1	FLORER	BEFORE THE
2	FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3	In the Matter o	f:
4		DOCKET NO. 110200-WU
5		INCREASE IN WATER IN COUNTY BY WATER
6	MANAGEMENT SERV	
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10	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA
11	COMMISSIONERS	TIEM NO. 3
12		CHAIRMAN RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR
13		COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS
14		COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
15	DATE:	Tuesday, April 10, 2012
16	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
17		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida
18	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR
19	REFORTED BI.	Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Now we're moving on to Item Number 3, Docket No. 110200-WU.

MR. JAEGER: Yes, Commissioners, Chairman.
Ralph Jaeger, legal staff.

Item 3 is staff's recommendation on OPC's motion to go directly to hearing on WMSI's application for increased water rates. Mr. Erik Sayler is here for OPC, and Marty Friedman and Mr. Gene Brown are here for WMSI.

CHAIRMAN BRISE: Thank you. At this time we're going to hear from OPC, so Mr. Sayler.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

My name is Erik Sayler, and I'm with the Office of Public Counsel. I do have the unique privilege of being familiar with this utility when I was on staff in the Commission legal staff. I worked with Mr. Jaeger on the first rate case, and I have not been working on the first rate case or the appeal or anything since then.

Since coming to the Office of Public Counsel, now I have the opportunity to be the lead

counsel for the customers, to represent them and their interests. And I understand the major issues in this case, many of which are reiterated from the prior rate case. There's a water tank issue that's potentially going to fail catastrophically. There is an issue of whether or not \$1.2 million was taken out of the utility and what effect, if any, that should have on the utility's finances or abilities to continue providing safe, adequate, and reliable service for the customers.

There's used and useful issues, and then there's a host of other new issues -- or a few new issues, but just for generally -- I don't intend to really get into the issues, but the issues of this case, the facts and issues of this case I believe really lend not to the PAA process but to the full adversarial process.

And I'm not going to spend any time really going into the substance of the motions. I believe staff's recommendation did a great summary of both sides, our side and the utility's side, but I do want to make one clarification regarding the utility's motion.

They characterize the PAA process as being an election. The statute does not use the word

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

"elect." The statute says, "A utility may specifically request that the Commission process its petition for relief using the agency's proposed agency action procedure." And it is a request. It is not an election. It's not -- it's a statutory right to request it. But because it's a request, it's ultimately up to this Commission to make a decision whether or not to set it for PAA or for the adversarial proceeding.

And as was pointed out in the staff's recommendation, historically the Commission has deferred to the utilities when they ask for PAA, it's administratively approved somewhere, and it just processes. But I believe there are facts and circumstances regarding this case that really lend to the fact that we should go to hearing now and have everything resolved within eight months as opposed to going through the PAA process, which is five months plus one month, for a protest after the order is issued plus another eight months of a hearing process.

And one of the main reasons for getting this case resolved sooner than later is the fact that the utility does have this large groundwater storage tank that, according to the testimony in

this docket by their engineer, is at risk of catastrophic failure. And that was something that was litigated in the last case. There was no dispute on whether or not that tank is at its -- nearing the end of its useful life and that it should be replaced. The issue was whether or not the utility had proved up its costs as it relates to that tank, and the Commission decided that it didn't. And in this case they're now requesting that this Commission consider the cost. The customers -- we dispute the cost and the location of the tank, and that is something that we believe it's very important to hear both sides on the issue, to have testimony from our expert.

We've retained a couple of experts to work on our behalf on the engineering side and also the numbers side, which will help us convey the customer side. And in the PAA process, while I do agree that it's expedited, that staff will adequately review the application, but they'll ask data requests and there won't be any sworn testimony evidence presented to the Commission and the customers will not necessarily have their opportunity to give their side.

In addition was the 1.2 million. That is

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something that is a highly contentious issue. know there was a staff, internal staff audit report that was performed that described these monies, and it's really a decision that we think in this rate case the Commission needs to come to a resolution whether in favor of the utility or in favor of the customers or somewhere in between. But, again, we think that it's helpful and beneficial to the Commission to have both sides. Because in the PAA process and any other process, the Commission staff is supposed to be taking a neutral position, hearing the facts and evidence from both sides, weighing it, and making a recommendation to this Commission for a decision. And we believe that the adversarial process for this rate case is very important and necessary.

And, you know, I don't know -- if, if this Commission decides to set it for hearing, I don't know which Commissioners will be on the panel. But we do have two Commissioners that are already familiar with the facts and circumstances from the last rate case, and, you know, many of those same issues will be recounted. So in a sense we can move things along more quickly.

