demand put, flow, the demand flow put in the numerator should be expressed in the same basis, on the same period as, as stated for the permitted capacity so that you're comparing apples and apples. So that if the permitted capacity is based on the average daily flow of the max month, you're allowed to go to the average daily flow of the max month for the numerator. Likewise, if your permit is, is based on the average daily flow of the three, of the three-month average daily flow, your numerator has to be expressed

in the same terms so that you're comparing apples and apples.

So what happened, in this particular test year the company's wastewater treatment plant is, in fact, permitted on the three-month average daily, daily flow, and it's readily admitted in the recommendation. It says that applying that permitted capacity which has not changed from the last case, it's still 216,000 gallons per day, that applying that denominator to the numerator of 84,778 gallons per day, which is in fact the MFR three-month average daily flow, it produces a 39 percent used and useful figure.

Now the company says you should not call it
39 percent used and useful. It should be considered
fully 100 percent used and useful, and they make the
argument that the plant was designed to serve full
occupancy, this is their words, full occupancy at design
flow of 280 gallons per day per ERC, which would require
a 250,000 gallon plant, which this plant is below that.
So, therefore, they say, "We designed it correctly. You
should consider it 100 percent used and useful." Of
course we take exception to that. If we do go to
hearing, we are going to put on engineering testimony
that this is not reasonable, that 280 gallons per day
times even 30 days produces 8,400 gallons per month.

That's what it produces. And you have to also consider this is wastewater treated. Under the rule of thumb, you are essentially in a residential situation, you're treating 80 percent of the water that actually goes to that home. So to, to actually treat 8,400 gallons per ERC, you'd have to have that customer, that retired little person in that mobile home with a little or no yard to take 10,500 gallons of water to send that much back to the plant. We don't think it's reasonable, we don't think it's fair, we don't think it's engineeringly sound, and obviously we can't hash that out. But basically that's not a very good argument to call this 100 percent used and useful.

The second argument and the one I think that had the most persuasiveness to staff was that we should consider this 100 percent used and useful because it's basically built out. The problem with that is that there's, there's been little or no growth in this, in this community since the 2003 test year. It's virtually the same. And the judgment of staff in the last case was it is not built out. And in fact there is -- and you can look at the next handout. There is an aerial photograph, just to give you -- you know, a picture is worth a thousand words. In the last rate case there has been a set-aside for future development within the

service territory, the 11.7-acre tract of land which is going to be additional RV park, and that is in fact a tract owned by the co-op that owns the other RV park, and you'll see also a substantial amount of vacant land to the west and to the northwest. And, in fact, those parcels are currently for sale and ready for development for land uses, I mean, you know, at some point in the future when the economy permits, land uses very similar to Forest Lakes Estates. So, so within the confines of the service territory as well as the land around it there is potential for, for growth. And, and really this should not be -- the circumstances have not changed that much from the last case, so our argument is that, that you just shouldn't say that it's built out when in fact you have this parcel of land ready, willing, and as soon as the economy permits will be, will be developed.

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So let me just get one more thought together here.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Take your time.

MR. REILLY: So basically we're saying for those two reasons it should fail. That our primary argument is you should apply the rule and produce the 39 percent used and useful.

As our backup position, just because the permit capacity changed, the basis of the permitted

capacity changed from the max, from the average daily flow of the max month, that in itself made a material change in how the rule would be applied. In fact, it made a double difference. It was approximately 80 percent used and useful versus 39 percent used and useful. And what you're doing there is you are comparing 100 -- the max day flow of, the average daily flow of the max month is 166,065 gallons per day versus that 80, 80 something thousand gallons.

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So if the Commission took the position, well, we, we know it's not built out, we know that there is, it's not fully used and we want to apply the rule but we will not make a used and useful adjustment less than we did in the last case, at least that is a backup position as you could say we certainly cannot allow it to be 100 percent used and useful, but we will, we will not penalize you because you've changed the basis of the plant because the capacity has stayed the same. I'm giving you an opportunity to try to -- and you can see the dollar impacts. It would, it would affect this \$250,000 increase roughly by about \$23,000. It would not have nearly the impact of the, of the first, of the first adjustment. If you truly went by the letter of your rule, it would cut the wastewater increase in half approximately because it's about a 140 something

thousand dollar increase. But if you are unprepared to go that far, I would ask for you to consider the alternative used and useful adjustment. And I guess that concludes our suggestions on used and useful.

The next one is the issue of salary, salaries and benefits. If you take a look at the next handout, it is a little illustrative of the 2003 test year and the 2007 test year, and it tries to compare applying a consumer price index increase of salaries and benefits versus what is being proposed in this particular case.

If you take a look at the salary and benefits allowed in the last rate case and the increase of those expenses by the consumer price index for the four-year period between the two test years, it would yield an increase of 15.37 percent and a salaries and benefits expense totaling \$44,705. Instead of this more reasonable 15.37 percent increase in salaries and benefits, the company proposed and staff at least at this point is recommending a 223 percent increase for salary and benefits.

This is driven by substantial increases in positions at all levels of the company, corporate level, lower regional levels, and the details of this was provided by staff in a data request. And I won't go into all the details, but it's just since 2003 the

company has added all kinds of positions. And, of course, these, all these positions added are allocated to all the systems including this little Labrador system: The Regional Vice President serving the South Florida regions, Business Managers, Corporate Operations Director, Corporate Customer Service and Billing Manager, Accounts Payable Manager, Billing Specialist, Accounts Payable Clerk, Account Managers, Fixed Asset Accountants, Accounting and Regulatory Administrative Assistants, Payroll Manager, IT Specialist, Safety Coordinator, Tax Accountant, System Specialist, Corporate Counsel, Business Development Director, Director of Governmental Affairs, Director of Strategic Planning, on and on. The company states that these added positions together with their cost of living increases together with their annualizing of these expenses for these various salary positions is driving this tremendous increase in salaries and benefits. Thev claim that between 2003 and 2007 accounted for an increase in total revenues for this company from \$78,242,000 to \$107,492,000, a growth of \$29 million or 37 percent growth in revenues, and they say this growth has necessitated the need for additional positions to serve that growth.

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We take exception with this argument for two

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The first problem is growth and revenues is not synonymous with growth of customers, customer While it's partially driven by customer growth, it is also driven by a company skilled in seeking and receiving rate increases. Take a look at this case. There's been little or no difference from 2003 in terms of number of customers, the particular physical characteristics of the system, virtually no changes, but this is still resulting in a -- at least the recommendation before you is a 70 percent increase of water revenues and over, you know, a 40 percent increase for wastewater revenues. This is on top. increases being, that are before you today are on top of the rate increases that were awarded in the last PAA uncontested, didn't go to hearing rate case of \$141,000, which represented a 267 percent increase in water rates that preceded that case and a 118 percent increase for wastewater revenues.

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Further, there's -- my second argument against this idea that just because we have more money coming in that we need all these positions, but just really the positions are almost driving the justification for more rate increases and it just almost becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

But the second argument against it is there's

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something flawed with the argument that the company growth demands additional, the addition of all these allocated positions if the principles of economies of scale have any validity. Because we have always heard that these bigger companies were supposed to buy up all these small companies with the idea they were going to apply all these economies of scale and the growth would allow them to spread out these costs so that in fact the fixed cost per customer would actually go down, not significantly go up.

So we don't feel -- we feel that it's only appropriate to add all these positions to the extent that the growth really does in fact justify it and that it doesn't cause the per customer cost to skyrocket like it is in this case and like it is frankly in a lot of these other cases that have not been contested up to this point. So, so we just think you should look long and hard at this tremendous salary increase because at the end of the day it really impacts on these type of Labradors.

We, in conclusion on the issue of salary and benefits, would state that a more reasonable approach should be taken. They can go hire as many people as they want, they can pay them as much as they want, but in Florida with these people trying to make, trying to

get by, you're just creating -- and these little people, if they have 3,000 gallons, I think it's like \$87. If they have 5,000 gallons, it's a \$125 bill. And these people really are going to be very strained and be very difficult to be able to afford their allocated portions

of this 223 percent increase in salaries and benefits.

Lastly is the issue of rate case expense. In the last rate case, Utilities, Inc., requested \$100,000 to process an uncontested PAA rate case. Staff reviewed that request and cut it down and recommended and the staff approved a rate case expense of \$69,000. That's where we were four years ago. In the instant case the company's request has ballooned to \$212,000 to process an uncontested PAA rate case, to fill out MFRs, to respond to data requests of staff and not even go to hearing. I'll give staff credit, they've looked and scrutinized and got it down to \$128,655, but I bring to the attention of this Commission it's still double what it was just the last rate case.

So you ask yourself what is going on here?
Why, what is the biggest single factor which is driving this tremendous rate case to handle an uncontested PAA case? And when we looked at it, we believe one of the primary reasons was the decision of this company to hire Milian, Swain to help its already very substantial

in-house personnel to file MFRs and respond to data requests. This is so hard to justify this \$60,000 of outside consultant fees to handle such a case, especially when you consider all this in-house capability that's with this major company. And then especially when you have them, this multimillion dollar Project Phoenix (phonetic) which is being allocated to all these companies that's supposed to provide all this extra billing and accounting and computer system efficiencies, we're putting all this money in this company, and then we have this little case and \$60,000 to a consulting firm to just help them file MFRs and respond to data requests.

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You would think that one of the benefits of having a large holding company to manage these smaller systems would be that the company could file MFRs and respond to data requests without having to resort to consultants to do the work. The dollar value of the Milian, Swain consulting service alone equals \$60,000. Now that's in the recommendation. That made it through the, you know, the reduction that staff applied.

Almost the entire rate case expense awarded -that represents almost the entire rate case expense in
the last case. If the Commission were to disallow this
from a policy standpoint, this Milian and Swain outside

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consulting fees, with regard to rate case expense, it itself would bring everything back into line. And it's important to also note in the recommendation that the in-house, WSC in-house cost to process the case has gone up from the last case from \$16,664 to \$26,146.

So in conclusion, you know, we're recommending that you disallow that as being unreasonable and something that should not be borne again. If they want to hire all these people, that's fine, but the poor people of Labrador should not be expected to pay that much to process an uncontested case. That concludes the three arguments or, you know, the three issues we had hoped that you can address.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Reilly, on the three issues of used and useful for the water and wastewater, the salary and benefits and the rate case expense. Right, that was the three issues that you had? Okay. Mr. Seidman (sic.), good morning. Mr. Friedman, sorry.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Good morning, Mr. Chair, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: One of those days.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That's all right. I've been called a lot worse.

Before we get on the three issues, I did want

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Patrick Flynn, who is the regional director --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. That's fine.

MR. FRIEDMAN: -- in charge of the Florida operations to talk about this quality of service issue because the company has gone at great lengths to improve what when they took over was a very poor system. And I think that sometimes, in all candor, at these customer meetings that maybe there's some exaggerations in quality of service issues. But I'd like Mr. Flynn just to discuss with you a little bit about the quality of service at the utility, then I'll come back and discuss some of those other issues.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Flynn.

MR. FLYNN: Good morning. I would like to speak to the comments about the DEP inspection that was referenced by Mr. Reilly in April where the DEP inspector identified some items to be addressed by the utility which were promptly addressed, and, in fact, Mr. Fulghum came by within 30 days. In May, in fact, he visited the site and expressed pleasure with having us taking care of cutting the grass on the sprayfield and installing the rebuilt blower. That was one of four process blowers, not one that was necessary for us to properly treat the flow through the plant, that he was quite satisfied with our efforts to address those points

that he had brought up in the April visit.

I'd also like to mention the fact that we have successfully and consistently met our operating permit requirements. The water quality that is generated at the plant meets DEP requirements consistently. The primary focus of our operations is to make sure the wastewater flow gets treated and disinfected before it's disposed of on the sprayfield in the proper fashion. So certainly we're human and we make some errors, but the items expressed by Mr. Fulghum in his report were miscellaneous in nature essentially.

We certainly have made great effort to address odor complaints that have been expressed by the customers, we've met individually with customers, with my staff, we've met with the board of the Forest Lakes Estates Co-op, we've had feedback from them that they were pleased from our efforts in July to install some filtering equipment at the headworks in such a way that we could prudently address the odor control complaints they had expressed to us without unduly spending lots of money, which Mr. Reilly expressed a concern about the increase in rates. If we had initially done what was suggested to us, that we just install covers on all of our tank equipment in order to contain odors from being generated or carried offsite, it would have been an

extremely expensive proposition that ultimately would show up in rate base and in rates which the customers Instead, we looked at an alternative that would bear. would be very cost-effective that was extremely inexpensive to install and we used it as a pilot program to see what would effectively work. It has worked. It's not perfect. It is a wastewater plant. majority of the customers are not experiencing odor complaints, we're not having odor complaints during, during the normal business day when we're staffing the plant. We're having success consistently. There are certainly times when the weather conditions may accent odors that are generated at the plant, at the plant site and might impact the very adjacent neighbors. We certainly are concerned about that, are making efforts to continually improve what we have for odor control and will continue to do so, but we're going to do it in a prudent way that's most cost-effective for both us and the customers. That's all I have to say.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. I'll discuss some of the other issues that Mr. Reilly mentioned. The first was used and useful. The, as, as was pointed out, this plant was designed and permitted according to the Department of Environmental Protection regulations in

existence. And whether Mr. Reilly thinks 280 gallons a day per connection is appropriate or not, that's what DEP requires for design and permitting of a wastewater treatment plant. And it sounds like what he would like you to do is to penalize the utility for building the plant and constructing it the only way they could. They've got to permit that case. And if any of you have been through DEP permitting, if you try to tell them in advance, no, those people aren't going to use 280 gallons, they're going to tell you we've got a rule and our rule says you've got to design and permit that for 280 gallons per day per connection and that's what you've got to do. And if ultimately the customers don't use that, you can't penalize the utility for that.

