## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 In the Matter of: 3 DOCKET NO. 090083-GU 4 COMPLAINT OF SUN CITY CENTER COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, INC. 5 AGAINST PEOPLES GAS SYSTEM FOR ALLEGED IMPROPER BILLING. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 4 16 17 COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR 18 COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO 19 COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP 20 Tuesday, September 15, 2009 21 DATE: Betty Easley Conference Center 22 PLACE: Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 23 Tallahassee, Florida 24 REPORTED BY: JANE FAUROT, RPR 25 Official FPSC Reporter

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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## PROCEEDINGS

move to Item 4, we do have with us people wishing to speak, so we will let them get set up here. And as staff is getting ready, we have people that want to speak on Item 4. Mr. Brian Davidson, Mr. Ansley Watson, Candy Floyd, and Louis Binswanger (phonetic). Try to say that ten times.

Okay. Let's give staff an opportunity to get here and organized, and we will have staff introduce the issue, and then we will recognize the parties.

Staff, you're recognized.

MR. JAEGER: Yes, Chairman Carter.

Ralph Jaeger, Legal Staff. Item 4 is staff's recommendation on the complaint of Sun City Center Community Association against Peoples Gas System. Sun City states that its gas service received from Peoples should be billed under the general service rate and not the residential service rate. Mr. Brian Davidson, as we said, is here. He is a qualified rep for Sun City. And also, as you said, Mr. Ansley Watson, Candy Floyd, and Louis Binswanger is here for Peoples Gas.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's hear from Mr. Davidson.

Good morning, sir. You're recognized.

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MR. DAVIDSON: Good morning, 1 Commissioners. My name is Brian Davidson of Energy 2 Tax Solutions, and I am representing Sun City Center 3 Community Association regarding their complaint 4 filed against Peoples Gas. 5 I'm here today to discuss the key issues for 6 7. which this complaint was filed and bring to light 8 several points supporting the customers' position which staff did not consider or address in their recent 9 10 analysis. Chairman Carter, I forgot 11 MR. JAEGER: 12 to -- I left out one thing. Mr. Davidson is asking 13 for 45 minutes of oral argument. He filed that on 14 Friday. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: No, not 45 minutes. 16 MR. JAEGER: And so I think we need to 17 address that quickly. .18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: That is not possible. 19 The ruling is no on the 45 minutes. You can have 20 ten minutes. 21 MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. I will try to get 22 through this as fast as I can. There's a lot of 23 points here, but --24 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Hang on a second. 25 Hang on a second. The green light means you can

continue. The amber light means you two minutes left. The red light means you've got 30 seconds. You have ten minutes.

MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Throughout this discussion I will be referring to the Sun City Center Community Association as the customer or the Sun City Center. Peoples Gas is PGS, or Peoples.

And PSC staff is staff.

Before moving on, I believe it's important that the Commission have a clear understanding of the specific language set forth in the PGS residential rate schedule which was established based on PSC Order 19365 issued in 1988. And I would like to provide a copy of this to the Commissioners at this time, if that's okay. And along with some additional information so that we can go through this. I would like to point out a lot of -- or just go through that real quick so you will have it in front of you so you can reference it.

I've got some other information, some exhibits, too, that I'm going to be -- I would like to provide to you, also, so that --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let's take a pause on the time. Staff, would you just get each one of the proposed exhibits and get it to -- just get them all at one time and give them to the Commissioners so we

can look those over from the party.

Ralph, leave one for Commissioner Argenziano.

MR. JAEGER: He only has six, and I'll try

and make copies.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's okay. Just leave one for Commissioner Argenziano and you can have mine for the record, okay? Does that work? I promise not to write on it. You can have mine for the court reporter.

Okay. Mr. Davidson, you may proceed.

MR. DAVIDSON: Please refer to the applicability section of the residential rate schedule submitted as Exhibit A, which reads as follows: Gas service for residential purposes and individually metered residences and separately metered apartments, also for gas used in commonly owned facilities of condominium associations, cooperative apartments, and homeowners associations subject to the following criteria. So there's two criteria -- I'm only concerned with the first two criteria. The first being 100 percent of the gas is used exclusively for the co-owner's benefit. And the second being that none of the gas is used in any endeavor which sells or rents a commodity or provides service for a fee.

