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2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
3	In the Matter of:		
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		DOCUMENT 110 1 2001 0 110	
5	DOCKET NO. 130212-WS		
6	APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN WATER/WASTEWATER RATES IN POLK COUNTY BY CYPRESS LAKES UTILITIES, INC.		
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11	DDOGEEDINGS.	COMMICCION CONFEDENCE ACENDA	
12	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM NO. 10	
13	COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR	
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15		COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN	
16	DATE:	Friday, May 9, 2014	
17			
18	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148	
19		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	
20	REPORTED BY:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
21		Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734	
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## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Let's go on to Item Number 10.

MR. VICKERY: Good morning, Commissioners. Paul Vickery with Commission staff.

Item 10 is staff's recommendation for Cypress Lakes Utilities', Incorporated, application for a rate increase. The Commission approved an interim rate increase for the water system in December of 2013.

Staff has some oral modifications for Issues 9 -- excuse me -- Issues 6, 9, and 10. I'd like to go over them at this time, if you desire.

## CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure.

MR. VICKERY: Issue 6, it involves the used and useful percentages of the utility's water and wastewater systems. Specifically under the subheading "Excessive Unaccounted for Water" in the first paragraph, staff wants to insert a sentence that reads, immediately following the Rule 25-30.4325 sentence, we'd like to insert the sentence "Unaccounted for water is all water that is produced that is not sold, metered, or accounted for in the records of the utility," and that Footnote 16 would apply to this sentence.

We'd also like to strike the part of the sentence that begins with "The Commission allows

10 percent of the unaccounted for water." We'd like to 1 strike the sentence that -- the part of the sentence 2 that says, "which includes but is not limited to, line 3 flushing, hydrant testing, street cleaning, and theft." 4 That includes the modification for Issue 6. 5 MR. REILLY: Could you repeat that one again, 6 7 the last change, to make sure we followed it? MR. VICKERY: Can I give you a copy of it? 8 9 MR. REILLY: Okay. MR. SPRINGER: Good morning, Commissioners and 10 Chairman. My name is Michael Springer on behalf of 11 Commission staff. 12 I'm going to request to make a modification to 13 Issues 9 and 10 in Schedule Number 2 of the staff 14 15 recommendation. Staff requests permission to incorporate the 16 17 flow-through impacts administratively after the Commission votes on this item. 18 19

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On Issue 9, correcting this item, the ROE was 10.29 percent. It was raised to 10.45 percent, the difference of 16 basis points. For water, the change on that is approximately \$869 higher for the revised recommended revenue increase. And for wastewater, the decrease, the revenue, revised recommended revenue decrease is lower by 2,122.

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Issue 10, the change is for the appropriate weighted average cost of capital. It goes from 8.18 percent to 8.25 percent, and that's also reflected on the Schedule 2.

I'll turn it back over to Paul.

MR. VICKERY: Continuing with the introduction. The recommended water revenue requirement is an increase of \$61,650 or 19.68 percent. For wastewater, staff is recommending a decrease of \$6,012 or .9 percent. These recommended revenue requirements will allow the utility the opportunity to recover expenses and earn an 8.25 percent overall rate of return. Representatives from the Office of Public Counsel and the utility are present. Also, Dr. Robert Halleen, representing the homeowners association, is present to address the Commission. Staff is available to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: OPC.

MR. REILLY: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Good morning.

MR. REILLY: Commissioner -- Chairman Graham,
Commissioners, Steve Reilly with the Office of Public
Counsel. Also appearing on behalf of the customers of
Cypress Lakes, also appearing, Tricia Merchant with our
office. And as has already been stated, we have a

customer that's traveled all the way from Lakeland to
share his comments with you.

Would you like to hear the points that we want to address?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: However you want to handle it.

MR. REILLY: All right. Well, the main thing that we want to talk about, the Office of Public Counsel, would be the problem of excess, excess flushing and excessive unbilled water. And those, those problems are discussed in Issue 1 concerning the quality of service and Issue 6 under the used and useful issue.

We also would like to discuss the Issue 19 regarding the proposed \$5.25 late payment charge. So those would be the two, two main things that we want to bring to the Commission's attention at the appropriate time.

And Dr. Halleen.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Dr. Halleen, welcome.

DR. HALLEEN: Thank you. It's a pleasure to be back here and at least see one former face that I saw the last three times I've appeared here. I would like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to comment on aspects of the rate case. But first I'd like to thank Cypress Lakes Utility for the continuing effort

that they make to put forth for the residents a

healthful supply of water and an excellent disposal of
the water waste. My remarks are directed towards the
problem that is a part of this rate case but not

addressed in the recommendations.