That's why your used and useful rule has that caveat in there. It's not a strict let's look at this formula and that's, that's the gospel black and white, that's the way it is. There is, there is the flexibility in your rule to look at situations like this where it's a closed system, it's built out. And it was built to the, to the standards that DEP would have required; could not have built it any other way. And because of conservation or maybe because of the type of customers that we have, maybe they're not using the 280 gallons, but we couldn't have permitted it for any

less.

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And if Mr. Reilly is a soothsayer to be able to say that that empty land there is currently being used for RV boat storage for the mobile home community, for him to be able to say that's going to be able to be rezoned and permitted for something else I think is purely speculative. It's being used now as a, as an RV storage facility, and as such it doesn't use any, any water or sewer capacity. And so I think for him to say, oh, we've got this big piece of land over here that will be sold and will be developed I think is highly speculative and something that certainly shouldn't be at a PAA Agenda Conference, certainly shouldn't, shouldn't carry any weight.

And so on the used and useful issue I would suggest to you that the staff's recommendation is correct that it was a not only prudently built and designed plant, but it was designed and permitted the only way it could have been designed and permitted by DEP. And it would not be appropriate nor equitable for this Commission to all of the sudden say, well, we don't care what DEP said you had to build. We don't think you should have built it. And that puts the utility in an untenable position, and I don't think that it should be the policy of this Commission to do that.

on the issue of salaries, the staff -- and I won't go into detail either as Mr. Reilly avoided doing. The staff looked at this issue. We -- the utility provided sheets showing every employee that was, that was with the utility. And I, and I think the last test year was '02, not '03, as Mr. Reilly said. So an '02 test year would have had another one-year impact on his indexing of whatever these salaries and expenses were going to be. But we provided the staff with, with data on every employee that we're talking about. We provided, we provided an analysis to the staff to, you know, what each of these people did.

You know, one of these new folks is John Williams sitting here. He's one of the new staff people that, that Mr. Reilly apparently doesn't think was necessary. We think he serves a very important function for the utility and certainly think his, whatever amount of his salary that's brought through in this case is certainly reasonable.

So, you know, we really can't deal with that issue unless you went through intricately each of these employees and each of their functions and would be able to say we like this one, we don't think you needed this one, we don't think you need this one. Unfortunately I don't think this Agenda Conference process is the, is

the place to be able to make that type of evaluation.

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The staff has spent a lot of time looking at this issue. The company has spent a lot of time providing data to the staff, and we suggest that the staff's recommendation is correct on the, on the salary issue.

Now the third issue that Mr. Reilly points out, I do agree in one part with him. I think the rate case expense amount is wrong, but I think it's wrong for a different reason than Mr. Reilly. And I'll address Mr. Reilly's reasons, but my concern with it is, is the staff, and, of course, this is the legal rate case expense which is near and dear to my heart, that the staff made a -- at the end of their analysis, and they did a good analysis, as they usually do, on saying what the reasonable expenses are and cutting here and reducing this, and then they at the very end said, "Further, we're going to reduce the legal rate case expense by \$14,976 to reflect estimates more consistent with the Miles Grant rate case." So they're saying, well, you know, the Miles rate case was over there and it should have been more closely aligned with that.

You know, every rate case is different.

Every -- you can't predict how much time it's going to take you to, to address staff's data request. You know,

just because it's in one case and the other, you just can't compare the two. You know, you can, you can, you can eyeball it and say, gee, which is what we do when we file a rate case, we do an estimate of what the worst-case scenario is for what we think is going to be for rate case expense. But to make an arbitrary \$15,000 adjustment and just say, gee, it's not consistent with this other case that may or may not be like this I think is just wrong. I think the staff should not have made that \$15,000 adjustment just on an arbitrary comparison type of process.

Now Mr. Reilly's argument on the rate case expense dealt with thinking that the company has all of these in-house people, none of which he alluded to, we're really talking about who the company really has that deals with rate case type matters, and then said, gee, you didn't need to hire somebody outside. I think that he's asking you to micromanage the company.

Whereas, I think that the Commission certainly has the authority, if not the obligation, to analyze rate case expense carefully and make sure that it is reasonable, I don't think that this Commission should be able to tell the utility that, that they should not hire outside accountants to handle the rate cases. In fact, the, the Utilities, Inc., folks that handle rate cases in Florida

also handle rate cases in --

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MR. WILLIAMS: Louisiana.

MR. FRIEDMAN: -- in another state, and they've only got four people and they handle indexings and they handle pass-throughs and they handle responding to data requests and they handle other information.

The company in-house doesn't have the manpower to put together MFRs and it is time-consuming. Now they assist in putting together the MFRs because they have to get the information to give it to the consultant. But putting together the MFRs is not something as simple as Mr. Reilly makes it seem like. It is, it is a very arduous and time-consuming task, and maybe Mr. Williams can go into detail, if he wants to, about that. But I think that the ones of you who've dealt with rate cases understand that that is a, is a time-consuming process and a very important one, and it's certainly reasonable to expect that any utility is going to hire outside people to handle that MFR requirement. To make some arbitrary determination that, gee, they shouldn't have hired somebody outside I would suggest to you is not proper regulatory ratemaking principles. And so I think that the staff's recommendation, but for the reduction in about \$15,000 in legal rate case expense, I think is a, is a valid and supportable recommendation.

1 you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners? Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

I just would like to hear from staff with respect to Mr. Reilly's discussion as well as the rebuttal on the used and useful, the salary and benefits and briefly on the rate case expense issue, particularly in light of I guess Mr. Reilly's discussion regarding the consultant fees.

MR. RIEGER: Commissioners, this is Stan
Rieger with Commission staff. I'll start off with
quality of service and go into the used and useful and
address those.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: How did you get stuck in the middle between --

MR. RIEGER: I know. I got stuck in the middle. Odd man out on this one. Yeah.

Basically on quality of service Mr. Reilly was correct as far as the customer is concerned at the customer meeting. It was quite overwhelming as far as their concerns over the quality of service. As you know, pursuant to rule the Commission considers the three factors as far as quality of service, and that's

basically the quality of the utility product, the operational condition of the utility's plants and facilities and the utility's attempt to address customer satisfaction. Primarily there was discussion about the wastewater plant and the condition that the, as far as compliance with DEP is concerned.

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The utility, as was explained, has addressed the concerns of the DEP as far as the most recent items. That was addressed by Mr. Reilly. As of this morning I spoke with DEP wastewater analysts and reconfirmed with them that there is no, currently no enforcement activity against the utility, and basically DEP is satisfied with the way the utility is addressing the, the compliance concerns that had been brought up by DEP. Overall, given the nature of this facility, both water and wastewater, there has been over time incidents that have occurred that has affected the quality of service with, to the, provided to the customers. Basically as written in the recommendation staff believes that the utility is attempting to address the service provided to the customers satisfactorily. There has been no negligence from my viewpoint that the utility is not providing or addressing the problems as they occur, and I believe DEP will back that up. Therefore, the utility stands by its initial recommendation that quality of service is

satisfactory.

Moving to used and useful as far as development of the property and any additional lands that might be available to be developed, there is that one small commercial property, commercially rated property that is yet to be developed. It may be developed into another RV type establishment. The demand, if that comes to play, the demand on the existing wastewater facility would be negligible because it's relatively small. As far as other available properties outside the utility's service area, who knows what will happen with that or when. The utility has not indicated any interest in providing any of these areas outside of its service territory, and staff believes that that should not be a consideration in these proceedings.

What else? The used and useful. The initial recommendation for the used and useful for the wastewater treatment plant is that as a result of the, what we consider the development or the service areas built out pursuant to rule, the used and useful should be considered 100 percent used and useful because the facilities are built out. The calculations that have been provided by Mr. Reilly, the first calculation is if you just do it by the numbers, calculating there would

be a 39 percent used and useful based on the flows that were occurring during the test year.

What we do know, the difference between the last rate case and the current one, is that the permit has been established differently. Currently the permit is based on the three-month average daily flow. In the last rate case it was the max month. That has changed. That is different. Also, there appears to be a reduction in actual flows. I did a review on the peak month between the last rate case and this rate case peak month for the test years and there has been a reduction in flows for whatever reason, maybe conservation, maybe -- well, it could be a lot of other reasons.

We're assuming that conservation is a result of that.

Staff stands by its recommendation on that that based on, for the wastewater plant because the facilities are service areas built out it should be 100 percent used and useful. So that's basically my part of it. We could carry it on by Bart.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Just the salary and benefits and also the rate case expense, please.

MR. FLETCHER: Yes. Commissioners, Bart Fletcher with Commission staff.

In looking at the utility's requested salaries for the test year, we relied on the auditor's affiliate

transaction through the end of the test year 12/31/07 to make sure that they were properly being allocated in accordance with the Commission's directive based on ERCs, and there were no findings in that audit. And I also wanted to point out that there, there had been a significant increase in the systems that the utility had in 2003 versus what they have now in the test year in other states. And now they're in 17 states. I believe it was 15 or 16 states back in the '03 test year. those are more towards the Northbrook employees. And then they're also for the Altamonte Springs office, the utility's sister company, Utilities, Inc. of Florida, they did add two Customer Service Representatives and there has been substantial growth within the 20 subsidiaries in Florida for some of their utilities that have grown significantly and increased the demand of the Customer Service Representatives that they added at the Altamonte Springs office.

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And for the operator, I do know that the utility had, since the last case had created a position for a Cross-Connection Specialist. It is required by DEP that the utility aggressively seek any kind of cross-connection potentials in their service area. And, again, they have, this Cross-Connection Specialist is for all of the systems in Florida. There was a Regional

Director for the Florida division and the southern region that was also added as, classified as an operator type position overseeing engineering aspects and DEP compliance.

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So there were -- those positions -- and so, by the way, not only were there no findings in the audit, affiliate transaction audit regarding proper allocation through the ERC method, but also in the last case for Labrador I'd like to mention that what was included in there was only, was only about \$38,000. Now a majority of that that was, the salaries in the last case was capitalized time, so it went to plant. It's about \$29,000. Because at the time, like the utility stated, the utility's water and wastewater treatment plants had to be completely refurbished, I mean, as far as replacing railings, clarifier units. There was a lot of projects going on in the 2003 case. So instead of that salary showing up in the expenses, it was capitalized to those capitalized projects. And that was, again, that was about \$29,000 would represent that difference that's on OPC's handout. The adjustments to the salaries, the 86 -- if you look at the increase, the expense increase, the \$86,000 column, that's without any price index grossing up for index inflation or for inflation and customer growth. Now \$29,000 of that amount is for the

capitalized salary amount.

Now the other part are for those positions I stated earlier added at the Northbrook office, at the Altamonte Springs office that were allocated. And I will say for those that the utility has recently -- for six other sister companies the Commission has approved those base salaries in those rate cases recently. So all this is is an allocation of Labrador's share based on their ERCs.

And then another point I'd like to make is in 2003 the company said that there was a few employees that were brought on during the test year in the 2003 case and those, their salaries were not annualized. So you didn't have the full amount of what it would be within the '03 test year in the last case, in the last rate case. So that was another factor contributing towards that.

I will point out also that the utility has included a 3 percent, I think 3 to 3.5 percent increase for inflation since the last rate case. That's, that's going on every year for whatever the salaries were in 2003. That is also the, what's given rise to the difference from that four-year period from the last case to the '07 test year as a result of -- that's resulting in that \$86,000 increase since the last case.

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Also what we've looked at just as a sanity check to test the utility's reasonableness of their salaries, we looked at about eight other systems in Pasco County both that had water and wastewater treatment plants, even resellers, and they were very comparable within that range. There was a scale going down from \$45.40 for a reseller only, which you would expect a reseller to have less labor costs than a utility that has water and wastewater treatment plants. But that was the low end of the range and it went up as high as \$175, where the Labrador place is around the 64,000 or, excuse me, \$64 per ERC for the water and \$62.75 for the wastewater system on a per ERC basis. they were comparable in that regard. So staff stands by the recommendation of the utility's requested salaries in its MFRs. And I believe Mr. Mouring can address the rate case expense issue.

MR. MOURING: Okay. In addressing

Mr. Reilly's concerns here, the Commission has regularly allowed expenses incurred by accounting consultants in the preparation of MFRs for a rate case, and in a thorough review of it the expenses detailed have been supported by the utility to the extent reflected in the staff's recommendation.

And to Mr. Friedman's point, I think it is, it

1 is a fair comparison to look at Miles Grant in that 2 they're similar in size, they're both water and 3 wastewater. There was both a -- in both cases there's been significant customer contention. And just looking at the estimate to complete through the PAA process, the 5 details and duties to be performed were, were 6 essentially verbatim, the only difference being the 7 8 hours associated with each duty. And I see no, no 9 justification for why they should be that much more totaling 103 or 100.3 hours for Labrador versus 53.5 for 10 Miles Grant, and as such I think it, it should have been 11 12 reduced down to a commensurate level. 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 14 Commissioner Skop, further? 15 COMMISSIONER SKOP: I have a few additional 16 questions, but I'll defer to my colleagues. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano. 17 18 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, I do, I do have 19 some questions. 20

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

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First, let me ask, just to go over this again, how many, how many users are served at the Labrador plant?