So the issue here, the crux of the issue at hand is first to determine whether or not the Sun City Center meets the basic application set forth in the PGS residential rate schedule. In other words, are they the same as a condo or an HOA with commonly owned facilities.

Secondly, it must be determined that even if they met this basic application, and were a condo or an HOA, does the Sun City Center meet the second or first criteria set forth in the rate schedule. Okay.

The customer maintains that they are not a condo or HOA and do not meet this basic application for the following reasons: The first being that the customer is a community association legally organized and operated as a separate and distinct legal entity and not a condo or an HOA. Although they may have similar functions, they are fundamentally different and these differences — hopefully we will get the opportunity to describe them here shortly.

But, furthermore, community associations are not specifically included in the language of the PGS residential rate schedule nor that of any other electric or gas utility's rate schedules. In addition, none of the Commission orders include community associations in their language. They specifically

address condos, cooperatives, and homeowners
associations, not community associations. O

Staff asserts a lot of different things in their analysis. It says that the omission of community associations is not conclusive. They say that they are similar to that of a condo. The gist of the orders by the Commission is that common areas such as community pools is residential in nature. The customer believes the underlying facts in this case demonstrate otherwise. In particular, staff fails to recognize or note that the applicable orders all pertain to commonly owned facilities or common areas specifically associated with condos, cooperatives, and homeowners associations. Okay.

None of these orders reference, imply, or infer that the organizations with similar type of operations should be considered. The orders refer to specific types of residential entities, condos, cooperatives, and homeowners associations. Nothing more, nothing less.

In addition, staff overlooks and fails to consider a key principle set forth in the applicable orders and rate schedules, that being that there is common ownership of the facilities. The facts in this case show that the members of the Sun City Center have

no co-ownership interest in the property. All of the property is owned by the Sun City Center, a business organization. There simply is no co-ownership of the property and this is a key distinction from that of the commonly owned areas of the condos and the HOAs.

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Furthermore, the customer believes that had the Commission intended to classify community associations along with condos and HOAs they would have included them in their orders and advised the utilities to revise their tariffs accordingly.

The point is supported by prior Commission actions. Specifically Order 4150 issued in 1967 instructed electric utilities to revise their residential tariffs to include common areas of condos and cooperative apartments that met certain criteria. However, HOAs were not included in this order. It wasn't until 11 years later in 1978 that Order 8539 was issued to expand the ruling to include HOAs. The point here is that these orders apply to specific legal entities; again, condos, cooperative apartments, and homeowners associations, not community associations nor any other entities with similar operations.

The Commission now wants to expand the ruling to include community associations or similar type of legal entities as they did for HOAs in 1978. The

customer believes that a new order is required directing the utilities to revise their tariffs and redefine such customers as residential. Until such time, however, community associations simply do not fall within the scope of the orders or PGS residential rate schedule.

Again, nowhere in the existing orders or rate schedules is it stated or implied that the language of these can be expanded to include customers with operations similar to condos or HOAs as staff asserts. State agencies must adhere to the law established by the Legislature in Florida Statutes. Agencies are not permitted to enlarge, modify, or contravene statutory provisions. Therefore, neither PGS or staff are empowered to create additional varieties of condos or HOAs and have no authority to expand the ruling or expand the language specifically set forth in the existing Commission orders and rate schedules.

In my opinion, these facts should be the end of this argument. They alone clearly reflect that the applicable order and PGS rate schedule do not include community associations in their language. I would like to go on. There's a lot of other points here on this issue, but I think I need to move to my second issue because of time constraints. Okay.

The second issue that we are maintaining or that we saying is even if a customer, even if the customer was a condo or a homeowners association, they don't meet the second criterion set forth in the PGS residential rate schedule. What we are saying is if you look at Exhibit A, the second criterion states as follows: None of the gas is used in any endeavor which sells or rents a commodity or provides service for a fee. Now, note that the language here is clear and specific and there are no exceptions to this criterion.