A situation exists at Cypress Lakes relative to the water supply that was not generated by Cypress Lakes Utilities. In the 2003/2004 time frame, the management decided to expand significantly the residential area of the community. Unfortunately, the extension of the water system to accommodate this expansion with a free chlorine type of disinfection system created many unfavorable health situations: Principally lack of chlorine residue and very high levels of cancer-causing byproducts.

As a result of this, in 2010 Cypress Lakes
Utility was directed to, by the public health
department, to improve their flushing. In 2011, it
became apparent that this effort with the free chlorine
system was inadequate. And so the utility, with the
approval of the public health department, chose to
change from a chlorine-free system to a chloramine
system; chloramine being a combination of chlorine and
ammonia. It eliminated the byproduct from them.
They're, they're gone basically.

But to maintain the needed chlorine residual, the flushing required increased dramatically. In fact, in 2012, the test year, the rate was increased from previous values by a factor of ten, from about 200,000 gallons of water per month to flush to over 2 million gallons, actually 2.4 million gallons of water to flush the systems to ensure that all parts had the proper chlorine residue.

Now 2013 came and the public health department made a check apparently and reported to them that they were out of compliance with chlorine residue. To react immediately to that situation, CLU doubled again the amount of flushing, taking it from over 24 million to over 50 million gallons of water that are used just, just for flushing. In other words, they're through the lines and they are dumped in surrounding ponds and lakes.

The staff recommendation on this is simply to accept the situation and adjust the rate accordingly.

But at this time, if you -- the management of the community and the residents wish to say that this is really a health and safety issue, not just a rate increase. The reason being that typically at this time of year our ponds and lakes which surround the entire community and homes are basically at low level. We've

gone normally through several months of very low
rainfall. However, with the excess flushing, today the
ponds are completely full. And the management considers
it very clear that if we have any hurricane activity or
a rainfall just like Tampa was exposed to just two weeks
ago where they had almost eight inches of rain, there's
going to be severe flooding and damages to roads and

homes.

So we go further that if you look at it from just the resident standpoint, their issue is two-fold. First, they're being asked to pay more -- or a selected part of the park -- to get healthful water. But, secondly, they're very upset with the fact that there is a severe, what they call, environmental waste. In other words, they're faced with full county commissioners' recommendation to go one day a week watering. And if you look at the total water that the residents use for everything, for their drinking, for their washing, for all of it, it's less than they are actually flushing into the ponds. It's somewhere between 50 million and this is over 50 million.

So the options that they have to correct this situation are very limited. They can't really force the management or CLU to redesign the system because they know what the problem is. The problem is a large number

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of dead-end lines and loop lines that are not flushed properly. That would cost money. Ultimately the money would come back and they would be paying it one way or the other, either in higher water rates or higher rent rates from the management, whoever paid the situation.

The other option, and many of them have suggested it -- in fact, one individual I would assume has already made a contact with EPA, to get their support that this is a significant waste of the valuable Florida resource of water. But really if you go back to the residents, the only real option that they have is to go back and ask for directed action to significantly modify the scheme, the flushing scheme, to both meet the health requirements, but also eliminate the excessive flushing in areas that currently would meet this with reduced flushing. Now this could be accomplished by a simple directive from the Public Service Commission for the three elements involved -- the residents, the management, and CLU -- to work with staff to develop such a plan and implement it, making sure that when they're done, the public health department says, yes, it does meet the health requirements throughout the park.

It's, as I say, difficult to understand there's not some alternate scheme because one section of the park of the 4-point some million gallons that are

flushed, actually one location is flushed for 2.4 million. There's got to be other alternatives.

It's interesting and we understand as residents that any recommendation would cost money and we certainly would have to share it, but we think that maybe part of the problem ought to go back to the creator of the problem.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sir, if I can get you to kind of wind it up.

DR. HALLEEN: Pardon?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: If I can get you to kind of wind it up.

DR. HALLEEN: So my point is that such directive action by the Commission is not without precedent with regard to Cypress Lake's rate cases. One of your current members, Ms. Edgar, was involved in the 2006 rate case where an order was given by the Commission specifically directed for the parties to work together to resolve a similar problem.

So I will thank you in advance for any action you may take to resolve this what I call environmentally unfriendly situation. My other aspects, your staff has already addressed them with a preconference telephone call two days ago.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Thank you very

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much.

Mr. Reilly.

MR. REILLY: Thank you. I was listening closely to Dr. Halleen's remarks because he did cover a lot of the history that I was going to cover, so you'll be pleased to know I flipped through those, those remarks and really kind of picked up the history of the key point.

The key point is when the company, you know, met with -- and dealing with problems with the Polk

County Health Department, and they made that decision to convert the disinfection system to the chloramine disinfection, which was accomplished in July of 2011.

However, in order for the utility to maintain the required combined chlorine residual at the farthest point in the distribution system, a more extensive flushing program was required and implemented. So that's kind of the point in history that we really see the problem beginning to be developed.