MR. RIEGER: We know that there's only --

1	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Hello?
2	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Can you hear? Can you hear,
3	Commissioner?
4	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I can't hear
5	anything.
6	MR. RIEGER: Yes. This is Stan Rieger with
7	staff. Can you hear me now?
8	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Now I've got
9	you.
10	MR. RIEGER: Very good.
11	Forest Lakes Estates is an 894-lot mobile home
12	park. In addition, there is a 274-lot RV resort.
13	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And the reason I
14	asked is because I want to get to the quality of service
15	issues. And I understand the company is attempting to
16	fix, fix some of the problems, but at this point they're
17	not fixed yet. So that's what it comes down to, they're
18	not fixed. I appreciate the company working on that.
19	But at the hearing, the public hearing, how many, how
20	many people showed up for that hearing?
21	MR. RIEGER: There was roughly 450 people.
22	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So a good chunk of
23	the people who are served at that facility or that area,
24	Forest Lakes, showed up for the, for the meeting. Do
25	you know how many actually spoke or filed some type of a

1 request to be heard? MR. RIEGER: Request to speak, ma'am, is that 2 3 what you mean? COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, or just filled 4 out a paper and said here's my complaint or --5 MR. RIEGER: Oh, yes. There was, we had 6 roughly 20 folks spoke and we received multiple comments 7 8 after that, maybe 15 or so after that. 9 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And you said 450 showed up for the meeting? 10 MR. RIEGER: Yes. 11 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. As to be 12 13 fair, were there, were there good testimonials as far as, you know, the company is trying and here we are, 14 we're happy with the company? 15 16 MR. RIEGER: As far as customers saying that 17 they were happy with the company? COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. 18 MR. RIEGER: There was very few that said 19 20 that. 21 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So then what I have to do as a Commissioner is take into 22 consideration that there are still quality of service 23 24 problems and also acknowledging that the company is 25 trying to attempt to fix those. And as I've said so

many other times, you know, Florida is a place where sometimes you just have stinky water, rusty water. But the problem in my mind is that people are, you know, they have no other choice. And if you had a choice of your own well or whatever, you would have to take care of those problems that arise such as rust and stinky water. But when you're paying a company, you kind of expect certain things to be taken care of, and it seems the company is trying to do that, but at this point there are still quality of service problems. So that's number one for me.

Also, let me get this right. Today if we voted with staff's recommendation, we would increase the, the rate for water by 70 percent and 40 percent for wastewater; is that correct?

MR. FLETCHER: Those are the revenue increases, yes, Commissioner.

as -- let's go to used and useful. I'm kind of stuck between a rock and a hard place on this one, and I'd like to know if we have any discretion as far as the 100 percent used and useful. Because it's not probably a good thing to punish people for being conservation minded, but it's also not a good thing to punish the company for, you know, following the rules and saying,

you know, here's what we were supposed to build to and 1 this is what we did. So I'm kind of stuck with that. I 2 3 have -- I believe there's probably some kind of middle ground to go through on that issue and I'm hoping staff could -- I know staff made their recommendations, but do 5 we have to go to 100 percent used and useful? Is there 6 some leeway? 7 Also on salaries, I have a really, a very big 8 concern. How many positions are we really talking 9 about? How many new positions are we really talking 10 11 about that have been added? CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, you want, you 12 want staff to respond to the used and useful first? 13 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. Yes. Yes. 14 **CHAIRMAN CARTER:** And then to the salary? 15 16 Staff. 17 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That would be great. 18 MR. RIEGER: Yes. Concerning your questions about used and useful, what particularly were you 19 interested in as far as --20 **COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** I guess the 21 22 100 percent build out. 23 MR. RIEGER: Yes. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I've just, 24 I'm not -- like I said, I feel like we're all probably 25

stuck between a rock and a hard place on this one because I really don't think that we should punish people for being conservation minded and actually ask them to use more water because they're going to be paying more or want them to use more water in a state that has to be conservation minded. But at the same time, if the company has rules by DEP that says this is how you shall build this plant and this is what you should build, if the statutes say you can recover for doing so, how do you punish the company for that also? Is there, is there -- I guess I'm not sure how to ask the question. Is there any kind of leeway that a Commissioner would have as far as trying to meet in the middle of that somewhere? Is there any -- was there any discussion amongst staff?

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MR. RIEGER: Well, I'm not sure if you have been able to -- Mr. Reilly from OPC did present alternatives here, and I'm not sure if you received that paperwork. Let me go over again one more time as far as in reference to leeway. Of course staff still believes that since the system service area is built out, per rule it should be 100 percent used and useful. But Mr. Reilly did turn, submit --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: The vacant land?

MR. RIEGER: Pardon, ma'am?

commissioner argenziano: Are you going to refer to the vacant land that's there? I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off. Just continue. I'm sorry.

MR. RIEGER: Right. Mr. Reilly did submit alternatives for the Commission to consider. The first alternative was to do wastewater used and useful calculation based on the actual test year flow criteria, which basically reflected a 39 percent used and useful. The other alternative was to use the past rate case Commission-approved used and useful for the wastewater plant, which I believe reflected basically an 80 percent used and useful based on the criteria that existed in the last rate case.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Well, what discretion do we have for setting the used and useful percentage?

MR. JAEGER: Commissioner Argenziano, this is Ralph Jaeger, legal staff. Rule 25-30.432 is the applicable rule, and it's actually fairly short. And as Mr. Reilly said, the first two sentences deal with matching the denominator with the numerator, the flows on a three-month maximum deal, and based on that is what we came up with the 39 percent. But then about halfway down it says, "In determining the used and useful amount, the Commission will also consider other, other

factors such as the allowance for growth," and let me

just -- "whether the permitted capacity differs from the

design capacity, whether there are differences between

the actual capacities of individual components of the

wastewater treatment plant and the permitted capacity of

the plant, and whether flows are decreased due to

conservation or a reduction in number of customers, and,

of course, whether the plant is built out."

So you do have -- you know, this is what you

consider. So I don't think you're locked into any of

consider. So I don't think you're locked into any of those and you have to -- I think what you said, the rock and the hard place, was conservation, reduction in number of customers, and then whether the plant is built out. And so you can take all of that into consideration and you're not locked into the 39 percent or anything else. You have to just consider all of the available data and then you can make a decision.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And the rule doesn't require any particular result?

MR. JAEGER: I don't think the rule requires a particular result, but it says what you have to consider.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Okay. And then on the salary --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on a second,

Commissioner. I think -- Mr. Fletcher, did you want to 1 2 comment on that? MR. FLETCHER: I was just getting ready to 3 comment on the salary position. 4 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. One second. 5 Commissioner, are you ready for the salaries question? 6 7 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, sir. Yes. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Mr. Fletcher. 8 9 MR. FLETCHER: Yes. Commissioner Argenziano, on the Northbrook office employees, those are up in 10 Northbrook, Illinois. The positions that were added 11 over the past four years were 22 positions up there. 12 And for the Altamonte Springs office, for the Labrador 13 14 sister company there were five, excuse me, four positions in the Altamonte Springs office that were 15 16 added including Customer Service Representatives and an 17 Account Manager. And then as far as operators that were more like Area Managers, and, again, that Director 18 that's part of the Florida, covers Florida and the south 19 20 region, there were about five new positions, and those 21 are two that were included among that five. 22 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So you're saying about nine for Florida? 23 MR. FLETCHER: Yes. But one of those 24 25 positions actually goes for Florida and to the south

region, so his salary is allocated based on ERCs like the Northbrook employees are.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. How have those positions helped the quality of service issue, if, if they have helped?

MR. FLETCHER: Well, for one of them, the Cross-Connection Specialist was another one as far as an operator type, it's in order to constantly monitor and make sure that the utility is in compliance with the cross-connection rules mandated by DEP. So that's one aspect there as far as his salary being allocated among the 20 Florida systems.

The regional, I guess the company can speak to a little bit more than I could on the Regional Director, part of the south region and the Florida. He oversees all like the budgeting and major construction projects in order to get, obtain or maintain DEP compliance.

As far as the other ones, there's one part-time operator that was hired just to handle any excess -- where the normal full-time operators for the water and wastewater treatment plant operators, whenever they cannot be there, that they back them up during hours where they can't be there, and there was part of his allocated time of what he actually spent in order to do that. Those were the, some of the benefits that I

1 see for the operator positions.

For the Altamonte Springs position, the Customer Service Representatives that were added, obviously the 20 subsidiaries here in Florida have substantially increased in growth. And to accommodate the customer service calls that are coming into the Altamonte Springs office, that was the need there that I see.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Did the company want to answer?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, we didn't hear your last comment.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Did the company want to speak to that?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Friedman, are you interested? Did you want to speak to --

MR. FRIEDMAN: This is Marty Friedman. I mean, we could talk about, if you want us to go into detail on what each of these people do, I'm sure Mr. Flynn can back it up. I think that Mr. Fletcher gave a good overview of those, certainly the local positions. And although Mr. Williams is listed as a corporate type up in Northbrook, he really resides in the Florida region with, and still here in Tallahassee, although he's treated as a Northbrook employee. So, I

mean, unless somebody has a particular question about a particular employee or wants us to go into detail on those, I think that Mr. Fletcher adequately addressed those.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I guess what I'm getting to is the fact that you had so many people show up at a, at a public hearing with a lot of quality of issues, a lot of quality issues and concerns. And as I said before, I understand the company is attempting to resolve those, but they're not resolved yet and I'm not sure they can be. I heard, I think, the company representative before state something to the effect that, you know, we'll take care of those but we'll make sure we do them prudently. Well, I hope so. But I hope that also means that they can be taken care of because the, so to speak, the customers are trapped, they can't go anywhere else. And their concerns, I think, have been heard loud and clear. So when you add on a 223 percent increase in positions and salaries, I really want to know what it does for the quality of service concerns that drove so many people out to that hearing.

And I guess, you know, I guess you can go by title of each one of them and then -- I don't think that's necessary, but I was trying to get a more

specific answer as to, you know, these are, these people -- I see 22 of them are not even in the state. And the ones that are I'm concerned with and how they're addressing or what the, you know, what they can do to help with the quality issues.

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And I guess, Mr. Chair, what it comes down to for me is that there are still quality of concerns, concerns for so many people to show up like that, and such a large increase concerns me also. But, then again, on the used and useful I wonder if staff can answer one more question as to do we have the discretion to, to accept either of OPC's alternatives or is there a better one that we can go to? And I, and I don't want to punish the company either for having to do what the DEP has told them to do, but I'm just not sure that we're not punishing the customer while they're still having quality concern issues. And I didn't know if we do have the discretion to take up or amend or change the -- and I guess that's what staff has already indicated we do have that discretion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Why don't we do this,

Commissioner. We're going to go to Commissioner Edgar

and then Commissioner McMurrian, and then by then maybe

staff will have an opportunity to come back to us on

the, where our responsibilities and authority rests in

terms of determining the used and useful percentage.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Chairman Carter, might I address one of the issues that Commissioner Argenziano mentioned? And she mentioned it over and over again: They've got, still got quality of service issues, they've still got quality of service issues. challenge you to tell me what those quality of service issues are. Just because 425 customers in a mobile home community during the season when everybody happens to be there, I can venture to guess, and I've been doing this a long time, and every time you have a customer meeting in a mobile home community, you're going to get a ton of people out there because nobody wants their rates increased. I don't want mine increased. I'm sure that none of you want yours increased. And you get into an environment where you have a mobile home community, a nice tight-knit community that knows, that has a good homeowners association organization, you are going to drive out people to those meetings.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You know what, I -
MR. FRIEDMAN: And I suggest to you that just

because 425 people came to a meeting doesn't really mean
that you have, still have quality of service issues.

Like I say, I challenge you to tell me what the quality

of service issue is.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, I'd be happy to do that because what you're doing is you're, you're saying to me as a Commissioner who's sitting here trying to listen to both sides that I should disregard 450 people out of, out of almost half of the people who live in that area. And I take great maybe exception to the tone that that was just presented in, I really do, because we are the Public Service Commission, and it's times that we do have to listen to, I mean, it's all times that we do have to listen to both sides. And I'm not going to disregard 450 people. I heard rust problems, grease problems, smell problems. So your challenge has been met. Okay? There are still quality of service concerns.

And when you are an individual who is trapped in one place, can't go anywhere else, and I'm not saying — that's not in the derogatory. That is the reality. They are trapped, they can't go anywhere else for their water. If, as I said before, you are a homeowner and you have your own well and your own septic and you have those problems, you can take care of those. They'll cost you more money and that is true. And the same thing occurs when we have a utility providing that. But, nonetheless, there is still odor, rust and problems

1 that they have come out in numbers.

I understand people never want to pay more for anything and that's just, that's the way it is, but that doesn't drive my decision just because you don't want to pay more. There has to be a basis for that. But 400 people, 450 people or 500 people showing up and telling you about their problems are not going to be disregarded by this Commissioner and I'm going to listen to those. Whether they're true or not, that's what I'm trying to come to a meeting of the minds with. But, nonetheless, I'm still going to listen to those. So your challenge has been met. Yes, there are still quality problems. And I understand that that doesn't make a determination in my mind. What makes a determination in my mind is trying to get answers to the questions of those problems. So, so if you have that many people coming out, number one, that's a red flag. Are they all there just because they don't want to pay any more? Well, perhaps sometimes that's true, and that's what I'm trying to get to the bottom of. But I have seen and heard quality problems. Otherwise, this company wouldn't be taking those measures to correct them if there were no problems.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioner,

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did I -- Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized, and then Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. I had a much more specific question, and if we've covered it already, I apologize. But, Mr. Reilly, could you speak to the point that the utility raised a while earlier in the discussion about the facility not being able to be permitted at a different design, as to how that would apply under the interpretation of the used and useful calculations?

MR. REILLY: I don't concede that point.

Number one, Utilities, Inc., did not build this plant.

They inherited this plant. It was built years ago by another party. They came in and purchased it. And I, I by no means concede his statement that no other plant could have been built at the time but the plant that was built. That will be something that we will research and obviously take to hearing.

He says, "We can't be penalized for building something that we were required to build." Well, in fact, this very same Commission four years ago made an 80 percent used and useful adjustment. Well, under the exact same facts this same staff, or not the same staff, but the staff four years ago looking at virtually the same used and useful figures, looking at the same

11.7-acre parcel of land that has not been developed and said, no, it's not, it's not built out. Technically it's not built out. We are going to make a used and useful adjustment. That adjustment was much higher four years ago because of that permitted capacity issue on the max, the average daily flow of the max month versus the three months.