As such, if it can be established that any portion of the gas regardless of how small is used in any endeavor, whether it be for profit, not for profit, private clubs, or other restricted establishments in which the services are provided for a fee regardless of how immaterial, then that second criterion is simply not met.

Now, customers document that they have organized clubs offering exercise and dance classes in the gas heated pool. Club members are required to pay a separate club fee giving thing exclusive use of the pool during the specific days and times. These additional fees provide club members with an extra service they otherwise would not be entitled to.

Although PGS and staff assert that these

additional charges are more like annual membership dues, they are simply extra fees for extra services. Customers also documented that they allow certain former residents to continue as members if they elect to pay the membership fees. Okay. As non-residents, this fee is different than a condo or an HOA required dues. It is not mandatory and it cannot be enforced by placement of a lien. It is simply an optional fee allowing the nonresidents to use the customers' recreational facilities they otherwise would be not entitled to. Therefore, these also are fees for a service regardless of the fact they may only be offered to former residents.

Now, furthermore, we have documented that the certain houseguests of members are required to purchase weekly guest cards, okay, to utilize customers recreational facilities including the gas heated pools. This policy — for reference purposes, a copy of Sun City's by—laws pertaining to guest cards has been submitted as Exhibit D. The fee paid for these guest cards is the equivalent of an entrance fee. As such, the guest card fee is a separate fee for services regardless of the fact that it may only be a nominal charge. Now, it should it be noted here that this information was provided to staff and PGS previously,

but they just basically haven't acknowledged or addressed that point.

Now, even though staff has not addressed the weekly guest card fees, they claim that the other fees described here don't give rise to fees for a service because the facilities are not available to the general public. However, the language of the second criterion simply states that none of the gas can be used in any endeavor which sells or rents a commodity or provides service for a fee. The restriction does not state, imply, or presume that the service for a fee means being made available to the general public. It just doesn't say that. Nor is it required, or does it require that the use be based solely on additional fees paid for certain services as staff has claimed.

Okay. It is irrelevant that the customer may restrict the use of its facilities to members and a certain form of property owners. The second criterion simply states that none of the gas can be used in any endeavor which provides service for a fee. To give a simple example -- am I out of time?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You've got 30 seconds.

MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. There's an example I want to give here. The customer -- say there is a customer that operates as a private nonprofit club

operated within a community development not open to the general public and membership is restricted to residents of that community. Annual dues are required from everyone and these fees entitle everyone to membership in the club, and the club includes a restaurant with gas used for cooking and separate fees are charged for the food items served here.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Watson, you're recognized. You have ten minutes, sir.

MR. WATSON: Good morning, Commissioners.

Your staff, at least in my opinion, has done an excellent job of correctly addressing the points raised by Mr. Davidson's complaint own behalf of the community association. And I'll use that term community association. So I will attempt to be as brief as possible.

The complaint basically asserts two reasons for making the requested reclassification to commercial service. Both points have been addressed by

Mr. Davidson. First, that the customer is a community association, i.e., not a condominium association or homeowners association. And that the second criterion in Peoples' residential rate schedule for the applicability of the rate to the customer, i.e., none

of the gas is used in any endeavor which provides service for a fee is not met. Peoples, believes as the staff analysis and its recommendation concludes, that the association's use of gas to heat its community swimming pool is residential in character and that the residential rate schedule is, therefore, the appropriate rate schedule under which the association should receive gas service.

However, I'd like to add a point on the issue of homeowners association versus community association that is not addressed by the staff recommendation. The point has been raised earlier by Peoples in correspondence preceding the filing of the formal complaint in this docket, but has never been addressed by Mr. Davidson. The point is this. The fact that the term community association is not listed in the residential rate schedule makes absolutely no difference because, as defined by Florida Statute, this particular association, this particular customer is a homeowners association, and homeowners associations are listed in the rate schedule.

Chapter 720, Florida Statutes, is titled
Homeowners Associations. According to Section 720.302,
among the purposes of the chapter are to give statutory
recognition, and I'm quoting now, "To corporations not

for profit that operate residential communities in this state." This section also provides that the chapter does not apply to condominium associations subject to regulation under Chapter 718 or to a cooperative association subject to regulation under Chapter 719.