And then also as far as rate case expense,

our office is always mindful about rate case expense. And the utility pointed out in its motion that our office many years ago took the position that they should -- the utility should have used the PAA process. And now we're on the opposite side; we think it's the hearing process. Because we really think in this particular case, because of the unique facts and circumstances of this case, it'll speed the resolution, we'll have it all done in eight months, they'll have the final order. And then assuming the Commission approves a certain amount of money for the replacement of that tank, they can go forth, get lending, get financing for that tank so that they can proceed to rebuild that tank, which is really a necessary issue for the utility as they have put forth. So really the question before this

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So really the question before this

Commission I would submit would be do we want to

resolve everything in eight months or wait for the

PAA process to play out another month and then

another month for a contested hearing on the issues,

which by the utility's own application when it filed

this rate case requested either the PAA process or,

when and if this is protested, that it go to DOAH

for a hearing. Whether it goes to DOAH for a

hearing, that is for this Commission to decide. We take no position on that.

However, we do feel that this Commission does have the discretion to -- even though the utility requested the PAA process, we believe the Commission has the inherent discretion to either proceed with the PAA process or not. And one question I have is if we know there's going to be some highly contested issues that are very important to the customers, you know, why come to a conclusion or a policy decision when only one side has been heard?

So I do want to say thank you very much for your time and for listening. I do want to note that there are 12 customers who did file e-mails with this Commission requesting that it be set straight for hearing. And if you have any further questions, I'm here available for you. Thank you.

Commissioners, any questions and comments at this time, or hopefully we can reserve them after Mr. Friedman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

All right. Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,
Commissioners. My name is Martin Friedman, Law Firm

of Sundstrom, Friedman & Fumero, and we represent Water Management Services in this proceeding.

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I'm kind of surprised at the OPC's lack of, lack of confidence in the PAA process that has worked -- I don't remember when it came into effect, but I've been doing this since 1980, and the PAA process has worked exceptionally well.

To start at the end of Mr. Sayler's comments, the fact that he said there are contentious issues and therefore it's going to go to hearing, boy, I've sat here before you and had customers sitting over there where Mr. Sayler is and we have argued contentious issues at PAA Agenda Conferences many times and we knew that case was going to be protested. And when it really came to making the decision, the utility decided, despite the contentious nature, they didn't protest it, and in many of those cases the Public Counsel didn't either. So just because OPC thinks that this case is going to have contentious issues does not mean that the PAA process isn't appropriate. We've done it for years and hopefully will continue to do it for years because it is an expedited process.

The staff has done a good job of analyzing the policy reasons why the PAA process works in this

proceeding. And despite what Mr. Sayler said, I believe that the use of a PAA process is something that the, the Legislature has determined is made by the utility. The use of the word "may" just means that they may use the PAA process or they may use a go to hearing process. The use of the term "may" doesn't have any other, any other meaning in the statute.

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And as I pointed out in my response, written response to the OPC's motion, OPC's request is perplexing because in the past the OPC has sought to reduce a utility's rate case expense when they went directly to hearing instead of using the PAA process, arguing that the PAA process is cheaper. And in fact, OPC argued -- and this is a Florida City's Water Company case. My guess is it probably predates all of y'all. But the OPC in that case arqued that the PAA order, had it (phonetic) been entered, the customers could have decided to avoid the cost of a hearing as a result of FCWC, Florida Cities Water Company. Avoiding the PAA process, OPC states that customers were deprived of an opportunity to avoid a hearing. And now you hear Mr. Sayler saying the customers are going to be deprived by the PAA process of having an opportunity for a hearing. So it seems to me that Public Counsel speaks both sides of its mouth depending upon what situation it seems fits it best.

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In the last rate case for this utility they did go directly to hearing. There were over 50 issues that were identified in that case, and you heard Mr. Sayler talk about issues today. As a matter of fact, an e-mail has been circulating on the island that, that includes a portion of an e-mail from Mr. Sayler to some island resident, and it identifies the issue he talked about, this, this Account 123 issue and the, having to replace the water tank and where to put it as an issue. And so there's the three -- there's the major issue right I mean, out of, out of 50 issues, even if Public Counsel disagrees with the determination and we end up going to a hearing, instead of having a hearing on over 50 issues, we will likely narrow that down to having a hearing on, on two or three issues, which is the, which is really the benefit and the purpose of the PAA process.

And it doesn't -- you know, by saying that, oh, Public Counsel wants a say, Public Counsel gets a say in the PAA process. They've sent discovery to the utility. I mean, they're going to

have some input in what the staff's recommendation is in this case.