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Commissioner Argenziano was looking, can I have some middle ground? Can I do something with this? And the answer is yes because you can look at the rule and say the rule says it's 39 percent, but you can use your rule that says whether the permitted capacity differs from the design capacity and you can say we do not want to go that far. Even though the rule says it's 39 percent, because we held it, it was 80 percent in the last case and there's virtually the same circumstances, there is a difference in the permitted capacity based on that average of the three months, we're not going to penalize the company for that. So we're going to use that language to do the middle, I call it the middle ground. It's hardly middle. It goes from 60, you know, from 80 percent used and useful down to non-used and useful 20 percent versus 61 percent, but it's one-third of an adjustment in effect. I think that would give some credence, some consideration to Commissioner

Argenziano and to, you know, all the factors, but within the confines of your rules gives you solid ground to say that the rule could be applied and tempered by this language.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Thank you.

And if I may, Mr. Chairman, just to follow up on that same point I would like to ask the utility to respond or elaborate. And also if our staff has any comment on that more narrow point as to how our rule language interacts with whatever the DEP requirements might have been.

MR. REILLY: I do have to correct one thing that Mr. Friedman said, and I didn't quite get it out. He was saying that this parcel, this 11.7 has to be sold and has to developed and all of these circumstances have to occur. That is not true.

The language that I referred to about sold and developed was the parcels outside the service territory. This 11.7 acres is currently owned by the Forest Lakes Cooperative. It is my understanding it's zoned, it's ready to go. I think it is the economy more than anything else that is keeping it from going forward.

I have every reason to believe that it at some point will happen. Now, we don't know when, but it is a known and measurable potential for growth.

agency required.

That is a little different, though, Mr. Reilly, I think than the point that I'm trying to get clearer in my mind. Which goes back to, Mr. Friedman, comments you made, I think, earlier on when you were first asked to respond as to how our rule interacts, and possibly the point that Mr. Reilly just brought up about how we applied it four years ago in the rate case on point to

the comment you made about not being able to use our

rule to penalize the utility for something that a sister

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I do understand that.

Could you speak -- it's a little narrower.

know, the rule as was quoted, and it says what it says, it gives you the flexibility to -- in certain circumstances to consider factors other than the strict mathematical calculation. And in this case -- and I have been involved in permitting of water and sewer plants, so I know how DEP looks at the requirements. And I have tried very hard on many occasions to convince DEP that their default numbers in their permitting rules are wrong, and I haven't been successful in doing it and I don't know anybody else that has until you get some actual operating experience, and this plant was built, as Mr. Reilly pointed out, by the original developer,

you know, when he was developing the mobile home park. So it's not like he could say we have already got 50 customers and based on our experience this is what the per capita usage is.

They had to go in there with a piece of land saying we are going to put a mobile home community in here, and the DEP is saying, okay, look at out rule and this will tell you what the per capita that you have to have for each of those spaces in the plant. And I understand it was built in accordance with those requirements.

And, you know, it would be interesting to look at what happened in the first year, and I don't know if all of you all were around here when the case first came up, but these customers were paying originally \$15 a month flat rate all the water and sewer you want. I would venture to guess they were using a lot of water when it was 15 bucks for all they want. And so what has happened, and I think as Mr. Rieger said, the consumption has gone down even from the last rate case. And the rule says you shouldn't penalize the utility because they built something prudently and because conservation comes in and makes the used and useful — makes it not 100 percent used and useful.

And I would suggest to you that what was done

in the last case, you know, it was a PAA case, too. It is one of those things that I'm sure we took exception with having a used and useful adjustment of 20 percent, but it was a PAA case, and as happens in most PAA cases, Mr. Reilly gives up issues because it's not worth going to hearing on, and the utility does, too.

And so I would suggest to you that just because you made a mistake last time that nobody complained about that that means you ought to carry through that mistake to this case. I think certainly the prudency is to recognize that that service area is built out. And if Mr. Reilly says that 11 acres is ready to go some time -- he said known and measurable, but he doesn't know when it's going to happen. I think that is kind of contradicting himself. But as I think I heard Mr. Rieger say, even if you add that in there, adding that extra capacity since it's going to be RVs is negligible. And if he can tell me whether I understood him correctly or not, and if that's true --

MR. RIEGER: That's true.

MR. FRIEDMAN: -- then certainly that reiterates the staff's correct position that this ought to be 100 percent used and useful.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Just for a moment, Commissioner Skop to that point.

Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And Commissioner Edgar raised a concern and point I had also, with respect to that in terms of when staff responds to Commissioner Edgar's request, and probably our General Counsel would probably be the appropriate person. But I guess if I understand Mr. Reilly correctly, he's asking us to revert back to a lower used and useful percentage than the Commission previously approved. And I'd like to understand from a legal perspective whether that might constitute retroactive ratemaking or whether administrative finality would attach to the Commission's previous order.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, why don't we do this. I see our legal eagles are huddling right now, and I did not give our court reporters a break. It would be a good time to take a break and we will come back in about 15 minutes.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN CARTER: When we took a break staff had taken a moment to respond to Commissioner Skop's question.

Staff, you're recognized.

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MR. IMHOF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Booter Imhof for the General Counsel's Office.

On the points that Commissioner Skop made, the first question was on retroactive ratemaking. We don't believe there is any retroactive ratemaking here because this is an ongoing case and the Commission has a new case in front of them, and they have the ability and duty to look at the factors to decide this case.

On the issue of administrative finality, we don't believe -- this is also not an issue because of the changed circumstances and the issue of the consideration by the staff that there is less chance for growth in the used and useful and that that would not address the administrative finality issue.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair, I guess my question on administrative finality is the Commission in its prior order had adopted a used and useful percentage of 80 percent, and I guess Mr. Reilly had suggested that 39 percent would be appropriate. That's my concern with respect to administrative finality, whether we would be bound by the prior determination of the Commission that 80 percent was the minimal used and useful and we could not go below that.

MR. IMHOF: Well, Commissioner, Mr. Chairman, in the past -- even though our primary recommendation in this case is 100 percent used and useful, the Commission has not reduced past 80 percent in prior cases. I mean, you know, I shouldn't say past 80 percent, but below the determination of used and useful in past cases. So in that case you are absolutely correct.

So to kind of sum up, the staff still believes that because of the build-out -- in the past case there was a possibility for construction and the possibility for continued build-out. Here the staff believes that it is built-out under the rule and 100 percent, but we don't believe that in any case that we could go below the 80 percent used and useful.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you, Chairman.

I've got several questions, I guess, on these points.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You may proceed.

commissioner McMURRIAN: On the quality of service, I guess, is where I would start, and I guess I would say first that it seems like what we have been hearing about -- several of the concerns we have heard about mentioned from different parties about what the customers have talked about, the 450 that showed up at the customer meeting. It sounds like a lot of it is

aesthetics, but probably a lot of you have heard me say several times for awhile now that that matters, too. It definitely matters to the customers and I think it matters to us.

So I guess I want to talk about what the utility has done to address those issues as well as what the utility can do going forward. So I guess on the DEP issues that they monitor and measure, it seems like we are hearing from the staff that DEP is at least satisfied for now on those issues. So perhaps all the standards are being met, but I wanted to ask the utility what have you done to address those aesthetic issues, and is there anything else you can do, and why or why not in response to that question, as well.

And as a follow-up to that, you talked about installing covers with respect to the odor problems as one example, and you said that was extremely expensive. So I wanted you to address that, too, and talk about how expensive and how expensive would that be to a customer if that were actually to be done. Because I think it would be good for the customers to hear that kind of analysis as to here are some things we could do, this is how much it would cost you. And for them to sort of have it in their minds, too, do they think it is worth it or not.

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MR. FLYNN: This is Patrick Flynn, again, for the utility. With respect to water quality complaints on the drinking water, our water supply, groundwater supply at Labrador contains iron. It's naturally evident in the water quality. And in order to combat that from being an issue with the water delivered to the customers, we add a sequestrant to keep that iron in solution. By its very nature, sequestrants are limited in their effectiveness over time. So what we do is have a scheduled flushing program to minimize the detention time in our water mains, to reduce the frequency, or occurrence, or duration of when iron might be a problem. And we have been communicating that effort to the Forest Lake Co-op, and the board, and the general manager. They are aware of our efforts, and I think in that way we have succeeded in improving that aspect.

We changed sequestrant agents to a better quality one in an effort to better combat the iron from precipitating out, and I think that has been evident since we have been doing that for the last year and a half or so.

On the wastewater plant, the concerns you had about the potential cost for covers, I can't tell you what a definitive amount would be since we have not hired anybody to quantify that cost. However, there are

about 13 different treatment tanks or vessels at the plant, and the cost to cover them and to duct air through piping to an odor control apparatus to minimize odor carry or odor generation, I would certainly know that it would be over six figures. It might be substantially more than that.

How that translates into a cost per gallon, cost per thousand gallons per wastewater ERC, I really -- I can't tell you. I just don't know. It certainly wouldn't be an inexpensive proposition.

commissioner mcmurrian: And I guess the only other thing, and perhaps staff can help us with some kind of estimate of a six-figure expense, what that would actually do to a customer's expense if -- Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Commissioner McMurrian, you know, when Mr. Flynn talks about covering all the tanks, you know, what they have decided that -- they being the company along in conjunction with DEP, is that is not necessary. The fix that they made which was, you know, a pretty good fix that they rigged up that works, it's a charcoal filter type system, and DEP thought it was a very good system -- I think the staff does, too, and they have been out there -- that that really does take care of the odor problems.

Now, will a sewer plant every once in awhile have an odor problem? It's going to. I suggest to you the best-run plant is going to have a problem every now and then. But I would suggest to you that even if we were going to spend six figures to put the rest of the tanks, I'm not sure it would be any better fix than what they have got now. They did something that fixes the odor problem that DEP says works, and I think when Mr. Rieger was out there, and I think he concurs that it is a pretty ingenious system that was relatively inexpensive to fix the problem. So I think the odor problem is really fixed as far as the DEP is concerned and certainly the utility.

commissioner mcmurrian: I appreciate that. I guess what I'm saying is, though -- I'm not trying to say that the utility needs to go out and cover all of its tanks. I don't know. I'm definitely not an expert in that area, and I don't know what the odor problems are other than that we're hearing that they still exist. So whether or not it's more than should exist or not, I have no way of knowing that. And I think that DEP's input on that is going to be important, and is important already.

But I think it's good for us to talk about and for the customer -- for you all to talk with your

customers, quite frankly, about some of the things that are options out there but, of course, they have huge price tags associated with them, and perhaps it may not make anything any better. But I think if the dialogue between the company and the customers were better, perhaps we would all be better. We would not be discussing some of these aesthetic problems. I think that they might see that there is a certain amount that perhaps you have to live with. I just don't know, but I think that the dialogue between the customers and the company probably could be better there.

MR. FLYNN: If I could speak to that. My staff has met individually with customers who complained going directly to their location, and has provided opportunities, telephone numbers and means to contact our staff anytime day or night to allow for us to respond in a very short time interval in order to ascertain where odor issues might be arising from. And we have, in fact, had some opportunities to get that feedback.

We also have customers who choose not to do that and route their complaints or issues through other parties, and the time delay is disadvantageous to figure out what the source of the problem might be. By and large, odors are generated at headworks before the

treatment process gets into full gear, and that has been the focus of where we've addressed our odor control efforts. And we have about been successful in reducing substantially that which was otherwise generated. There is certainly room for additional improvement, and we have an interest in constantly talking with our customers, with the general manager at the community, with the board members, all of whom have been provided with phone numbers and e-mail addresses for our staff, to our staff so that they can get that information rapidly and allow for us to respond rapidly. And we are very happy to do that, and we have been doing that.

So I wanted to let you know that that effort has been underway for a long time and will continue to be underway because we understand the importance of having a dialogue between the customers.

will direct this to OPC and then to staff. Since I have asked the company if there is anything else they can do, it's probably fair to ask you and the staff as far as what the customers have said and in your experience in this area, do you think there are additional things that the company should be doing that they are not doing and what are those?

MR. REILLY: I had a conversation with the

manager down there this morning right before agenda. You know, what's the status of the lawsuit; what are you doing about the odor issue? And I think I said previously that they were going to go ahead and hire someone, an independent person to look at the problem and come up with some recommendations. They felt they kind of needed to do that before they went to the next step on the lawsuit. So that's one major tangible thing that the co-op association is going to do.

I have had anecdotal information that has come in just in the last few days. Several customers that sent the e-mails have suggested, and I have no idea if there is any -- what the validity of this is, that there is some sort of skimming that takes place where they take the solids off of the sewer activity and it goes into an open dumpster. And somehow, I don't know, it is a chute. It has been described to me. I'm going to have to physically go down and look at it, but there is some sort of a process where some of this, I guess, has an odor associated with these solids and so forth that is being skimmed off being dumped into this dumpster which is then physically picked up by Waste Management and carted off of the site.

So, you know, it could be some of these activities are generating smells that can be somehow

sequestered and controlled. I mean, I think the customers want to obviously address the issue in the least-cost manner. And so I think I'm fair to say that both the associations and the individual customers, that they do get frustrated, and, you know, and I'm just going to put in a word, you know, they do get dismissed as being bellyaching because they are coming in and they are from a mobile home park because — you know, I think it is disingenuous and it is offensive to me, frankly, the several comments that have been made that the people who go to these hearings complain about colored water and all these things. I feel for them, and I think they are absolutely legitimate.

I think the real problem is it is a disconnect. I think you hit it on the head. It is sort of a disconnect between all of these concerns that the customers experience in their homes and what is on the DEP radar as far as what is health related and subject to their jurisdiction. And so I think that those complaints and those problems are as real as can be to those people, and just the same the company can sit up here and say, oh, well, we are meeting all the DEP standards. And we have seen this play out time and time again. So, anyway, I want to stand up for the customers and say I don't think they are just bellyaching because

they want a less rate. I think they have real problems and they don't know where else to bring them to, you know, other than the Commission or to these different agencies. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Obviously we don't either. So I guess this will be to Stan.