Section 720.301, Subparagraph 9, reads at least as pertinent here as follows, and I'm quoting, "Homeowners Association or Association means a Florida corporation responsible for the operation of a community in which the voting membership is made up of parcel owners, or their agents, or a combination thereof, and in which membership is a mandatory condition of parcel ownership and which is authorized to impose assessments." That's the definition. If you look at Page 4 of the staff recommendation and look at the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the customer, it falls right within that definition.

Now, these homeowners associations are not regulated by the Bureau of Condominiums or the Department of Community Affairs, but the chapter was passed because the Legislature believed that residential communities in Florida are important to the state and its well-being. These declarations or the conveyances that make up the common areas that are managed by the board of directors or by the residents

if there is no board, could be term limited, and there are provisions later on in the chapter that provide for this dedication of common facilities to be continued.

The definitions in Section 720.301 define community in part as the real property that is or will be subject to a declaration of convenance which is recorded in the county where the property is located, and common area in part as real property committed by a declaration of convenance to be leased or conveyed to the association.

Again, compare this to the customer's articles of corporation and you will see that it meets the definition of a homeowners association. The fact is that by statute SCCCA is a homeowners association. If the community association is actually a homeowners association, then the tariff language is applicable notwithstanding the terminology. It's what the entity is not simply what it is called that is important.

If a homeowners association or a condominium association was named Common Area Operation and Maintenance, Incorporated; that is, it's name included neither the condominium nor the word homeowners, it would nonetheless be required to receive service from Peoples under a residential rate if the other criteria in the residential rate schedule were satisfied.

On the second point of staff's analysis in the recommendation, the customer's argument that the separate club fees paid by certain residents for the exclusive use of the pool amount to the provision of a service for a fee and, therefore, makes the residential rate schedule inapplicable. We agree with staff's analysis. We would also add that there really is no service being provided in return for whatever fee is paid. That is the fees are paid for the privilege of exclusive use of a facility that couldn't be used to begin with if you weren't a community resident or the guest of a community resident.

It's no different than allowing a cub scout troop comprised of residents' children to use the pool for a separate fee. There is no service here, but it's a privilege that's extended. It is not a commercial use. Now, this would be difficult in Sun City Center because you have to be 55 or older to live there.

The same is the case for the guest cards mentioned by Mr. Davidson. They are for the privilege of being treated as a member of the association, that is as a resident of the community which has the privilege of using the recreational facilities. After four months, a guest who has hung around for four months gets the full assessment of a full-time resident

of the community. And it's for the privilege of using these common areas. It's not a commercial use.

Peoples believes that the Commission's inclusion of this criterion in the 1988 order was to prevent a residential rate from being charged to an enterprise whose operations are clearly commercial in nature. That cannot be paid for the fees charged by Sun City Center or for the guest cards issued to house guests of residents.

We urge you to approve the staff's recommendations on Issues 1 through 3, and thank you for the opportunity to be heard.

## CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, here's my plan on this matter here. What I would like to do is have staff introduce Issue 1, then we will have our discussion on Issue 1, and then we will go Issue 2 and have our discussion on that, and that way if you have questions of either the parties or staff, we can go from there.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized, sir.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

Before we get into the issues, I just have a general question that I would like to try and direct to Mr. Davidson, if I may.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Davidson, with respect to your representation of your client as a qualified representative, can you please elaborate on the nature of our fee schedule, and if, in fact, you are receiving a contingency fee for your representation?

MR. DAVIDSON: Actually, I think that is confidential information. But, yes, it is based on a contingency fee basis and, you know, that's about all I can say about that.

passing, Mr. Chair, I recognize that we often have qualified representatives appear before the Commission representing clients. Usually those are either out-of-state attorneys or people doing something on behalf of an individual citizen. I guess when you get in this situation where you're doing so for compensation, it seems an awful lot to me like acting in the capacity as an attorney, but I don't believe that Mr. Davidson is a member of the bar. So I guess my concern would be whether this representation is tantamount to the unlicensed practice of law. But, again, that's a personal concern.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. All right.

Staff, let's go with Issue 1. Introduce the issue and then, Commissioners, we can get into a discussion whether you have questions for staff or for the parties. Let's do it that way.