And while I question whether the OPC has the authority to initiate discovery, you know, we've voluntarily let them do so and we're responding to discovery. So they're going to have every opportunity to, to have their input into whatever the staff ultimately recommends, and then they'll be sitting here before you sometime this summer arguing whatever they want to argue, if they, if they don't agree with the staff's recommendation, and we would do likewise.

One issue that, that, that the staff did not address in its recommendation, and that is whether or not OPC even has a right to ask for a formal hearing. As OPC pointed out in its motion, they said we can't comply with a rule that requires that you set forth certain requirements in order to ask for a hearing because we're not at that point in the proceeding. That's the exact point of that whole process is that we're not at the point in the proceeding where somebody can ask for a formal hearing. The Administrative Procedures Act doesn't provide that you get an opportunity to ask for a formal hearing until the agency takes some action.

And the agency, as we do this process here, doesn't take action until the PAA order is entered, and that's the point in which the Administrative Procedures Act allows the OPC and any other interested party an opportunity to, to request a formal hearing.

So in addition to the good policy reasons that, that the staff has pointed out, they've given you some examples of some, some cases where, you know, everybody thought it would go to hearing and it turned out that, that nobody asked for a hearing when everybody analyzed the cost and expense of doing so. And I mentioned that earlier, that in addition to those good policy reasons, I suggest to you that under the Administrative Procedures Act, an interested party, be it Public Counsel or anybody else, doesn't have the authority to demand a formal administrative hearing until the agency takes some action, and that being the issuance of the PAA.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Commissioners? Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I have a couple of questions, if I may.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I think I heard both Mr. Sayler and Mr. Friedman base part of their argument on the reading of the language in 367.081(8), and I think what I heard was some of that analysis focused on the word "may," which in my mind is not the, the part of the statute that seems to be determinative.

So my question is looking at the language of that statute, and I would say first to

Mr. Friedman and then to Mr. Sayler, by the reading of that statute and the use of the term "request," do you believe that this Commission has discretion as to whether to grant or to not grant the request of the utility to proceed through PAA?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, Commissioner Edgar, I think legally they do.

am I understanding you correctly to say that by reading that statute, we have the discretion to deny your request for PAA and put it directly to hearing under the statute?

MR. FRIEDMAN: You know, I guess, I guess by the use of the word "request," although I don't think you can pick that one word out and interpret the whole provision based upon that one word, I

think you have to look at the, at the whole section of that statute, what that whole statute is intended to mean, and not just pick the one word out and say request means you request.

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I think what the statute is intending to do is that at some point when the utility files its application, it says here's the proceeding that we think we should utilize. And, and it says may because it doesn't mean that they have to use the PAA process. It means they can go to another process.

I have yet to see this Commission interpret this statute to say, no, you picked the PAA, we're going to make you go directly to hearing, or in one of those cases where utilities have chosen to go directly to hearing, that the PSC has said, no, we've got the authority and we're going to tell you you've got to go PAA. I've never seen either one of those, those scenarios.

The Commission has by policy always deferred to the utility, who has the initial decision in what process to initiate. And I think that there's no basis really for the Commission that I've seen to deviate from that policy.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Do you believe there

are other sections of the APA that are controlling that would have some sort of impact on our ability under the statute to grant or not grant the request for PAA on this? As you said, taking all, taking it all --

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't think Public

Counsel has the right to request it. I don't think

there's a procedure under the Administrative

Procedures Act for a party to request that something

be set for a hearing before an agency issues some

proposed action.

Now whether an agency on its own can say we're not going to issue a proposed action, not just you, DEP, any other -- every, every agency has got a proposed agency action procedure, although they may call it different names. And so when they issue that proposal, we're going to issue -- or DEP says, we're going to issue a permit, I've never seen an agency say, we're not going to issue the permit, we're going to set it right for hearing and make everybody prove it.

I don't think the Administrative

Procedures Act contemplates that procedure. I think
the Administrative Procedures Act itself
contemplates that an agency will issue some proposed

action, be it in this case a proposed rate increase, or, in DEP, the proposed granting of a permit, and at that point in time somebody requests a formal hearing.

Now y'all have built in, the Legislature has built into the PSC's procedures an opportunity for a utility to, to jump the PAA process and go directly to a hearing.

question is a little more specific, and it is this.

By the statutes that are specific controlling for this agency and working hand in hand with the umbrella APA requirements that also apply, do we have the discretion to send this directly to hearing to make that decision, do we have the discretion to do that, should we choose to, recognizing the utility's request under the statute to go to PAA?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I would say no. I hate to tell -- I always hate to tell the Commission you don't have the discretion to do something because I know you want all the discretion you can get, and I would if I were sitting in your chair as well.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Sometimes yes, sometimes no.