MR. RIEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, before you go, did you ask about the cost on the aesthetics? Did you ask that?

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I did with respect to the covers, and we talked about the six figures.

MR. FLETCHER: If I may, Bart Fletcher with Commission staff. Based on a \$100,000 investment, including the depreciation and the return on that investment, it would be about \$13,843, which would represent on an average basis to the wastewater customers and additional \$1.29. So for each incremental investment of 100,000 you would have to tack on 1.29 per month on the average bill.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: On the average bill using about, what, 3,000 gallons a month or something?

Oh, that's wastewater.

MR. FLETCHER: That's just wastewater.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Sorry, Commissioner, for interrupting.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: No, thank you. gone past that and forgot. Thank you for that.

Mr. Rieger, you made a statement in the recommendation about point-of-use treatments being -let me try to find that. In the recommendation that perhaps with systems with water quality issues, and I think you were talking about challenging water quality aesthetics. That point-of-use treatment systems are often the most cost-effective mechanism to achieve customer aesthetic quality objectives. And I think what you said, and I just want to let you elaborate on it is that with these kind of aesthetic issues, iron and sometimes the hydrogen sulfide, and that sort of thing, are you saying some of the best ways to treat that is going to be at the point of use for the customer, that perhaps it's not the most cost-effective way to address it somehow on the utility side.

MR. RIEGER: That's correct, Commissioners, particularly with the situations with like the iron and the rust that comes through the water, as well as the These point of use units are like filtration devices or other mechanical means to remove the offensive materials that the customers believe should be removed.

And, fact in point, there was a lot of customers there that raised their hand that do employ these types of devices. And it is an expenses to them to — replacing these filters is a significant dollar amount to these particular individuals. But, overall, to require treatment at the treatment facilities would be really not effective. It would be cost prohibitive, particularly since the utility is in compliance.

commissioner mcmurrian: So to my earlier
question, going back to that. So you don't believe that
there is -- have you identified anything that the
utility should be doing to address some of these
aesthetic issues that we're hearing from the customers?

MR. RIEGER: What I found, Commissioner, is that the utility appeared to be very responsive once they received a complaint. We could track it as far as a customer complaining about getting rust in their laundry and their clothes. And that was a normal complaint, clothes discoloration, and the utility — based on their logs we could track about what the response was, about what the utility did. The utility immediately would contact the customer. If there was flushing that would be needed, the utility would report that, and at the end of the line they would actually

provide some chemical, Rust-B-Gone or whatever, to redo the clothes with to try to get the rust stain out.

If I may, Commissioner, over on the wastewater side, I might want to point out to you as far as the operations of the wastewater facility, although there is no guarantee, things do happen. The wastewater plant does get upset on occasion. Not necessarily in the case of the utility, but it does happen. The odor problem primarily is not because — and I want to make sure that the Commissioners are aware there is not an indication of the plant not being operated properly. They meet the criteria as set forth by DEP. Odor from a wastewater treatment plant is a normal thing. It may be offensive to those folks who may live real nearby, and in this case, the big problem is the location of the sewer plant, which is bordering right next to the residential area.

There are residents that their backyard borders up against the sewer treatment plant property. The utility did not choose the location, nor did these customers; but, unfortunately, that is the case. And from what I am able to see is that the utility is responsive to those types of concerns, as well, and they appear to be doing what they can.

Now what else can they do? Who knows. They

could try some things to see if it improves. But given the charcoal filtration device that was installed plus the chemical that they put in at the lift station plant to -- the lift station to reduce the odor of the raw sewage, we know what they are doing there and DEP considers that appropriate. And that's all we know at this point.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you.

I think that does it on quality of service. I had a few on some of those other points. On the used and useful, I can't remember if we ever came back to this, but I think Commissioner Edgar had asked about Mr. Friedman's statement about that the company had permitted the original plant as required, and I don't remember if staff ever addressed that about whether or not they believed -- I think Mr. Reilly did, but I'm not sure if staff ever addressed whether they believed that that was the case.

MR. RIEGER: As far as the permitting of the original, the size of the facility?

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: That they didn't really have a choice but to permit it for that amount. That they couldn't have permitted it for less, I believe is what Mr. Friedman said.

MR. RIEGER: I believe Mr. Friedman is along

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those lines pretty much correct in what he indicated. What we do know is that DEP does not consider PSC used and useful requirements in the form of designing the wastewater treatment facility or the size thereof. So, yes, basically the facility is designed to meet capacity needs of the development of which it is to serve and those capacity needs are based on design flows. That's to say — that's different from what we do our used and useful, which is based on actual flows.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Right. And that has come up in a lot of other cases, too, right? The issue of the utility designs it per working with DEP about what they are supposed to have for engineering purposes --

MR. RIEGER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: -- versus how we do the accounting of the used and useful.

MR. RIEGER: Right.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. And I guess I have one other question about used and useful. I still, you know, despite all the discussion we have had today on it, I have still had a hard time following why we have the difference in the last case, which was around the 80 percent versus the 100 percent here. And also I didn't really understand the importance of the

1 three-month average daily flow issue. 2 MR. RIEGER: Basically, that is set up from 3 permitted capacity in the utility's existing operational 4 permit. During the course of the last rate case, the 5 operational permit capacity was based on a max month 6 flow criteria. With the new current existing permit 7 that is a three-month criteria. 8 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: So it's just a 9 difference in the way the permits are issued. 10 MR. RIEGER: The difference in the way the 11 permits are issued. It does not necessarily effect the 12 capacity of the plant, it effects the demand on the 13 capacity of the plant. 14 **COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN:** And do we typically 15 follow what the current permit uses so that we would use 16 the three-month average daily flow? 17 MR. RIEGER: That is consistent with the rule, 18 yes, with the existing permit. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. I think that's 19 20 it on used and useful. Thank you, Chairman. 21 On salaries and benefits to staff, I wanted to 22 clarify about the positions that we have been talking 23 The positions in Illinois are allocated to all 24 Utilities, Inc. systems, correct?

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MR. FLETCHER: That's correct, in all 17

1 states.

a Utilities, Inc. case, and we do Utilities, Inc. usually system-by-system, we're addressing the piece that gets allocated or that the company wants to allocate to that particular system.

MR. FLETCHER: All the Northwood employees get allocated on a per ERC basis.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Per ERC basis. That was the other question I had. Okay. And we have had other cases with respect to Utilities Inc., and we have been allocating already those systems portions to -- Mr. Reilly, I don't think likes it. I see him. But we have been doing that in the other cases on a consistent per ERC basis.

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. And to Mr.

Reilly's point about that there is not much growth in the system, why isn't that a factor or should it be a factor in how we determine the allocation?

MR. FLETCHER: The Commission decided in a case that went to hearing for one of its sister companies, Utilities, Inc. of Florida in 2002, that the most reasonable method to allocate this -- because you have got situations where some might require more

attention than others over the years as a problem arises, so you might have to reallocate based on that. But what they found in that post-hearing decision is a per ERC basis is kind of like the best way to allocate those shared employees.

commissioner mcmurrian: Because generally if you've got a bigger system, that that would have more costs; they should presumably have a bigger cost in the amount of the employees that are used across the whole company.

MR. FLETCHER: That's correct, and also just based on the ERCs that would take into account which system had experienced growth or not.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. And then on rate case expense. On Page 21 of the recommendation, on that chart at the bottom, Mr. Mouring, where the consultant fees for the MS&A, and you all have made the adjustment of the 5,020. I have traced back 2,660 of that to -- I think it was the second adjustment that you go through, and I believe it had to do with -- anyway, I'm trying to trace back the rest of that 5,020, and I guess, also, I just also wanted to talk a little bit more about Mr. Reilly's point about those consultant fees and why were you convinced that the outside consultant rate case expense here was appropriate.

MR. MOURING: Curt Mouring, Commission staff. 1 2 In regards to that \$5,020 adjustment, that was an 3 inadvertent oversight by staff in not including a \$2,360 reduction to Milian, Swain and Associates, their 5 projection to complete through the PAA process, which consisted of a \$540 reduction for time projected for 6 Debra Swain, and \$1,820 for Maria Bravo. And those 8 reductions were made because the primary duties of 9 Milian, Swain and Associates was in the preparation in 10 response for MFRs, and that those duties have already 11 been performed. That does not affect staff's 12 recommendation at all, but language would be added in 13 the final order. 14 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: So what you are saying is the 5,020 is the correct adjustment. 15 16 MR. MOURING: That's correct. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: It's just that 17 2,660 was -- and it was actually the first adjustment. 18 19 I see it here. The 2,660 at the bottom of Page 18. 20 That is part of it, and you are saying the other 21 2,360 just wasn't explained here. 22 MR. MOURING: Correct. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: And it had to do with 23 24 Milian, Swain and Associates, as well? MR. MOURING: Yes. It was their estimate to 25

complete.

commissioner mcmurrian: Okay. And can you one more time tell me -- oh, you said it was their estimate to complete. And the basis for your adjusting that out, is it a different reason than what's given here for the 2,660?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes. That's due to a lack of support documentation for the estimate to complete. The other one was related to MFR deficiencies.

MR. MOURING: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay, thank you.

And the second question was about the -- to Mr. Reilly's point about not needing outside consultants. Why was staff persuaded that rate case expense should include those outside consultants here?

MR. MOURING: Well, although they do have a number of in-house employees at the water service company, they are not all designated for MFR preparations, and it is a time-consuming in-depth process.

commissioner mcmurrian: Do we in other cases see outside consultants used for -- I would probably limit it to Utilities Inc. just because if we try to think of all the other examples it may not be much of an apples-to-apples comparison. But with respect to other

Utilities Inc. cases, do we usually see this outside consultant work and is it comparable in the amounts?

MR. MOURING: It is, yes. I have looked at -I reviewed Miles Grant, their 2008 case just as a
comparison. They are very similarly situated utilities,
as I mentioned before, and they were comparable.

have one more question about that actually to Mr.

Friedman. You said that you didn't think it was appropriate to use the Miles Grant case here, and I know you were talking about with respect to the legal expenses which are near and dear to your heart. But what are the differences in this case versus that case that would justify so many more hours of legal time?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Commissioner McMurrian, I haven't analyzed, you know, the differences other than just to tell you generically every case is different. I mean, there's more involvement in some respects like the agenda conferences. Sometimes we are sitting here for hours and sometimes it's a PAA and I'm out of here by 10:30. And other aspects of the case are the same way.

This one was particularly that way because we had these issues that when we learned that Public Counsel had become involved, and generally Steve is kind enough to let us know what issues he's at, and that

means we have to get together and spend time with the in-house people, with Milian and Swain and the lawyers to try to analyze what Mr. Reilly and Public Counsel may be raising as issues and to address those.

can compare the rate case expense other than just kind of generally. I don't think you can say in the last case it only took you so many hours to finish it, so this one should be the same amount. It could have been less. If it were a different kind of case it could have been less. I wonder if it were less than the Miles Grant case whether they would have said Marty's was less than Miles Grant, we ought to give him 15,000 more. You know, if it goes one way it ought to go the other way. And I venture to guess to you that they wouldn't give it to me if I didn't spend it, so they ought to not to take it away from me just because they don't think it was comparable to what I asked for in Miles Grant. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you. I think that's all of my questions, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any further questions of staff or the parties?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano,

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you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you. A few questions.

One, I'd like to go back to the aesthetic issue that Commissioner McMurrian was talking about, because at many different hearings and places where we have discussed this issue before, and I said it earlier, the State of Florida is known for having pockets of foul smelling water, rust, you know, egg smelling water in certain areas of the state. And my concern with that is kind of several fold.

One is that, and as I said before, if an individual has their own well they take measures to bring that water to the aesthetic value they consider appropriate for themselves, going out and buying iron filters, salt filters, whatever they're called, whatever they can do. I have an aerator on my well to prevent the smell and the black staining, and they can do that.

The problem when you have -- or you are captive to one water company that provides water and has the same problem you do in the well. You find the same stinky or rust water. You know, they have the same problems. The problem is for them to fix it on their end it is much more expensive. But also for the consumer who has to pay to get the water or the same

quality of water they would have if they had sunk their own well to then fix it at their end creates a very irritating problem for the consumer, which has to be understood by the company as well as the Commission and OPC.

You know, it's an irritating factor that, hey, I have to buy the water. I can't have my own well or whatever, and yet if I want to bring it to the aesthetic value that I desire, now I have to pay not only for the water, I have to pay for those treatments to make the water to the level that I want. So there presents a problem.

I wonder if the company has ever polled or surveyed their customers saying, you know, look, we recognize the problem and here is what we can do. Here is how much it's going to cost. Are you willing to pay this extra amount, or do you know that there is this remedy of doing it at your house, understanding there is the extra cost to do so, number one.

So I would like the company to answer that question, or would they can consider doing a survey to let the people know there is a way to solve this problem. It's not a health problem. It's stinky, it makes your clothes change colors, or whatever, but here is what we could do. And if we fix it, this is how much

it's going to cost. If you fix it, this may be the cost to you, but it may be a lot less and a one time -- more or less a one-time fee.

The other issue that I wanted to get to was the -- actually what I want to ask Mr. Friedman, as well as Mr. Reilly, and as well as our staff, since we have indicated that DEP does not consider the PSC's used and useful, and this comes up all the time, can you provide me -- let me help you with this. Can you advise me and provide me with any kind of efforts or communications that either one of you have had, and that's including our staff, to DEP to possibly change its rule to recognize the reality presented that we have today in regards to the used and useful issue. And perhaps the PSC could throw its weight behind explaining this dilemma to DEP, because, after all, we all seem to be -- and PSC promotes water conservation as well as the DEP.