Staff, you're recognized to introduce Issue

MR. JAEGER: Yes, Chairman Carter.

Issue 1 is whether from August 2005 through the present was Sun City correctly pursuant to the residential service tariff of Peoples Gas System, or should it have billed using the commercial GS-2 service tariff.

And, basically, Mr. Davidson has divided his argument up into three separate categories. One, they are not a condo association, they don't meet the criterion, and let me see what the -- and being consistent between gas and electric applications saying that the electrics are charging -- or the same community association is being charged under GS-2 rates.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I remember reading that in your recommendation, so let's kind of bring it down in the context of staff's recommendation.

MR. JAEGER: Okay. The first one is

whether or not they are a homeowners association as put forth by Mr. Ansley in his argument, and whether if they are not a homeowners association, is that fatal to this cause for Peoples Gas.

MR. JAEGER: We're saying that whether they are a homeowners association or not, the gist of the orders are that it's not the entity that is receiving the service, it is the type of service being provided. And basically it started out with condos and co-ops being residential service, and then the homeowners came in, or a homeowners organization came in, and in Order Number 10104 they argued we're a homeowners association, we don't fit.

The Commission basically rejected that argument, and said, no, it's not whether you are a homeowners organization, this is residential service, so they rejected the argument that homeowners -- and then the tariffs did change and they added homeowners. But, basically, that argument was made already, I think, when we added homeowners. Now they are saying here is the fourth animal of a community association. We don't fit. And so that's -- and staff believes that no, this is still -- I think on Page 5 we talk about -- I have circled it, Bylaw V, Section 7, "The Board may

1 exercise the right of lien to effect collection of dues 2 which remain unpaid 30 days after the due date." And 3 then Section 2 at the very top, use of association facilities and other privileges normal to association 5 membership requires that all members have all dues, 6 fees, assessments, and obligations satisfied. 7 So, this is basically, as Mr. Ansley said, the same as a homeowners association, and it is 8 9 commonly owned areas, that to use them they have to pay 10 these fees and they are subject to lien. 11 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioners, 12 any questions? 13 Any questions of staff? 14 Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized. 15 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I think this is 16 for Ms. Kummer. I just have one quick question 17 about going forward. There was discussion in the 18 staff rec --19 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry, 20 Commissioner McMurrian, I can't hear you very well. 21 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I'm sorry. I 22 will get closer to the mike. 23 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you. 24 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: With respect to 25 the conclusion paragraphs in the rec, and it talks

about going forward we shouldn't have this problem again, or this same issue should not reoccur because of what was done in the recent rate case. Can you explain that a little bit more? And also explain does that have any bearing on this particular entity.

MS. KUMMER: Commissioner, this is Connie Kummer with staff.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Get a little closer,

Connie. Chris, can you give us a little volume on

Ms. Kummer's mike? Okay.

MS. KUMMER: In Peoples' last rate case this issue was addressed. They went to a volumetric type of rate structure as opposed to a residential commercial rate structure so that any customer no matter what their makeup, whether it was residential or economical, if they use the same therm level will pay the same rate. So there won't be this problem of being residential versus commercial. And that really has no bearing on this complaint because this is a past action, but that was simply included to let the Commission know that we have addressed and the company has addressed this issue going forward.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner McMurrian.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: I guess one quick

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could -- I'm not able to get it together today. The proposed changes -- well, the changes that were made in that rate case would apply to an entity like this.

MS. KUMMER: Yes, ma'am, they would. And

follow-up. So going forward, though, the changes

would also apply to any entity that that rate

structure would apply to. In other words, it

MS. KUMMER: Yes, ma'am, they would. And I believe it was May of '09 when the new rates went into effect, and as of that date they went on the new rate schedule.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar.

commissioner edgar: Just a follow-up to that to our staff. I understand the question and the answer about on a go-forward basis that this has been addressed in another forum and another docket. But as to the looking back, are we aware of other residential entities that may be not as clearly delineated as many under the criteria?