Okay. So that is your interpretation of

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Yeah. I don't think just the use of the word "request" necessarily means that, that there is some discretion by the Commission to, to say, no, you can't use the process that you have, you have sought to use, whether it's the PAA or the formal hearing process.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. And then --Mr. Chairman, may I?

> CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'd like Mr. Sayler to respond, if you can.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you, Commissioner Edgar.

I would disagree with the utility. believe the statute, 366 or, excuse me, 367, is controlling for the Commission. The Legislature said a utility may request. And so when you're making a request of this Commission that inherently the Legislature contemplated that it was something that the Commission had authority to make a decision on.

And the request is the threshold issue. This Commission, when I filed the motion, had not set the internal CASR that this would be a PAA or a

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

hearing track. We were careful and tried to file our motion to request this be sent straight to hearing before that was made, before an internal decision was made. There was a presumption.

But, yes, I believe the threshold issue is the utility's request. And I believe under Chapter 120, as cited in my motion, Chapter -- Section 120.569 and 120.57 of the Administrative Code, which talks about decisions which affect the substantial rights of the parties, you could say that the decision to set this for hearing or to set it for the APA is a, is a decision that will affect the substantial rates of the parties because it'll affect how the customers can, their footing and how they can litigate this case or not litigate this case through the, through the adversarial process or the PAA process.

So if you would say -- the decision to go with PAA you could say is a subdecision along the way, and then that would be one point of entry.

Once this Commission makes the decision, PAA or for the hearing process, then the next point of entry would be at the end of the PAA process, should the parties want to protest the entire order or some aspects of the order.

But I believe that ultimately the Commission does have the discretion because the Legislature in their wisdom said a utility may specifically request that their application be processed PAA.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I would propose --

MR. FRIEDMAN: Commissioner Edgar, can I, can I just respond briefly to something that he said?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Let me, let me finish.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Friedman,
Mr. Friedman, if you would allow Commissioner Edgar
to, to have the floor.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Absolutely.

commissioner edgar: Thank you. I would propose that the -- however this docket was entered into the CASR would be strictly a ministerial action that would have no bearing on the substantial rights of the parties or our discretion under the statute as to how we proceed.

The question of whether we have discretion under 367 and/or whether the substantial rights of the parties are affected under 120 by our decision as to how to proceed I think is a more compelling

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and more interesting set of questions. So with that, I would like to pose that to our legal staff.

MR. JAEGER: I was afraid that was coming I think 367.0818, it is not clear. I think, here. you know, it has the "may" and the "request." And legal discussed this at length and they were actually -- and I think what we looked at was we found it significant that the Legislature didn't say under what criterion you would grant such request. They just said they may request it. And legal is saying as a general rule, then we don't go behind and we grant that request. But under -- and we're not sure under what circumstances -- we're not saying the Commission is absolutely barred. The Commission always has to act in the public interest. But we were looking at that this was the intent of the Legislature to give the utility the choice to go either way, and so that's what we thought, that we should leave that up to the utility.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Ms. Helton, do you have anything to add?

MS. HELTON: I do agree with Mr. Jaeger.

I just would like to point out maybe a couple of additional facts.

As Mr. Jaeger said, we talked about this

question quite a bit before the recommendation was filed for this Agenda Conference, and we actually found some orders where the Commission had denied a request for a proposed agency action rate case to be filed under that process. However, those orders came before this statute was amended. In 1989 the Legislature added this language in subsection -- I think, is it (7) or (8) -- in (8).

MR. JAEGER: Both (7) and (8).

MS. HELTON: And also based on my discussions with the man sitting right here to my right, the intent, I believe, of the language in this additional -- or this new language was to allow the utilities to choose which process they wanted to follow. So if they wanted to go the PAA route, this enabled them to do that.

I'd also like to add something to what

Mr. Friedman said. I generally agree with his

statements that the way the APA has evolved, we, the

Commission, most agencies, when a license is being

issued, a certificate is being issued, or some issue

comes before an agency, there's some pronouncement

made, and then that gives a point of entry to the

person or entity at issue there and they can request

a hearing. But I believe that under 350, that first

or second subsection there gives the Chairman, in our instance, an ability to set a matter for hearing if he thinks that that is, or she thinks that that is appropriate.

So I think that we are situated a little bit differently than maybe other agencies that follow the, the APA model a little bit more closely than we do.