Flushing, which was previously estimated between 1 and 3 million gallons a year for the years 2005 through 2010 jumped dramatically to approximately 24 million gallons for the 2011 year and the 2012 test year.

During the 2012 test year, the utility's total

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water treated was 74.5 million gallons. The company sold 46.2 million gallons in the test year, flushed for the approximately 24 million gallons, and had 4.3 million gallons of unaccounted for water.

In the 2012 test year the company flushed 24 million gallons in order to sell 46 million gallons. In our judgment, this is a tremendous waste of an increasingly scarce and valuable state resource. But because the flushing was accounted for, the recommendation before you today determined that the remaining small amount of 5.85 percent unaccounted for water was well within the 10 percent allowance historically allowed by this Commission; therefore, no adjustment.

The test year unbilled water was over

38 percent of all water pumped, which is worse than the unbilled water problem we discussed in great length at S.V. Utilities in our very last Agenda Conference. Of course, the big difference between S.V. Utilities and this situation is with S.V. we were very uncertain as to what really accounted for all this lost water; whereas, in this case the company is purportedly, you know, representing that virtually all of this unbilled water is flushed water and accounted for.

If the extent of the excessive flushing that

ended, ended with the 2012 numbers I've just mentioned, one could argue that the cost of treating all this unbilled water was still potentially less costly than revisiting the whole problem and finding a better treatment solution for Cypress Lakes' water quality.

We're bringing this problem to your attention today because the problem does not end with the 2012 numbers. For reasons not explained, the excessive flushing problem during the 2012 test year becomes significantly worse in 2013. In 2013, the total annual flushing more than doubled. In 2013, the company reports that it had to flush on the ground almost 52 million gallons of treated water to sell 42.4 million gallons of water. In 2013, the utility had 55 percent unbilled water. We strongly argue that the Commission should not vote out a PAA order that does not adequately address this serious problem.

First and foremost, the company must be required to study the problem again, find a reasonable economic, economical treatment solution that does not dump tens of millions of gallons of treated water onto the ground. The customers stand ready to work with the utility to see if a way can be found to improve the treatment process and to greatly reduce the amount of lost -- of water lost to flushing.

Given the magnitude of the problem, our office reached out to Gary Williams, Executive Director of the Florida Rural Water Association, and he graciously agreed to provide free expert assistance to Cypress Lakes Utilities to study the problem and to offer solutions to improve the efficiency of the utility's operations and to promote conservation of the state's increasingly scarce water resources. And then he repeated, he said, "This is in fact the mission of the Florida Rural Water Association: Improve efficiency and to protect and conserve our natural resources." So he was excited about the chance to, to be reengaged and to try to once again look at this utility.

We've looked back through the files. We've seen letters in it where Cypress Lakes has previously brought in the expertise of the Florida Rural Water Association. And they've recommended certain things; some of them have been followed, maybe some of them were not followed. But I think that what we are recommending, as we did in S.V., is to take advantage of this free expert resource, and that's what they, that's what they do. And if there ever was a need to study unbilled water, this is probably about one of the worst cases I've seen in the years that I've looked at the water and wastewater cases.

In addition to this recommendation -- I'm studying this further -- we also believe that adjustment, an adjustment should be made in this particular case to account for the extra costs borne by ratepayers to treat a portion of the millions of gallons of water used in the company's flushing program.

Ms. Merchant with our office studied the flushing data provided by the utility and has prepared some handouts to document OPC's recommendation concerning an adjustment.

(Pause.)

There's, there's one handout you should ignore. But the top page is one that we'll be talking about when we get to the late fee, but the second handout has to do with the excess water. If you'll set the first one aside.

MS. MERCHANT: Good morning, Commissioners.

Tricia Merchant with the Office of Public Counsel.

This issue deals with Issue Number 6 and possible implications to the O&M expenses. In the handout that we just passed out to you, the first one was one page on the late fee revenue, but the second one was on the unaccounted for water. It's essentially my compilation of responses that the company compiled for Staff Data Request Number 3.1 and a response to Staff

Data Request Number 4. And I'm going to walk you through these pages, if I can.

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But if you turn to the first page of the exhibit that I've handed out, this is -- well, not the cover page, but page number one -- this is a schedule that was provided first when the staff asked the company to explain what the flushing program was. And if you look at the far right column, which is slightly shaded -- I tried to get this in color, but it didn't work out -- I added this total in the very last column. The rest of the information is the information provided by the company. And I -- and if you'll note that the total flushing, according to this protocol that they gave staff in January, January 17th, was 10.6 million gallons per year. So that was what we thought they said they should need to do to flush adequately to get rid of the chlorine or to make sure the chlorine residual was adequate. So that was the first document that we got.