MS. KUMMER: We have -- Mr. Davidson has filed several other complaints that have been resolved on other grounds similar to this, but this is the first time we have addressed -- the Commission has had the opportunity to address this

particular issue on the application of the tariff language.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And a follow-up, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: On a slightly different issue. I know in the written discussion and some of the presentations that we have had today, and I think our staff mentioned that one way to look at this or analyze it is the type of service versus the type of entity being served I think is what I heard, and so I would just like you or somebody on our staff to elaborate on that point a little bit more for me, if you would.

MR. JAEGER: I believe when you look at all the past orders, the focus was on service to commonly owned areas, or areas for the benefit of residents. And as I said, it started out with condos, co-ops, and then they added homeowners, and now we are saying is this a homeowners association. If not, should we apply the residential tariff to this kind of service. And staff believes that this type of service is residential in nature, and that's what the Commission has said over and over again that service to commonly owned areas such as pools

is residential in nature.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Staff, on Page 7, under the heading about the consistency between gas and electric application, I think you kind of already fleshed that issue out. Just for the sake of elaboration, would you kind of do it one more time just for the record.

MR. JAEGER: I think all we're addressing here is the gas. That is what is before us today, the gas case, and we are not looking at what's going on in the electrics in this complaint. So, basically, that's not appropriately before us.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Good.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized.

commissioner argenziano: Just a thought had occurred to me. I was just wondering how else the area of the association is represented like with insurance and so on. Are they considered a commercial operation or a residential operation? How is that -- can someone answer that as far as maybe -- with insurance is it viewed upon as part of a residential insurance policy?

Again, I'm trying to figure out where else they may be labeled a residential facility with the pool and the common areas, or are they considered commercial?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Jaeger.

MR. JAEGER: Chairman Carter, I'm not aware of how the insurance is. They are a nonprofit association for the benefit of the residents, that's all.

**COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** And maybe someone there representing the association can answer that, because they have to have insurance.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me ask Mr. Davidson.
Mr. Davidson.

MR. DAVIDSON: They are actually organized as a 501(c)(3) corporation. They are not a homeowners association or anything like that. So as far as the insurance, they are a business organization, so it would not be a residential type of insurance. They are a business entity.

commissioner argenziano: That's what I was afraid you were going to say, because now that complicates it for me. Because I was wondering how they would be insured if it would be insured, and I'm not sure, and then looking at it that way that

it --

MR. DAVIDSON: Keep in mind there is no commonly owned property here. The property is owned by the corporation. If it was ever liquidated, the members of the community association get nothing.

Okay. Unlike a condo association, they have common ownership, there is no common ownership here.

MR. WATSON: Could I respond to that
briefly?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Watson.

MR. WATSON: The homeowners association section of the statute does not contemplate common ownership, either. And as far as 501(c), virtually every not-for-profit corporation of which I'm aware has provisions that say that none of the assets of the corporation ever go to the members, that they go upon liquidation to another entity that meets the requirements of 501(c) of the code.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: That's required by the IRS.

MR. DAVIDSON: Can I respond to that
quickly?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Sure, you may respond.

MR. DAVIDSON: This is Brian Davidson.

My understanding is that a condominium or

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homeowners association cannot qualify under a 501(c)(3) recognition under the Internal Revenue Code. There are a lot of distinctions here that I have not had the time to be able to present, but there are many other distinctions, you know, between a community association and a condo or homeowners association that have not

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Watson.

been presented, but there are a lot of distinctions.

MR. WATSON: I don't really want to respond to that, but we will concede that this is not a condominium association, it is a homeowners association.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Let's kind of get back around here.

Staff, where were we? And, Commissioners, obviously any portion of the issues or any issue that you want to ask questions about, you are not bound to that, I just thought if we did 1, 2, and 3 it would kind of flow logically, because in Issue 1 it talks about the — the first thing, it just kind of breaks out the allegations about the community association, not a condo association. And, Staff, I think they did a good job in dealing with that as it relates to residential services and the applicability of that in terms of commonly owned facilities and condominium

associations.

Then they looked at it basically -- and I'm reading from this order, is it 19365, staff, is that correct, on Page 3 where you said that this Commission believes that gas utilities should consider service to commonly owned areas of condominium associates, cooperative apartments, and homeowners associations as residential service?