MR. JAEGER: Commissioner Edgar, if I could add two things. We cite that order, 96-1147, which was after the '89 enactment, and in one of the paragraphs of that order it says, "Section 367.081(8), Florida Statutes, grants a utility the option of requesting a PAA proceeding in a rate case." And that was what we were going on, that they -- we -- you know, it's just -- it gives the utility the option.

And then the other part was on the first paragraph of the staff analysis on page 6, we talk about how 120.569 and 120.57 actually don't kick in -- this is what you were saying -- until after we do a proposed action. And us proposing to either go to hearing or PAA, that's not an action of the Commission. That's not affecting substantial interests. That's all I had.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I have two comments, and then I'd like to hand it back to you for whatever response and other questions or comments.

There are two, two points here that particularly concern me. One is the, what appears to me to be the questioning of the PAA process. can recall in some years past when Harold McLean was Public Counsel, him sitting at this bench speaking to us and speaking very emphatically in defense of the effectiveness and efficiencies of the PAA process for all parties. And to, to prejudge a final decision of this Commission when the issues have not come before us, we have not discussed them, we have not voted on them by saying of course it will be appealed and that that should impact how we try to carry out our duties and decisions in pursuit of the public interest really gives me some concern.

And the second point is Ms. Helton mentioned a statute under Chapter 350 that specifically applies to this agency, and we have a process whereby procedural issues are delegated from the Chairman to an assigned Prehearing Officer. this strikes me as a procedural issue, and I'm not really even sure why it is, why it is before us.

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There is a process whereby if a party believes that a Prehearing Officer's decision was not correct or not in their best interest, that that can then come before us. But it seems to me that we've got the cart a little bit before the horse.

So the two points to me is that erosion of the Chairman's delegation to the Prehearing Officer, and the second, which is the, the commenting that perhaps our decision will of course need to be appealed prior to, again, other steps in the process both give me some concern about the item that is before us. And thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISE: Thank you.

Mr. Friedman, you, you wanted to make a comment prior?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yeah. I was just going to raise the same comment, I think, that, that

Ms. Helton made, that, you know, if the, if the statute were discretionary, the problem with that statute is that there are no standards set forth in the statute for the agency to determine when to exercise that discretion or not.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I have a question or two for Mr. Friedman or for the representative of the utility.

There was some discussion about the costs associated with replacement of a ground storage tank, and I believe the term "catastrophic failure" was, was used. And this Commission granted in January of this year interim rates. Were the interim rates that we approved, were those sufficient to cover the operational costs and other costs leading up to whether the PAA decision or an ultimate hearing decision?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, Commissioner.

I'm not sure I, I understood. They did get interim rates, yes. Whether they got interim rates or not,

I mean, doesn't have any bearing on the ultimate outcome and ultimate decision that the company makes one way or the other.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Well, then it has a bearing on my decision as to whether or not granting OPC's motion or not.

So let me just restate it. The OPC's argument states that a hearing would reduce the amount of time the utility must wait prior to receiving a final order, implying that there's some sort of damage to the utility of having a lengthy

process before a final order is issued. And I believe the interim rate process is in place to allow the utilities to recover additional funds while this process goes through.

So would there be any damage to the utility if what OPC states is correct, where we go through the PAA process, then go through a hearing process, and however long that takes, would that additional time hinder the utility's ability to operate?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No. No, it would not. I mean, that's the sole purpose of the interim rates is to take care of some of that regulatory lag that we have in the process. And, you know, it works. And certainly the utility is not the one here saying, you know, let's get this thing going to hearing.

I'm confident that we're going to get a

PAA order, and I'm not going to like it, and my

client is not going to like it, and OPC isn't going

to like it, and we're probably both going to swallow

our pride and move on.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I've done that and been involved in that on both sides for many years.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

And I agree with staff's analysis of the statute.

And I also agree with Mr. Friedman's initial comment that because it is a request, I think it does imply we have some discretion if there's some unusual circumstance, if there is an inability of the utility to operate if this process goes on too long.

But given fact that the interim rates have been in place, that there are -- at least I cannot see any unusual circumstances that would warrant us to really look closely at this statute as to whether or not we should go straight to the hearing process, I'm supportive of staff's recommendation on these issues.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Any further comments?

Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I move the staff recommendation.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

moved and seconded. All in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

All right. Seeing that, item is carried.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, for allowing us to speak.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON)
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4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this
8	transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
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10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties,
11	nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS day of April, 2012.
13	
14	Linda Boles
15	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR FPSC Official Commission Reporter
16	(850) 413-6734
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