On the second page, page 2, was a document -staff sent out another data request in Staff Data
Request 4, and they said, "Reconcile that prior page to
what you put in your MFRs on Schedule F1."

And so the company submitted two pages related to that, and they a gave us information for 2012, which is page 2, and they gave us information for 2013, which

is page 3.

If you look in the far right of page 2, they totaled it up to 23 million gallons -- 24 million gallons per year. They totaled it in this column, on this page. I've slightly highlighted four system -- you can barely see it -- but it's the first three non-metered systems, and one down at the bottom called Spatterdock, the next-to-the-last one. But that's on 2012. Those, those four that I've highlighted are the highest flushing points that they've provided on this 2012 schedule.

If you flip -- and I added, excuse me, I added in the hours and the annual gallons flushed -- no, I think the company added -- I added in the hours of daily flush, just for information purposes, to the company's total.

If you look at the 2013, it's the same information, just updated for the next year.

Substantial increases, what Mr. Reilly just told you and Mr. Halleen -- Dr. Halleen said.

If you go on to page 4, I've taken a snapshot of those four sites that increased the most between their original estimate, which we call the protocol estimate, and I've, I've given you a line item comparison for each of those four sites. So if you look

on page 4, you can see the -- let's, let's talk about 1 2 3 4 5

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number three, which is Peavine Circle in the rear. You've got the original estimate. If you take it over to the far right, next-to-the-last column, it says that they're going to flush for one-half hour a day, 365 days a year, for a total of 1.4 million gallons a year. That was what they gave staff first.

Then when they came in -- when staff said, you know, reconcile this with your MFRs and what you actually flushed in 2012 and 2013, they came in with 6.1 million gallons for that one, that one flushing site. And in 2013, they flushed 28.5 million gallons for that one site. Ten hours every single day is what that ten million -- 28 million gallons in 2013 is.

So essentially we are really concerned with the -- these are estimates. One thing I wanted to point out too is the information in the original protocol schedule that they gave us in January, it said that they were metered sites. But then when the information came in in February, it said, no, they weren't metered. put in these automatic flushing valves in 2010, they didn't meter them yet. And most of them have not been metered until maybe 2014.

So the majority of the information that they've given us in 2012 and 2013 is still estimates of what they think they flushed because they really don't have solid records, or at least they haven't provided information to the staff, of how they actually calculated that other than backing into -- what I believe is that they backed into these numbers. Because in their annual report for 2012 it is a level 2 million gallons every single month, and that's what they show in their MFRs as well. And then you -- in 2011 you've got varying amounts every month. So it's not 2 million gallons every month, it's 2.136 or whatever. But in the test year, 2 million, 2 million, 2 million, And then you can see in some months they 2 million. actually -- if you combine the water sold and the water flushed, it's more than the water pumped for two months. So there's -- obviously they've got a recordkeeping problem with this flushing.

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Okay. We -- Public Counsel believes that the company has not adequately addressed why they have to flush as much as they do. They say that they've got this protocol, but then they've done a lot more than what they have.

We believe that the company still has a lot of excess unaccounted for water, and we need to send a signal to the company that you've got to document your other uses of water, which is what they agreed to in

2004 in a settlement with this Commission, and the Commission approved an order that they would support all of their other uses of water. And they basically — they sent in their water, monthly water reports and they're blank. Every single month it just has a total — it looks like somebody hand wrote the number of flushing in it — 2 million gallons, 2 million gallons. So we've got a, we've got a recordkeeping problem there.

In conclusion, I think with this issue -- if you look at the last page of my issue, I mean my handout that I've got, I've got a calculation of what we recommend an adjustment could be for excess unaccounted for water. And this is essentially taking F-1, MFR F-1, and taking the 10.6 million gallons of water that they said in their original estimate that was, quote, their protocol flushing requirements, and I plugged that into column four as 10.64 for regular flushing, which is substantial flushing still, even 10.6 million gallons, and that would leave 17.8 million gallons of unaccounted for water or a total of 23.82 percent of unaccounted for water.

The Commission's practice is that you allow 10 percent of excess unaccounted for water, unaccounted for water, so that would be a 13.82 percent reduction. Using staff's numbers, the dollar amount per million

gallons is \$268. So the adjustment that OPC would recommend for excess unaccounted for water would be 2,762. And while we recognize that that's not a very material number, we do believe that that should be sending a signal to the company to get the problem fixed and to understand why they're using so much of our state's precious resources to treat it and then just put it out into a swamp. And it just doesn't make any sense that you would have that quantity of water wasted into the swamps for this problem. It seems to me that there should be some solution that would be -- that would rectify the situation.