MR. JAEGER: That's correct, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And then staff follows up on Page 4 with kind of a delineation as they go through the articles of incorporation for this association here. And from there go to a discourse among the by-laws of this association. And on Page 4, about the second subpart of the argument is that the criteria of the residential service tariff prevents the use of residential service tariff, and staff does a good job, in my opinion, of laying out the parameters of that. And then on Part 3, the consistency between gas and electric, we have already asked about that before in the conclusion.

And based upon the conclusion, from what staff has said is that -- I mean, I haven't heard anything today that would cause me to disagree with that unless someone else has heard that. Okay.

Let's go to Issue 2. Staff, would you 1 2 introduce Issue 2, please? 3 MR. JAEGER: Issue 2 is should Peoples Gas System be required to refund with interest the 4 revenues collected from Sun City from August of 2005 5 to the present. And if you agree with Issue 1 in 6 7 staff's recommendation then, of course, that would 8 be no. If you disagree, then you could require a 9 refund. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Davidson, why would you go back to 2005 to present? What's the basis 11 12 for that date? What's magical about that date? 13 MR. DAVIDSON: I believe it was in August 2005 Peoples Gas changed the rate 14 classification from commercial GS-2 to residential 15 16 rate, and in doing so that increased the charge per 17 therm by about up to 20 cents a therm. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Excuse me, 19 Commissioners. Did the homeowners association 20 between 2005 and present initiate any legal actions 21 against Peoples Gas? MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. I'm going to 22 23 clarify, it is a community association. 24 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Community association, 25 homeowners association --

1	MR. DAVIDSON: There is a difference, but
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3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: The association we're
4	talking about in this case before us.
5	MR. DAVIDSON: I missed the question.
6	What is it? Did the community association do what?
7	CHAIRMAN CARTER: I was going back to the
8	date of August 2005. I said did the Sun Center
9	Community Association, Incorporated, engage in any
10	legal action against Peoples Gas between that time
11	and the present?
12	MR. DAVIDSON: No, they did not.
13	CHAIRMAN CARTER: In this matter?
14	MR. DAVIDSON: No. If they did I mean,
15	other than when I brought this to their attention,
16	they hired me on to go ahead and pursue this on
17	their behalf.
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: And when was that?
19	MR. DAVIDSON: Is was about this case
20	has been going on for almost two years.
21	CHAIRMAN CARTER: So you brought it to
22	their attention two years ago and then they decided
23	to go forward?
24	MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Commissioners,

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1 any further discussion on Issue 2, or any questions 2 of the parties? Issue 3, Commissioners, is 3 basically should the docket be closed. Let's go back. We've heard from staff and we 5 have heard from the parties on Issues 1, 2, and 3. 6 Commissioners, any further questions? Any 7 further debate? 8 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, 10 you're recognized. 11 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just one more 12 just to try to find out, again, and I have read it 13 and am trying to maybe put it together at the last 14 minute here. What caused the change from commercial 15 back to residential? 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Staff, you're 17 recognized. 18 MR. JAEGER: Chairman Carter, I believe 19 the utility would be better, but I think they were 2.0 doing a review of their tariffs and saw these orders 21 and knew that this was the service for heating a 22 pool, and so they decided that it was better --23 pursuant to Order 19365 that they had to go to 24 residential service.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And for staff,

the answer that I got before on the insurance question was that it's treated as a corporation with no common areas that were owned by the homeowners. Was that looked at as part of staff's recommendation as to figuring out whether it was residential or would fall under the commercial side of this argument?

MR. JAEGER: To my knowledge, staff did not look at any type of insurance, just the type of

commissioner argenziano: I don't mean the insurance. I mean as far as it was classified somewhere else as not being residential, but being commercial, or other than residential. And if there are no common areas, I thought that we were talking about common areas were also owned by the residents. And if it is treated differently as a commercial property somewhere else such as insurance, was that looked at all in making a determination whether that should be a residential or a commercial —

MR. DAVIDSON: Chairman, can I make a comment, please? This is Brian Davidson.

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

MR. DAVIDSON: One thing that has not been

pointed out is the same rules, the same tariff language is included regarding the electricity — the electric company servicing the facility. The exact same criteria are included there. The customer has 11 electric accounts servicing their facility. All 11 electric accounts are classified under commercial rates, okay, including that servicing the pool.