So I guess in two part I'd like to know from each of you what efforts you have made to even go to DEP to try to solve this dilemma, if any, and if there is any willingness to do so.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Commissioners.

Commissioner Argenziano, I haven't personally dealt with that. When I addressed the -- I have argued

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with both the water management districts and DEP in the use of their default per customer usage both in water and wastewater. I have not in doing so made the argument that the Public Service Commission takes a different position.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You have made the argument to DEP or the water management district, is that what you're saying?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I have not -- in making arguments that the estimated per capita that the water management district or DEP is using is excessive, I have made that argument on numerous occasions. I have never made the argument to the water management district or to DEP the consequences that we have at the Public Service Commission because of that.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Well, that's the reason I asked. And if OPC and staff could answer the same question.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Reilly.

MR. REILLY: I believe that DEP prescribes how many customers you can serve with a certain sized plant, but obviously the tasks are different. The PSC is looking at how we are going to allocate the cost of this plant and how much of it is used and useful.

The way to reconcile the two that I've been

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able to arrive at is it is conceivable to go under DEP rules and build your plant in phases so that, you know, Phase I, in effect, can serve a certain service territory. But as it becomes greater, then you can add phases, and that's one way to deal with both assuring adequate capacity by DEP, but at the same time not having too much unused and useful plant. I mean, that's one way to reconcile it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Willis, you're recognized.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you, Chairman. As far as staff, I'd like to point out that we have had many, many rule proceedings with the Department of Environmental Protection involved. They are fully aware of how our used and useful adjustments work. They are not necessarily in agreement with all of those methodologies that we use, but they do understand that we use used and useful as a form of ratemaking, which is not what they're doing with their calculations.

They're looking at how you design plants.

They're concerned with wastewater plants overflowing.

They're concerned with redundancy. They're concerned with making sure those plants will operate correctly without malfunctions, whereas we're more concerned with how much of that plant should be allocated to the

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customers, the current customers of the utility company.

But I did want you to know that in all our rule proceedings, the water rules we have for used and useful, the wastewater rules for used and useful, DEP has been a major part of those rule proceedings. They have participated in those rule proceedings. They have provided comments to those rule proceedings. In fact, the very last one, the water treatment plant rules, DEP was instrumental in attending those and providing comments as far as the objective of getting those out.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Marshall, what I asked was what efforts have you made to explain to DEP that we have a dilemma here regarding this rule. Not that they understand, or what we do and what they do is different. I understand that.

Has there been any effort on the staff's part in speaking with DEP? And perhaps this really should be the Commission rather than staff going to DEP and saying, "We have a dilemma here. Now, what do you want to do? Do you want to incorporate something into this rule, or what?"

Because all we do is talk about it's a DEP problem, and we don't do anything. So what I'm trying to do is gather some effort to put forward some type of conversation with DEP that says here we have a problem

and it needs to be addressed. Do you want to address it in your rule, or do you want to keep things the same as they are. And that's what I'm looking for.

I think what Marshall is referring to is, you know, the cases they have been in and what DEP's responsibility is and what the PSC's is. I'm asking for an effort to go forward to ask DEP to say we have a problem here. And obviously DEP and PSC have things in common, such as water conservation, and this flies directly in the face against water conservation.

So with the company not making any dialogue with DEP, the staff really -- I don't see has made a real effort to say we have a problem, what do you want to do about it. I think now it is incumbent upon the Commission, and I know I'd like to float that around. If not, I'll engage in some conversations to try to figure out what they can do, and if there is a desire to.

But, obviously, just going around and saying that we have this dilemma and this is what DEP says, we're going to wind up with the same scenario all the time, which in the face is not fair to the company and is not fair to the consumer, either. So I'm not happy with leaving it the status quo.

So I guess that's what I'm putting out there.

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I'd like to float out that since we are also water conservation minded and also still trying to be fair to the utilities, why don't we put forward an effort to DEP to say, you know, here's the dilemma, here's what we have. Now, do you want to take it into consideration or not? I don't think that's too difficult.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We may very well look at that, Commissioner, because I think that along the lines, or Commissioner McMurrian was asking questions pertaining to aesthetics, which I don't think the DEP is -- I think they are more of basically --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Health.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: -- parts per billion health concerns as opposed to what we're -- and I think we maybe should look at -- I'm going to look to our General Counsel, and maybe we can look at how maybe we can engage in some constructive dialogue with our sister agency on that.

commissioner argenziano: And, Mr. Chair, if I can, if the company would answer the question that I had about aesthetics. Because as I mentioned before, if you are a homeowner with your own well, and you can take measures or choose not to, depending on whether you want to spend the money or not, knowing it may not be a health risk but more of an aesthetic problem, however,

they still have the ability to do that.

Can the company, or has the company ever put out some type of survey to its customer base that says, you know, we know we have this problem. We understand that it comes from the ground. There is rust in the area. There is stinky water or whatever it is. We are trying to do our best, but to remedy that totally if those are the complaints that we are hearing this is what it would cost us to do versus you doing it by putting in an iron filter, or an aerator, or whatever it may take, a rust remover. And has the company ever surveyed their base? And then I just have one more question to staff in regards to the type of complaints that we heard from those people.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. --

MR. FLYNN: Patrick Flynn for the utility. Commissioner, we have not had any structured survey issued to the customers as you had suggested, and certainly we would be glad to entertain that idea.

We do have the means to monitor complaints, both through PSC registration or through direct calls to our office. And in our response to those kinds of calls, we get a feel for the level of -- or the issues that are pertinent to that particular customer base, and in that effort attempt to identify what resolutions we

come up with in a more global way to more permanently address those concerns. But to answer your question, we have not organized a survey in a comprehensive way across the Labrador rate base.

understand the point I'm making that a customer -- when there are not health problems, some customers choose to have an aesthetic value delivered with their water. And I know what compounds that problem, as I said before, is that if they had to do that with their own well, it's an expense, and they are not paying for the well water or the electric to pump it up. And I know that it could be problematic in putting that survey out there saying, okay, you know, but I think you kill two birds with one

You say, okay, we know we have this problem.

You keep complaining about it. It's just part of the region, it's part of what we have in this aquifer that we have to deal with. We can remedy that on a large scale, but it's going to be very much more costly. Do you prefer that, or do you prefer solving it at your own home, and here is a way to do that. And I wonder what the expense would be -- the explanation would be from that survey, or the answers would be from that survey from the people. Because what they're saying is we're

paying for water, and yet we can't get it aesthetically where we want it.

But if they are told, look, aesthetically that would be what you are getting out of your own well pretty much unless you add these other things, or do you want us to move on with a greater project that costs a lot more, and here is probably what it would cost you.

And I think the costs are sometimes very cost-prohibitive especially for smaller utilities. But, I think if you address the people that way, understanding that you have a lot of people coming out and being very loud about the aesthetic quality of their water and their concern for that, and I think maybe that might help solve the problem somewhere down the line.

For some people it may not. Some people may say you are providing me with water that I have to pay for, you have to do it, and I don't want to pay extra for it. And I don't think that is reasonable, but maybe you can solve a problem. Maybe a survey would help.

I'm not sure, I would just be very curious to know what the people's response would be. Because after they are asked that, then if the answer comes back overwhelmingly we don't want to pay the larger amount. As long as they are realistic and they are not inflated, and I believe that you might get a very resounding no, we don't want

to pay that much more. And maybe it's better off to do at our site. I just would be curious to see if that could come to some kind of survey for people out there, and maybe it would go a longer way than you think.

MR. FLYNN: Commissioner, I would suggest there is two different steps. One is to identify through a survey what level of quality the customers are experiencing and what they would like to have, and then from that survey identify through the help of consultants and engineers what options are available in a technological way to address those concerns and cost estimate those corrective actions.

And then return to the customers with the identification, well, this is what it may cost for Options A, B, and C. And to the extent there is an interest and a commitment and a willingness by the customers to acknowledge the cost of their water and sewer service is going to increase because of these various options, and a willingness to pay for that, that there would be a reasonable prudent decision to move forward with the investment to address it in that fashion. And that's all conjectural, but that is one way to go about it.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Absolutely. With adding that little thing in there that says, you know,

some of these problems could be addressed by us, a larger picture, or by you understanding that it may cost extra at this point. But it could be something that 3 solves the problem for them with a simple iron filter or whatever. And I don't know that that is the answer to everything, but I think there is no more argument after 6 a survey like that. Either you want the fix or you don't.

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I mean, at some point people have to understand that Florida doesn't have always the best and clearest water in its aquifers, and sometimes it's going to cost a lot more. I seem to run across this problem throughout the whole state of Florida. And it's not a new problem, it has been happening, I think, since people started putting wells in and started moving into the state of Florida a very long time ago.

But, realistically, if you have no health problems in you water, no health issues concerning the quality of water that way, and that's why the next question to staff is can you please go through the types of complaints that you heard from the people. I'd like to know if -- it seems to me at this point most of them seem to be the aesthetic values, and I think that's a real concern, but there may be a different way about getting that corrected. And maybe staff can speak to

the types of complaints that came in.

the end point ought to be.

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MR. FLYNN: If I could add one last thing.

The problem is that when you are talking about aesthetics, it's oftentimes not easily measurable elements that affect water quality. And by not having it be easily measurable, odor and taste, for example, are very hard to measure. To quantify those in a way that shows what you have and what you want to get to and what it costs to get from A to B is difficult when you have opinions expressed in a survey from 900 customers who have different perspectives on what is acceptable for themselves, or for their neighbors, or for their

commissioner argenziano: You know, I can understand that to a certain degree, but that's where logic and good management comes in. And anybody could tell you that if it smells like rotten eggs, anything less than that would be preferable. I mean, they can't ask for, you know, the unreal, but you can ask for something similar to being able to put your own rust remover, or aerator, or whatever the problem is. If it's smell, if it's -- just within reason.

whole community. It's very difficult to identify what

If the real problem is that there is a lot of rust in this water, then, you know, I don't know how

much you could reduce the rust by, what your solution is. That's where management does come in, and engineering, talking about what the options are, how much it could be, and how much it would actually reduce.

I know you can't please everybody down to minutia, but it seems to me that you're not going to get anywhere with constantly having people complain. And I know there is always going to be people who complain for whatever the reason, but I think the bulk of the complaints could be remedied, you know, just being realistic.

chairman carter: Thank you. Commissioner, you had a question for staff about the types of quality issues.

know what -- we have heard that pretty much the health issues are not there, and I'd like to know if there are any. And also the majority of complaints, were they purely aesthetic and what types of complaints. I'd just like a brief discussion on that, because we talked about aesthetics and we talked about a lot of people being at the meetings. Well, let's talk about the majority of what was said as far as what the aesthetics was. Was it the smell, was it -- you know, I'd just like to hear a typical sampling of some of the complaints.

CHAIRMAN CARTER:

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MR. RIEGER: Yes, Commissioner. Stan Rieger with staff.

Stan.

Basically, we have already discussed pretty much all the items that were brought up with the customers, which dealt with taste, odor, and discoloration problems for water. For wastewater, it was primarily the odor problem. And the customers as they attended at the customer meeting, we received basic evidence as to what they believed was wrong. They brought forth used filters from their home treatment devices that showed definite iron in the water. There was some discoloration, and we received some samples of water that may have shown some discoloration. But the primary concerns was what we already listed, taste, odor, and discoloration.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So then they are aesthetic.

MR. RIEGER: They truly are aesthetic, yes,

Commissioner. Because after a discussion with the DEP

about it, the DEP is aware that the utility is providing

some initial treatment at the wastewater treatment plant

to sequester the iron, and that is to some extent

successful. But as has been already alluded to today,

that doesn't necessarily mean that it's a 100 percent

fix of the problem. It does happen that iron does get through. It settles out, and the utility additionally provides, or does the flushing. They have an initial flushing program that I reviewed that is designed to help remove settled iron, but it is truly aesthetic, yes.

commissioner argenziano: Okay. And did you indicate that or do you know to the extent of which of the customers have their own iron filters, also?

MR. RIEGER: Yes. There are some customers that have the filtration devices that they use, and that was a complaint about how expensive it was to replace the filters. So there is an expense, an additional expense that the customers incur either through the purchase of a filtration device at their house or through they buy their own bottled water.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So then their complaints would be, well, even though we have our own rust remover, it's costing us more in filters. Is their water still affected by a lot of rust, even though they have a rust remover?

MR. RIEGER: Well, I think a lot of it had to do -- as far as these devices and the installation or the location of these devices, they go all the way from a filtration device that's installed right at the intake

to the residence itself where all of the water is

treated through a filtration device, and all of it, all

the water including the water that goes through the

laundry is through this filtration device.

That's in some cases. And in other cases, if there is any treatment involved at the household it could be right at the sink where -- as you are well aware of some of these devices, what they look like -- the water from the kitchen sink is filtered by some device that's attached to the faucet there.

So there is a variation about how the customers handle what they should do as far as personally treating the water coming in all the way from the treatment devices as well as buying the bottled water.

can ask Mr. Reilly a question, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. Mr. Reilly is here.

commissioner argenziano: Mr. Reilly, if the company is trying to remove the rust before it gets to the homeowner in the most economical way they can, and the only other way is maybe incurring a lot more expense of passing that on to the customers, what do you suggest? I mean, you do know that Florida has -- we

have these pockets of bad water, and it may be not bad health-wise, but bad water aesthetically. Do you have a solution? Do you know of a solution that would not be so overwhelmingly expensive to provide aesthetically

MR. REILLY: No, I don't have that solution as to how to do that. I would concur that it probably would be a good idea for the company to try to canvass the customers and come to an understanding of the problem and then perhaps offer alternative solutions. And then, you know, our office could perhaps participate in reviewing those solutions and weighing the

clear and maybe non-smelling water to the customers?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Can I ask another question?

cost/benefit analysis.