We would also like the company to explain to the Commission why it failed to comply with the Commission's order that it agreed to in 2004 to every month write down how you spend your, how you spend your flushing. What do you do? What are your records? They have a monthly operating report. It has -- it's already a report that they have available to them and they're just not doing it. And we would, we would recommend that the Commission require the company to comply with this. And I have other comments on the meter fee -- excuse me -- the late fee.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Friedman, would you like to address OPC's concerns?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Chairman.

Commissioners, Marty Friedman here on behalf of -- attorney for Cypress Lakes Utilities.

Most of the comments that, that were raised are of a technical nature, and Mr. Patrick Flynn, who's the Vice President of Florida companies, including Cypress Lakes Utilities, will address those.

I'll just preface his comments by saying that Public Counsel makes it sound like the utility, you know, wants to go out and just flush water all day long, you know, for no reason at all. And I would suggest to you that their calculations are just kind of a back of the envelope here's what we think it ought to be without any real detailed analysis. And I don't think that that meets the standard of, of proof that anybody, even at an Agenda Conference, that you would have to show that, that there was some justification for there being unaccounted for water such that you would make an adjustment to O&M expense for it.

I'm going to let Mr. Flynn address the more technical aspects of this. Obviously this is something that, that -- although we knew, we knew that the flushing was going to be an issue to talk about today, the amount of detail and the basis for it has not been disclosed to us until today. So, you know, some of this

is unfortunately off the cuff. And had we had a more, a more detailed position by Public Counsel of what they're going to argue, we probably could have presented a more detailed response to that. But I'm sure Mr. Flynn can adequately address the, the rhetoric by Office of Public Counsel.

MR. FLYNN: Thank you, Commissioners. Patrick Flynn from Cypress Lakes Utilities. I'll try to cover some of those points raised by Trish just a few minutes ago. And also I want to mention the fact, Dr. Halleen's comments were right on point, that our conversion to chloramine disinfection results in a change in operating scheme in order to maintain compliance with the total coliform rule and the Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Those two, those two different regulations are impacting this whole discussion because we must maintain a certain residual of chlorine in the water to ensure disinfection occurs. The use of chloramine is a method to accomplish that in a way that doesn't produce byproducts that are deemed harmful by EPA and DEP.

So given the source water available at our two wells, the water quality from the groundwater lends itself to a solution of adding ammonia to the water in addition to chlorine. In doing so, we have had adequate disinfection occur, but only at the expense of having to

significantly increase our flushing efforts to maintain the residual throughout the whole distribution network.

So the increase, the drastic increase in flushing volume reflects that very thing. The change in the disinfection process lends itself to a highly inflated amount of flushing activity.

As far as recordkeeping goes, the 2011 and prior years we were more diligent in identifying disinfection -- I mean, flushing activities. We had some change in personnel in 2012 that were not doing the proper job of documenting on a daily basis what flushing activities were undertaken. We changed personnel at the end of 2012. And 2013 information is much more definitive and explicit. We also used less reliance on estimations. We had more discrete identification of flushing volume by location and by event, and that lends itself to a more reasonable understanding of what flushing volume was used in 2013, all of which is past the end of the test year.

The going forward position is we would certainly entertain the idea of exploring alternatives to the current disinfection process. There's no easy, cheap way to modify our treatment process that's going to result in both a reduction in cost and a reduction in flushing. So we certainly would entertain any questions

the Commissioners may have.

**COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Mr. Friedman, any other comments before we move to questions?

MR. FRIEDMAN: None. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Commissioners, do you have any specific questions that you would like to pose before we ask our staff to respond generally?

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Getting to the utility, looking at -- and I'm just going to ask a general question here, okay? You've got -- you came in and you asked for, in your MFRs you asked for 111,000 in rate case expenses and then an increase of 126,000, but then you modified the rate case expenses to 146,000. So -- ultimately in your MFRs.

So you were seeking -- when you came in -- I'm trying to get to the crux of why you came in for a rate case when it doesn't seem like there's any really proforma improvements other than on the wastewater side. It seems like the bulk of this is rate case expenses.

Before we get to -- before I get to the question of the flushing and the discrepancy and the lack of proper recordkeeping, in your test year I just don't understand why you would file for a rate case here.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm looking for the total amount of revenue that the -- you know, it's -- as I recall, more than, more than half of the increase was, was unrelated to rate case expense. Now when I find the number, I could be corrected on that. But when I looked at this the first time -- and so the question becomes what do you do when you're underearning? Do you, do you have a certain threshold that you have to get to to ask for more money? I mean, from a constitutional standpoint, if you are underearning, you're underearning. In theory, you could be underearning one penny and be entitled to, to rate relief. Now obviously that's an absurd position, but legally that's, that's the position.

This company determined during the year that it was deficient in its revenues, and I don't remember how much more we asked in the actual MFRs and --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: 126.