Electric, which I have included as Exhibit F here, and read the criteria you will see that the same language is included there. Even though it's talking about electricity, you know, the same rules apply. So, again, there should be -- that's kind of indicative of the electric company has already determined that this customer is commercial, okay, under the same logic and reasoning that Peoples Gas should be applying, but they are not.

asked staff about that and we have already discussed that issue. Do you remember when I asked them about that in terms of the -- because I remember you had raised that initially about electric, and it's not necessarily an electric case. Remember on Page 7 we went through that?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, I do, Commissioner, 1 and the only reason I bring it up again here is that 2 staff has also referenced a lot of orders here that 3 were pertaining to the electric companies, okay. So they have applied the rules regarding electricity, 5 you know, back and forth. I mean, the Order 4150, 6 what is the other one, 10104, they all pertain to 7 electricity. 8 MS. KUMMER: Mr. Chairman, if I may. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Kummer. 10 MS. KUMMER: Connie Kummer, again. 11 12 best of my knowledge, there is no order on electric 13 companies requiring them to put these types of facilities under residential rate. 14 specifically orders the gas utilities to put these 15 customers on a residential rate. We don't have that 16 17 corresponding requirement for electric. Thank you, Ms. Kummer. CHAIRMAN CARTER: 18 19 Commissioners --20 MR. DAVIDSON: Mr. Chairman, could I 21 respond to that, please? There is an order --22 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Briefly. Ever so 23 briefly. Order 4150 issued in MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. 24 1967 did require the electric companies to treat 25

commonly owned areas of condos and cooperatives as 1 2 residential, okay. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Notwithstanding that, 3 assuming arguendo that's true, what Ms. Kummer has 4 just said is that the Order 19365 specifically 5 requires the gas companies to do that. How do you 6 7 overcome that? 8 MR. DAVIDSON: Commonly owned areas of 9 condominiums, cooperative apartments, and homeowners associations. Commonly owned. There is no common 10 11 ownership here. CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are talking 12 13 specifically about gas companies. How do you get around that? 14 15 MR. DAVIDSON: That's what I'm referring 16 to. Right now -- I'm going to that order now, it's applying to the gas companies, and it's applying to 17 18 those three types of legal entities. 19 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, I'm not persuaded 20 personally. I am just speaking for myself, but I'm 21 not persuaded. 22 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, Mr. Chair, 23 can staff go to that point again, because I'm stuck 24 on that point. If it is not commonly owned, then

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how does it classify as residential? And if staff

1 could go over that again maybe that would help me in 2 determining what the outcome is for me. 3 MR. JAEGER: Commissioner Argenziano, Ralph Jaeger. I believe the analysis that staff did 5 starting on Page 4, and it's talking about the 6 articles and the by-laws, and it's to serve the 7 residents of the community -- of the retirement 8 community for the benefit of the residents, and they 9 are known as restrictive convenants running with the land on behalf of the residents and for the benefit 10 11 of the community. And the dues they pay entitle them to use the community pool, and the community 12 pool is considered residential type service under 13 the orders previously mentioned. So the analysis 14 15 was --16 doesn't change it for me when it comes to them not 17 18 19 Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 21 Commissioners, any further debate? Any further 22 comment? Any further questions? 23 24 25

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That still owning the common areas. That is a big difference. The Chair is now open for a motion. Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	I would move staff on Issues 1, 2, and 3.
2	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Second.
3	CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and
4	properly seconded that we accept staff's
5	recommendation on Issues 1, 2, and 3. Any further
6	debate?
7	Hearing none, all in favor let it be known by
8	the sign of aye. Aye.
9	COMMISSIONER MCMURRIAN: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye.
12	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like
13	sign.
14	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Aye.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Show it done. Thank
16	you.
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1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA 3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 4 COUNTY OF LEON 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, 6 do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was 7 heard at the time and place herein stated. IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I 8 stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct 9 supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 11 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, 12 nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the 13 action. 14 DATED THIS 22nd day of September, 2009. 15 16 17 Official FPSC Hearings Reporter (85**b**) 413-6732 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25