MR. REILLY: At the end of the day this is going to have some impacts on the customers. Of course, I would love to focus the Commission's attention on those three big issues which are going to have tremendous impacts on their rates at some point. But on the aesthetic issue, I think that is about all you can do is assess the problem and come up with the least-cost solution that can address the problem.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. But as you know, we're looking at customer complaints, and that is

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an issue OPC brings forward, too, service, quality of service, and that is quality of the product also. And if it's, you know, really not the fault of the supplier and to correct it to the point where it would be acceptable to the consumer it would be most expensive, then I'm not sure that, you know -- I mean, if I had quality of service issues that said, look, the company is not doing their best to try to change the quality of the product, or if there is health concerns, well, then I would say that is the tool that I have as a Commissioner to say that I can't move forward.

And OPC, you know, uses quality of service and rightfully so in many cases, but I'm not so sure that for aesthetic issues -- you know, if the company was doing nothing to try to remedy the aesthetic issues, then I would have a problem with that. But at this point that tool seems to be diminished to me because of the fact that the company is trying, and because I don't know the results of a survey if the people would want to self-impose higher rates, or if it would be worth it, you know, and that's where I'm asking OPC if you are using the quality of service issue, is it fair to do in a case where it's aesthetics versus health issues? I'm trying to use the tool I have, but I'm not sure it fits.

MR. REILLY: Well, you know, the cost of

There was a

1 remedying the aesthetic, you know, I think we would like 2 to look at the Options A, B, C, D, E, F, you know, and just see what the relative costs are, and hopefully have 3 4 the customers be involved in that decision. The context of the poor quality of service was just a backdrop to 5 6 understand these incredible rate increases. way to get a handle on the rate increases if we could 7

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You know, on the used and useful issue, this plant is no more used and useful today than it was four years ago. It is no more built out today than it was four years ago. There's that same 11.7-acre parcel. So, I mean, there are avenues available to the Commission to keep things even the same on that. is no basis to jump it from 80 percent to 100 percent, and that's 10 percent of this rate increase.

address some of these key issues.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I understand that, but it seems to come down to that rule that DEP has also. And in one respect it is actually punishing -- or if you want to respond to that, it seems to be punishing the company for following the rule to say this is the --

MR. REILLY: I would like to respond to it. There is no one in this room that knows that the plant that was built by the person years and years

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ago was -- could be no different, or larger, or smaller than it was built. No one in here was even involved in that process.

We have the plant that we have. The

Commission has looked at this in the past and it was

80 percent used and useful four years ago applying this

rule. Applying this same rule it went down from

80 percent to 39 percent at really no fault of the

company except that it redid the permit based on a

different basis and that basis caused a lower percentage

concerns of, you know, the precedent that Commissioner

Skop mentioned. We acknowledge that the Commission

might not want to reduce the used and useful. We just

didn't feel that there were any circumstances that this

was any more built-out than it was four years ago, so

that our suggestion was leave the used and useful the

same. There's no changes that warrant going to

100 percent used and useful.

So I don't think the company has been penalized at all. It's applying the Commission's rule, and the circumstances don't warrant bumping it from 80 percent to 100 percent because the -- you know, with the impacts to the customers.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second.

Staff, Mr. Rieger.

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MR. RIEGER: Yes. I just wanted to make a point of clarification. In the last rate case for the wastewater plant used and useful there was growth consideration. In fact, we did allow 35 ERCs for growth back then. So there was some potential for growth left in the development. Now there isn't. They're built out with just four lots remaining, which is insignificant. But I wanted to point that out that that consideration — there is a difference between back then as far as growth potential and current where there is not.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Reilly, had you finished your point?

MR. REILLY: That's fine.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner -- I'm going to go to Commission Skop, Commissioner Argenziano, unless you have another question.

commissioner argenziano: Well, just for OPC
one other question about their --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. You're recognized.

commissioner argenziano: -- about the opposition of the salary and the increases. Can you be really specific about your opposition? I mean, if these are positions needed, and there is an argument that they are needed and they are growing, can you be more

specific as to your opposition?

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MR. REILLY: I will try to do that. I don't believe that there is not growth. There is growth. I don't know how much is customer growth. We do know revenue growth is like 39 percent. I mentioned the figure. There has been some pretty significant growth.

My only argument to the Commission was I argued from a policy standpoint that growth should pay for growth. That as the company grows, it's going to need and be able to justify more and more positions to service that growth. It's just that I'm arguing from a policy standpoint that the Commission should not allow this utility to allow its positions to grow — the positions to grow beyond what could be justified by the growth.

In short, the growth should be able to pay for more and more positions to be added? But if you are adding them too fast, what's going to happen is your per cost to per customer is going to go way up, and that is exactly what has happened here. I believe this company is adding positions at a faster pace than the growth can pay for it. Consequently, when you allocate all of those multiple positions that they have added in the last four years and take them to this little utility, Labrador, it results in a 223 percent increase allocated

in these costs, and that is unreasonable to these poor people.

I mean, I can't go to each position. I'm sure they can justify a lot of the positions. I would just stagger in the growth in those positions to have it pay for itself. What's to keep the company, you know, that is the basic argument is it's unreasonable to add so many positions in such a short period of time that if there was sufficient growth there to pay for that, you would expect that either they would stay the same or actually the allocated costs would go down per customer, because there's so much growth to pick up those positions.

But if you get your positions way ahead of your growth, this is what happens. You have the allocations beginning to get more and more expensive and the costs of salaries and benefits is going up exponentially. And what happens, it effects the poor ratepayers. It means — in fact, I think this is a third. Just this one — I think the one little recommendation, I will look at our recommendation, but it's significant. It is 80 — yes, the salary alone increased. If you just did a normal cost of living CPI indexing in increased salaries versus what they are proposing, it makes a difference of \$80,000 in the

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revenue requirement out of a \$250,000 rate increase.

So it is a very, very significant issue, and it is driving a lot of this rate case, and it's increasing the cost of our clients, the customers, and it becomes particularly problematic when you have these poor people who really don't know how they are going to get through the month.

So when I'm balancing this customer at Labrador how he doesn't know how to get through the month from all these positions they are adding beyond their growth, I'm pleading to the Commission to say, no, we are going to give you a reasonable growth of cost and salaries and increases, but we're not going to grant you this -- and have you allocate down to Florida customers these significant unreasonable salary and benefit increases.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, can the company respond to that as far as moving too fast and this could be a driving force for the rate case.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. Thank you, Commissioners. You know, I can't get into the details, but neither can Mr. Reilly about the driving force for these. Some of the specific positions were discussed that were mandated more or less by DEP requirements, like a new backflow

prevention technician because of the enforcement -- more aggressive enforcement that DEP has given against utilities for their backflow prevention programs and testing of backflow prevention devices. And so, you know, that's a person you can identify and say, bam, that's the reason we need it.

The other ones, we added John Williams as a Director of Public Affairs, you know, and other positions like that that, you know, as a company grows a company needs to be more sophisticated, and I think that Mr. Williams has more than justified whatever little amount is allocated down to the folks at Labrador for what he does, and I would suggest to you that the other positions at the corporate level are the same way. What small amount is allocated down to Labrador are legitimate corporate purposes that the customers should pay for.

I would like to reiterate something that Bart Fletcher mentioned earlier. In trying to compare the last rate case with this rate case, and it is not, I don't think it is an insignificant number, is that there was — in the last rate case, they did not annualize the salaries. They took the actual salaries for the year. So if you had an operator that was only there for half a year, you used an allocated amount instead of what that

person is really going to cost you in a whole year. And 1 so in this rate case, typical with what is done at the 3 Commission, we annualize the salaries. And so that is also the basis for some of the difference in what the actual is and what Mr. Reilly has come up with in his 5 calculations. 6 7 MR. REILLY: I would correct one thing. Attorney Friedman said that it was a 2002 test year the 8 9 last time, and it is, in fact, a 2003 test year for the 10 last rate case. 11 MR. FLETCHER: Chairman, if I may. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Bart. 13 14 15 16

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct, it is a 2003 test year, but what I also wanted to point out, if you look at OPC's handout on the salaries and benefits, one of the most important and significant reasons why salaries has increased is the capitalized salaries, as well. So if you take that into account, the percentage that they have for a 223 percent increase, if you take into consideration the capitalized amount, that would drop it to 85 percent.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: I wanted to go to

Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner Edgar.

Commissioner Argenziano, did that answer your question?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, it did for now.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner Skop and then Commissioner Edgar.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just had a quick question on Issue 7, and then at the appropriate time I would like to be recognized for a motion, which would take up the issues before us in logical groupings.

But just briefly on Issue 7, I guess it's my understanding based on the staff analysis that the utility requested an 11.7 percent ROE, and I guess staff had calculated that the appropriate ROE under the leverage formula that was previously in effect would have been 12.34. So if that could be briefly explained.

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioner Skop.

In their MFRs, at the time they filed it, only the 2007 leverage formula was in effect. That corresponds to their request of 11.70. The 2008 leverage formula, the final order came out on it December 31st, 2008. And based on Commission practice it used the leverage formula in effect at the time of the Commission's vote. However, given the measurable changes and what was approved at the earlier item, Item 6, the leverage formula for 2009 was approved, the

difference between the '08 and '09 is 121 basis points difference. So staff felt that although it is a departure in Commission practice to use the leverage formula in effect at the time of your vote, due to the substantial changes we felt it best to recognize those and go with the 2009 leverage formula.

commissioner skop: And I appreciate that explanation because that would have been my follow-up question as to the methodology for the departure, and I think that gets back to the ping-pong issue that we had in the previous thing. But just two quick observations.

This case was filed at the same time or roughly the same time that a previous case had come before us, being the Utilities Inc. case, which actually got the higher ROE. Is that correct?

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct. You had Eagle Ridge -- sister companies Eagle Ridges -- Eagle Ridge Utilities Inc., Mid-County, and Tierra Verde (phonetic), as well. At that time we didn't have the calculations done for the 2009 leverage formula.

commissioner skop: And I respect and appreciate that. I think that I'm comfortable with the staff recommendation; I think it is the right thing to do. That is tempered somewhat by making sure that the Commission has consistent and uniform outcomes in terms

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of if things were happening at the same point in time you have the same cases being filed. Making sure, unless we have good reason, which I think staff has articulated, not departing from what would be expected to be fair and equitable across the board.

But I think in this case it's warranted. I also think that the staff recommendation in terms of adopting the leverage formula that was just previously adopted by the Commission in Item 6 also indirectly addresses some of the subjective and aesthetic water quality issues that have been expressed by customers at the customer meetings and also have been discussed extensively here. So I have a comfort level with that.

I appreciate staff's thorough analysis.

Again, somewhat tempered by the concern of making sure
we have consistent and uniform outcomes. But I think it
could go either way. In this case I think the tie goes
to some of the other concerns that we have heard.

But, Mr. Chairman, at this point I will yield to Commissioner Edgar and then I would like to be recognized for a motion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop, I will come back to you for your motion; but at this point in time, I'll just see if there are any further questions.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

I just wanted -- and I think this point has been made a couple of times, but to staff, on the question about the adjustments for salary and benefits and some of the discussion that we have had along that, am I correct that the allocation of salaries as reflected in the staff recommendation today is the same allocation that has been approved by this Commission recently in other Utilities Inc. cases?

MR. FLETCHER: That's correct, Commissioner. For six other sister companies of Labrador, it is the same salaries that are being allocated down.

we have gone over and over on this, so just one more question and then I'm done on this one. But, Mr.

Reilly, I don't recall you raising concerns about the impact of that allocation on customers in some of those other instances. And I do completely recognize that every rate case is different and you need to kind of pick and choose the issues to highlight and all of that, but I guess I'm not clear even listening to the discussion that we have had today as to what — realizing that they are generally all small utilities, what in this instance perhaps is more unique to raise the concern that you have about the salary allocation.

MR. REILLY: It gets to the point where the customers -- I guess it's the customer group and the customer concerns and their ability to pay drives a little bit, you know.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Certainly.

MR. REILLY: And whether you can take a case. We don't get involved in a case and take it to hearing when there is not an interest to do so. We went to some of these same cases; we felt just as passionately about the inappropriateness of what was happening in the salaries, and it was not justified. But if you go to a customer hearing and there is nobody there, you know, it is just very hard to take some of those issues and to do what we have done today or to take it to hearing.

I mean, you just have to have the level of customer concern and interest to take the risk and the difficulty of taking it to hearing. This is the step that I tried to take short of going to a hearing.