MR. FRIEDMAN: How much?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: 126.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And so they believe that they were entitled to \$126,000 in new revenue, and that's, that's a material amount of money. And so they filed, they filed for rate relief as they are entitled to do.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Have you -- as a utility

since the limited proceeding and even from the last rate case in 2006, have you explored with, with the residents, with the HOA, have you explored alternatives and the cost implications? Because even the staff recommendation provides that there continue to be issues with the flushing, as you can hear from Public Counsel. But there is at least the perception of excessive flushing and that the customers appear to not be satisfied with that alternative that the utility is -- has deployed.

So have you, since the limited proceeding, had those discussions with the customers about the options and the costs associated, Mr. Flynn?

MR. FLYNN: We have, we have not had any definitive discussions with the, with the customers in that regard. We've met with them on other issues from time to time. We, in fact, met with Dr. Halleen before this rate filing occurred. He expressed some comments along those lines, but we haven't really flushed out a full discussion about that issue.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: What happened? This data that -- I know you just had an opportunity to look at it at first, first glimpse right here from -- that the Office of Public Counsel prepared. But what happened with the data that the utility prepared in its test year

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and what actually occurred? Why the discrepancy in flushing?

MR. FLYNN: Well, the MFRs reflect what was in our records for flushing for the months during the test year. The data request asked us to be more -- to look into it deeper and find out whether we could be more explicit with what we estimated actually occurred. in that regard, the response reflects an effort to quantify what occurred absent the lack of documentation from --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: The jump -- what happened with the jump from 2012 to 2013 in terms of flushing?

MR. FLYNN: Well, in 2013, we were -- it reflects the fact that we elevated the flushing as a function of our daily operating information to maintain residual throughout the distribution network.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: So you changed it to, I guess, the general, across-the-board general flushing throughout the system?

MR. FLYNN: We -- we -- for individual sites that had been used for flushing in 2012, either we changed the sites or we enhanced the use of those sites with automatic flushing equipment. So we had less manpower spent flushing and yet get the flushing work done in order to generate an adequate residual

throughout the network.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: Patrick, do you think that these flushing mechanisms, do you think they're -the valves are actually working?

MR. FLYNN: Yes. Because our operators observed the work of the, of the flushing valves, and in some cases we put meters at those locations to verify what line -- what the flow rate would be to kind of cross-check against what's going on.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Do you think the flushing is excessive?

MR. FLYNN: I think it's, I think it's -- in the context of the sheer percentage is awful, but it's the remedy available at the current status for adequate compliance with the regulation.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: What other remedies are there though, other than getting a whole new system?

MR. FLYNN: Well, it's not the system that's the problem; it's the water quality in the ground. So it's a treatment upgrade of some type, which is going to be an expensive proposition. It would be evident at the water plant in order to modify the treatment process sufficient to allow for a delivery of water meeting current regulations without having to, to flush.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Did Cypress Lakes though

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explore those, those alternatives?

MR. FLYNN: We have not. And perhaps it's now a ripe opportunity. But we're now at a point where we have enough information to put in context the, the sheer volume associated with this approach.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Uh-huh.

MR. FLYNN: The approach works; other approaches may also work. They may be more costly. It may be an opportunity for us to evaluate them. And if that's your direction, of course, that's what we will do.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: More environmentally friendly, too.

MR. FLYNN: I would say that not all water in the state is created equal, as we know from other discussions we've had -- you and I -- here. So there's not pristine water across the state, and it impacts the delivery of service to customers in terms of both quality and quantity and cost.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I have several other questions, Madam Chair or Mr. Chairman, but I'll defer to the other Commissioners.

> CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Balbis. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I, I have questions on specific issues,

but Commissioner Brown brought up an interesting point. I know, Mr. Friedman, you didn't have the numbers, but from what staff is recommending in this case, a revenue increase for water of about \$61,000 and a decrease for wastewater about \$8,000, or about a \$52,000 revenue increase, and yet the customers are going to have to pay \$120,000 in rate case expense just for you to get the \$52,000.

So do you ever -- you know, back to her question on why did you come in -- did you feel that it was appropriate to spend \$120,000 to collect just half of that in the revenues that you need?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, I don't make that evaluation because I'm not the one that determines whether or not to file a rate case. But unfortunately there's a cost of filing a rate case, and it's going to be -- and I guess if you looked consistently, at least in my mind it looks like from the part of the rate case expense that's related to what I do, it seems to stay the same or, you know, within, withing bounds in every rate case. And that's whether or not it's a staff-assisted rate case, it's a little bit less. But, you know, there's a lot of effort that you have to put into the case no matter what.

I don't know how that -- who makes the

determination as to whether a rate case is entitled to.

As I mentioned to Commissioner Brown, you know, a

utility, when it's underearning -- and they file indexes

every year -- and I assume that Cypress Lakes did as

well. So they're doing what they can do to try to keep

up with inflation, but unfortunately sometimes the costs

rise higher than, than the indexing allows you to

recover, and the utility at that point is, is, is

entitled to come in and seek rate relief.

And they, obviously they didn't get the amount that they thought they were going to get, and maybe in hindsight, if they would have said, oh, yeah, we -- you know, if they had a crystal ball and said -- oh, we're not going to get what we asked for, then maybe they wouldn't have filed it.

But, you know, y'all are looking at this thing from, from hindsight, not from, from the financial evaluation that somebody made at the very beginning, and you're going to get a very different result.

MR. FLYNN: Commissioner, if I could answer.

Also it comes -- it brings up the fact that if we had

filed and requested an increase in water rates only, it

still would have cost substantially a lot of money for

the rate case expense to prosecute the docket, and yet

we still have the reality that we hadn't filed for a

rate increase in water since the 2005 test year. So we
were essentially going with rate base from way back when
that didn't reflect accepted placements and improvements

and so on.

So, you know, if we had filed and requested only an increase in water rates, it still would have been a very expensive proposition just because rate case expenses reflect the process itself, regulatory burden to ask for the money.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then,
Mr. Chairman, just one or two more general questions
before we dive into the issues.

In looking at, since 2005, the gallons pumped versus billed, there appears to be a significant reduction in the amount of water billed. In fact, looking at 2013 numbers, a 33 percent decrease in the amount billed. Why are you billing so much less?

MR. FLYNN: If there's, if there's water less -- if there's less water billed, it reflects less water used by customers.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Are you having a decrease in your customer size, are people moving out, are they using less gallons per month?

MR. FLYNN: There's a general trend of less gallons per day per customer over time. That's an

industry trend. And, secondly, it's, it's a community of plus-55 residents, many of which are residents only part-time of the year. So to the extent a given year may have a higher vacancy rate or a lower vacancy rate impacts the total consumption numbers for the year.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And the reason why I'm asking is, you know, now that we have data for 2013, it appears to be another reduction of about 15 percent from what the test year was on the amount billed. So have you looked at that? Are you anticipating another significant reduction in billing?

MR. REILLY: I, I anticipate the general trend to continue in the sense that I can't predict accurately what's going to happen. But in terms of purposes of a rate case, we use the same methodology as we always do to quantify what the expectation would be on a going-forward basis. There are — there is some customer growth that's occurring there, which is new after the last few years of the economy downturn there wasn't any. There has been some growth in the current year. It's not that far away from billed out, however. There's not going to be a huge increase over time to the customer base to offset other increases in cost.

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Mr. Reilly,

let's go back to -- you said you had another issue, which was 19?

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MR. REILLY: That's correct. Concerning Issue 19, we propose that you amend staff's recommendation. Rather than authorizing the company to incur the expense of preparing and mailing separate late penalty notices to customers who do not pay their bills by the due date, we recommend the Commission to authorize the utility to clearly disclose on each bill already mailed to each customer that if the payment is not received on or before the due date, the customer is obligated to pay the company a \$5.25 late fee, which late fee would be due and payable by the due date of the next monthly bill. This is a much more cost-effective and efficient way to encourage customers to pay on time and to collect a late fee because of a failure to pay on time. believe that implementing the collection of late fee in this manner will conservatively generate an additional \$9,000 to \$14,000 a year of net revenue, and at the same time significantly reduce the amount of bills being paid late.

Implementing the late fee as part of the normal billing cycle will not only improve the timeliness of customers paying their bills, but it will also conservatively generate this 9,000 to \$14,000 worth

of additional miscellaneous revenues paid for by delinquent customers, thereby benefiting the entire customer base with 9,000 to \$14,000 of reduction in the revenue requirement for the base and gallonage rates for this water and wastewater service.

I'd like to yield to Ms. Merchant to explain how we arrived at our 9,000 to \$14,000 net revenue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Ms. Merchant.

MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, this is the other piece of paper that we handed out. It's a one-page document that's entitled "OPC Estimation of Projected Late Fee Revenue."

And it's -- I identified it as Issues 11, 17, and 19, and 11 is test year revenue. So 19 is the issue where the topic is raised by staff in the rate section of the recommendation. But the company, in support of this late fee charge -- and we do recommend the charges are reasonable and should be approved -- but we -- the company said, in their support of this charge, that 42 percent company-wide every month customers pay late. So if that is the situation, that's a significant number. But we also understand that they have this Project Phoenix computer program that is electronic, and they're probably not going to send out a bill every time somebody is late. I mean, I can't think that that would

even be reasonable to do that. It would drastically increase their costs. So what we are suggesting is their cost is not as high on a per bill basis as what they said.