Failing that, you know, I have to go back and report and tell whatever the Commission decides today, that this is what we are dealing with and these are our options and our choices. But it is just like Mr. Friedman said, you know, just because it is a PAA, I mean, it doesn't mean you agree with some of the things that come out. You pick and choose. You have finite resources, and that's,

1	of course, what our office does.
2	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Sure. And I appreciate
3	that answer, Mr. Reilly, I really do. And I do
4	understand, obviously, there is give and take and having
5	to have, again, allocation also of resources internally
6	for you and for us, as well.
7	Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.
9	Commissioners, before I recognize Commissioner
10	Skop, any further questions?
11	Hearing none, Commissioner Skop.
12	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.
13	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, ma'am. Commissioner
14	Argenziano.
15	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What if we have two
16	Commissioners with two motions?
17	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, let's see.
18	Commissioner Skop asked to be recognized first. Let's
19	see how his motion just in case they're
20	contradictory, if his motion fails, then we'll recognize
21	for another motion.
22	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Go ahead.
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioner Skop,
24	you're recognized for a motion.
25	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm going to try and take these in logical 1 order based on some of the issues that have been 2 addressed and where there may be differences of opinion. 3 But I would respectfully move at this time to move staff 4 recommendation as to Issues 1, 2, and 3. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I can second that. 6 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We have a motion and 7 properly seconded as to Issues 1, 2, and 3. Is there 8 any discussion? Any questions? Any debate? 9 Hearing none, all in favor let it be known by 10 11 the sign of aye. 12 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 13 sign. Show it done. 14 15 Commissioner Skop. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 16 With respect to the next issue, it will be a 17 single issue. I would move, based on staff's 18 discussion, to move staff recommendation as to Issue 4. 19 20 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Second. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: On Issue 4. Issue 4. Any 22 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry, Mr. 23 Chair, I didn't hear, and my phone seems to be ready to 24 25 die. Can we hang a minute and let me use my other

1	phone? I have to call back. It's beeping and I'm going
2	to lose you. I'm sorry.
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: We'll come back at a quarter
4	after.
5	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you.
6	(Recess.)
7	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. We're back on the
8	record.
9	Commissioner Argenziano, can you hear us?
10	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, I can, Mr.
11	Chairman.
12	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.
13	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: There's really
14	something wrong with the phones today.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.
16	Commissioner Skop, we lost contact on I
17	think you were making a motion on Issue 4. You're
18	recognized.
19	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
20	I would respectfully move to adopt the staff
21	recommendation as to Issue 4.
22	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.
23	CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and
24	properly seconded. Commissioners, any questions? Any
25	debate?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. 1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, 2 you're recognized in debate. 3 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, I think that 4 the used and useful at 100 percent is inappropriate at 5 this time, and I just think it's wrong. It should have 6 been at least reduced to 80 percent. But that's the 7 motion and I will dissent. Thank you. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, we could 9 barely hear you, but I believe that you think it should 10 be 80 percent. Is that right? 11 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, that's correct. 12 MR. REILLY: For the wastewater part? 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: For the wastewater? 14 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes. See, I heard fine. 16 I've got the super ears. Not the big Spock ears, but 17 the super ears. But that was the perspective on that, 18 and the motion was on the 100 percent. 19 20 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Yes. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any further 21 22 debate? COMMISSIONER SKOP: Mr. Chair. 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop. 24 25 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Just as a point of clarification, the reason 1 that I made the motion for the staff recommendation was 2 based on the argument before us in terms of what I 3 thought the most compelling argument was. I know staff 4 had its position. I listened carefully to Mr. Reilly's 5 argument, but, again, I thought the staff recommendation 6 was appropriate for the reasons that staff articulated. 7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Any further debate? 8 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes, Mr. Chair. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, 10 11 you're recognized. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And the reason I 12 think it is inappropriate is for the reasons that 13 14 Mr. Reilly had indicated, and I thought it was a fair compromise to go to 80 percent, and that's all I need to 15 16 say. Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioners, any further debate? Hearing 18 There is a motion and a second. All in favor, 19 20 let it be known by the sign of aye. Aye. 21 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Aye. 22 COMMISSIONER SKOP: 23 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Aye. 24 CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like 25 sign.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Aye. 1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Show it done. Commissioner Skop, you're recognized. 3 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The next grouping of issues would be Issues 5 through 5 10, and I would respectfully move staff recommendation 6 for Issues 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. 7 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and 9 properly seconded on the next grouping of issues. 10 Commissioners, any --11 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair. 12 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, 13 14 you're recognized. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: First, I need to 15 find out from you how is it that Commissioner Skop seems 16 to be the only one to make a motion? And is there a 17 certain order here that we are using? And then, 18 secondly, I need to ask since there is no specific 19 category or issue for the salaries, I would like to know 20 how we are going to -- before I vote on any other issue, 21 how are we going to address the salaries if there is no 22 issue indicated for that salary, or would it be Issue 14 23 24 that would somehow encompass that issue? 25 MR. FLETCHER: Chairman, if I may.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Bart.

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MR. FLETCHER: We didn't have a specific issue on the salaries. It would affect, would be your operating income before any increase, Issue 13; it would affect Issue 14; and, of course, the fallout would be it would affect obviously the rates. And then because it's dealing with salaries, it would also affect the working capital because we are using 1/8th of O&M expense and rate base, Issue 5 and 6.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman, do you see how complicated that is? Since we don't have a specific category, then I would have to -- if everyone was amenable to staff's recommendations, and I was not because I think that salaries should be reduced by the 80,000, how would I do that now with all of these different issues? And it's not very clear to me, over the phone especially.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's hang on for a second. Bart, you said that would impact on Issue 5?

MR. FLETCHER: If there was a reduction in salaries, there would be an impact on the working capital, Issue 5. Rate base, it would impact that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, I think what we probably ought to do just for -- and see if this would help. We'll just -- why don't we just

take one issue at a time, and that would help to kind of -- I know that, you know, you are looking at the same thing we are, but we'll move it that way, and that way we will get an opportunity to have some debate on each one of the issues as we go through them. And then we can have staff to tell us what impact that would have, since there is no specific delineation as to the terms of the salaries.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay.

Mr. Chairman, that's fine, except for the fact -- and with all due respect to Commissioner Skop, this is nothing against him, but if Commissioner Skop seems to be the one who's designated to make the motions, and I object to that, not because it's Commissioner Skop, but it should be any Commissioners' right to make a motion. It seems to me that we are going in a particular order here that doesn't make rhyme or reason to me. If I would like to have something on the record or a vote on the record, I should be able to have a motion also. So I'd like to know from you as the administrative chairman of this committee how are we doing the motions, and why does it seem to be designated to one Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, initially, my initial thought was that there would be basically one motion,

and we didn't get -- we're now into the point to where we are taking motions individually. So at this point in time, I suppose what we can do is we can revert -- we will just take it from there.

Commissioner Skop has moved Issues 1 through

4. We have dealt with that. And I did say that we
could have other motions, so let's do this,

Commissioners. Let's kind of back up for a second,
because we can get into our discussion and debate.

Let's do this. Commissioner Argenziano, on Issue 5 you're recognized for a motion.

commissioner argenziano: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to have to respectfully ask for a two-minute break, because now I have to re-revive. That's why I asked that question as to how we do this since there is no specific issue. So if --

chairman carter: Let me do this. Before you go on break, Commissioner, let's see if staff can kind of crank out something to help you better on that issue as it relates to the salaries.

MR. FLETCHER: Chairman, if I may.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Bart.

MR. FLETCHER: It would be Issue 13 is what she can vote on the salaries. It is the operating income before any increase. That would be -- so all the

other issues would be a fallout.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: So, Commissioner Argenziano, does that help any?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Hang on one second,
Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Issue 13. Let's kind of go there for a moment before we take a break. Let's just kind of go to Issue 13 and have staff kind of lay that out.

Bart, you're recognized.

MR. FLETCHER: Issue 13 is what is the appropriate test year water and wastewater income before any revenue increase, and that's kind of like the catch-all for any adjustments to operating expenses.

And if I may, sir, since we're talking about the salaries, I wanted to go back to OPC's adjustment schedule to make sure I can clarify what I mentioned earlier about the capitalized salaries of 29,000. That means that — there has been no increase in those salaries, it's just the company's treatment of \$29,000 worth of salaries. So if you see the figure, the adjusted 2003 salary, the \$38,749 number, you would have to increase that by 29,000. That would give you \$67,749.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Wait a second.

Commissioner, are you there? Okay. Everybody 1 hold on. Let's take five. (Pause.) 2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are trying to 3 re-establish communications. Staff, can you guys kind of crank something out that will relate to -- as it 5 would shake out with the salaries and benefits? And 6 probably I think rate case expense will be simpler, is that correct? 8 9 MR. FLETCHER: Correct. (Recess.) 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on. 11 12 Commissioner Argenziano, sorry about the communications 13 snafu again. Staff told me that the Issue 13 is that --14 the vote on Issue 13 will handle that, and whatever 15 shakeout in the ramifications of the salaries and benefits will flow from that. So however we vote on 16 17 Issue 13, that will impact on that. 18 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. If that is 19 correct, then that's fine with me. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. MR. FLETCHER: And if I may, Chairman. 21 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Bart. 23 MR. FLETCHER: Just on that salary and 24 benefits work paper, I just wanted to clarify that you 25 see the bottom number there, the excess over index

expenses, the \$80,583, that's the incorrect number. You need to lower that by \$29,000. That would give you 51,583. The reason why is that is not an increase in salaries, that is just a different treatment of the difference from the '03 case and the '07 case where the company had projects going on and they capitalized it. So it was put into plant-in-service or recorded in plant-in-service. Whenever something is capitalized, the salary is recorded in plant-in-service, not the expenses in salary and wages. So based on my calculations, it would not be the 223 percent increase, it would be about 85 percent.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

commissioner argenziano: To make this less complicated, and I know which way it is probably going to go anyway, but I still want to make the motion and have that on record. I would just prefer to make the motion now to move to reduce by 80,000 the salaries and have staff make whatever adjustments there needs to be. And in the odd chance that the motion passed, and I doubt it will, but that's the motion that I would like to make now and to just get it over with so I'm not confused as to what the other issues then are going to

mean.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think we can go to Issue 13 now. I don't think there's anything magical about going from one to the other.

Commissioner Argenziano on Issue 13.

commissioner argenziano: The motion is, as I stated, I'd like to reduce the amount by 80,000, and that compensates for the salaries, which I think are inappropriate at this time. And have staff -- give staff the discretion to make whatever adjustments on the other issues they need to be, if the motion were to pass.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: There's a motion,
Commissioners.

Commissioner Skop for a question.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Argenziano, with respect to the proposed \$80,000 reduction to salaries, what is the specific basis for that? I guess I'm trying to follow the numbers that staff had and the number you are suggesting. So if you could elaborate on that, I would greatly appreciate it.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: The specific reason for me making the motion, is that what you're asking?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: No, the basis on the

\$80,000 in terms of what salaries or what specific basis the \$80,000 is from.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: From what I heard,
Commissioner Skop, during the entire hearing so far,
that reduction would reflect the reasonable -- I mean,
what I think is unreasonable salary increases at the
time. And I think Mr. Reilly had indicated before a
number, and I just think it would be appropriate to
reduce that number at this time rather than go ahead and
move forward with an increase in salaries based on what
we have heard during the entire meeting from staff, from
OPC, and from my own staff.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

commissioner argenziano: I hear a funny noise. Can you hear me okay, because I'm afraid I'm going to get knocked off again.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We can hear you; we can hear you.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, there is a motion. Is there a second? Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry, it's just that the company -- I guess I wasn't following what Commissioner Skop had asked. But I guess the basis is that the company has the burden of proof for all

expenses, and it hasn't proven to me that these are not 1 moving too fast, as Mr. Reilly from OPC had indicated, 2 and I don't think that they have made the burden of 3 proof to me. So I guess that's the basis, and that may 4 answer Commissioner Skop's question better. 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Is there a second? 6 Hearing none --7 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, it will 8 go on the record that no one seconded the motion, right? 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I beg your pardon? 10 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: It will go on the 11 12 record that the motion was made? CHAIRMAN CARTER: The motion was made and 13 there is no second, that is correct. 14 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's great. Thank 15 16 you. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 17 Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized for a 18 motion. 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I know that 20 we have discussed a couple of different ways of trying 21 to address this. Sometimes we go individually through 22 issues, sometimes we do groupings, and sometimes we take 23 them all. So I would like to put out there for your 24 25 consideration and my colleagues' consideration a motion

to address Issues, I believe, 5 through 23, or what 1 2 remain. And my motion would be that we adopt the staff 3 recommendation on all remaining issues, which I believe 4 is 5 through 23, with the one exception of on Issue 11 5 adopting the adjustments to the rate case expense that 6 OPC has suggested in the last page of the handout that they made. 8 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Second. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and 10 11 properly seconded. Commissioners, is everyone clear on 12 the motion? Any questions? 13 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner. 14 15 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think I agree with 16 Commissioner Edgar just to go ahead and move on them now 17 all at once in bulk. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Did you hear with the 19 exception, Commissioner? 20 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I didn't hear the 21 exception, I apologize. 22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. She mentioned with 23 the exception of Issue 11. 24 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. 25 The motion is to address all issues, and as

part of that to approve the staff recommendation on all 1 2 remaining issues with the exception to the staff recommendation on Issue 11. So it would be to address 3 Issue 11, as well, but to make an adjustment in addition 4 to what the staff had recommended, and for that 5 adjustment to request or to approve the adjustment to 6 7 rate case expense that OPC had put forward in the last 8 page of their handout. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. You explained it 10 far better than I did. 11 MR. FLETCHER: Chairman, if I may? 12 Yes, sir. Bart. CHAIRMAN CARTER: 13 MR. FLETCHER: Just a point of clarification 14 there that staff can be given administrative approval to 15 address all the fallout issues resulting. 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That is incumbent in the 17 motion. 18 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** I would absolutely 19 explicitly include that. 20 MR. FLETCHER: Okay. 21 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop. 22 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 23 And to Commissioner Edgar's motion, which I 24 second, just to put the numbers to the words. 25 would basically be a further reduction as advocated by

1	OPC to remove the consultant fees in the amount of
2	\$59,415. Would that be correct?
3	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano,
5	were you clear on the
6	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Got it.
7	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. All right.
8	Commissioners, any further debate?
9	Hearing none. All in favor of the motion, let
10	it be known by the sign of aye.
11	(Vote taken.)
12	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like
13	sign?
14	Show it done. Staff, you have administrative
15	leave to take care of the fallout issues.
16	Commissioners, anything else for the good of
17	the order? Thank you all. We are adjourned.
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1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS COUNTY OF LEON)
3	
4	WE, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, and JANE FAUROT,
5	RPR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and
6	place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
8	same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true
9	transcription of our notes of said proceedings.
10	WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are
12	we financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 15th DAY OF JUNE, 2009.
14	
15	Jane Saurot / Sp Junda Boles
16	JANE FAUROT, RPR JANE FAUROT, RPR JANE FOR CRR FPSC Official Commission FPSC Official Commission
17	Reporter Reporter (850) 413-6732 (850) 413-6734
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