Now while we agree that the charge is reasonable, we think there's going to be a one-time charge to change the computer program to if this bill is late, boom, it generates a charge. And it's electronic. It's going to be fast. It'll put the language on the bill. If they have -- if they're recognizing that this is a problem company-wide, they may have already even changed the, the billing program at the parent company level.

But we recognize that 42 percent is not going to be an ongoing level of late fees. Because if you get a late fee, hopefully it's a disincentive to pay your next bill late. And if you don't pay the late fee and you pay everything else, they'll probably get disconnected. So that's a major disincentive.

But we're recommending that since we don't believe the cost is as high as \$5.25 per customer per bill, that some of that is going to be revenue received by the company with that corresponding cost. It's not a wash, a dollar-for-dollar wash for every late fee they collect.

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So what we would suggest -- and on this schedule I've given you the calculation that I've recommended and I gave you two options: A 10 percent recommended level of late fees that might be received or a 15 percent customer late fee. And I've basically broken it down between water and wastewater and allocated the late fee. And for a 10 percent allocation of late fees, the revenues would be \$9,406 for the test year estimated, and at the 15 -- which is the next-to-last column, and at 15 percent would be the 14,109. And then you can see the numbers between water and wastewater. And those are the numbers that we recommend just to make sure that you're, you're giving the company an immediate increase in their revenues. just want to make sure that it's -- the rest of the body of ratepayers are not paying extra for that service. So that's why it would be, we believe it would be appropriate to impute those revenues for the next period on an ongoing basis. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just a quick question. You mentioned that you didn't think that the company would send out a late notice when a customer automatically becomes late.

What, what brings you to that conclusion?

MS. MERCHANT: Well, in staff's recommendation on page 39, the company says that its parent company will spend two hours per day for three days to process late payment notices.

## COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Right.

MS. MERCHANT: So I can't imagine that a company would send out late payment notices. Because a credit card company doesn't send out a late payment notice, they send out your next statement and it has a late fee.

know you paid it late, you can look online. But, you know, otherwise you'll find it out in the next -- so they don't send out another notice. And that would be extremely expensive if 42 percent of their customer base is paying late. So we don't believe that that's necessary. So we think that it would be an easy thing to add onto the bill to put it -- so, so the incremental cost to the company is probably changing the billing system. And then that's a one-time charge and it's an automatic thing every time somebody is late. So if they pay the right amount on time, then it doesn't generate the code on their bill.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So let me hear from the company as to what you actually do.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't think that makes sense at all. The bill is going to say if you don't pay your bill on time, there's a late payment fee. And, you know, this is the first this company has got one, but y'all have approved a lot of them for a lot of utilities. A lot of them are my clients. They put that on the bill; if you don't pay by the due date, it's a late payment fee.

Then what happens if they don't pay by the late -- by the date? You send out a five-day notice that says if you don't pay in five days, we're going to shut your utilities off, and you owe the \$5.25 late payment fee. That's what the notice they're talking about is. It's the notice to these people telling them you're going to pay -- you owe -- it's not, it's not a separate notice. We're not going to send on day 21 a notice that says "You're late; send us \$5.25 in addition to your bill," and then turn around and send them another notice that says, "Oh, by the way, you didn't pay, so here's your five-day disconnect notice." I mean, I don't think any, any utility is going to do that. There's not a separate notice for a late payment fee.

MS. GILCHER: Mr. Chairman, if I may. Rule 25-30.320, the notice that Marty is referring to, it

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says that such notice shall be separate and apart from bill for service.

MR. REILLY: That's for disconnect. just talking about -- we didn't think the company was going to send out a notice to cut a person off because they were late with their payment.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, it sounds like the payment hasn't been received.

MS. MERCHANT: We're not -- I don't believe the company is talking about a nonpayment. I think they're talking about it's three days late or it's five They paid it in between -- so they paid it days late. in between the time that the next bill came in. I mean, and that's quite common. A lot of companies do have late fee payments. If you don't pay it within the amount of time required by the rule, then that notice that staff is talking about kicks in that you have so many -- and there's -- I don't believe that there's a specific rule, PSC rule that deals with late fees. There's disconnect fees and things like that. But this is rather new policy, and I don't think there's a rule that addresses late fees and any notice requirements.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Hold on one second.

MR. FRIEDMAN: But, you know, y'all have been doing these late --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Hold on. Hold on. Now th rule that you read, is that just late fees or is that disconnects?

MS. GILCHER: It's refusal or discontinuance of service. But it talks about if the customer does not comply with their responsibility to pay their bill, they have to have a five-day notice, and that notice must be separate from their bill.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay? Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Yeah. Just for my clarity. So if I'm understanding Mr. Friedman, Customer X on day 21, they haven't paid their bill. Obviously the computer system will generate something that says that Customer X has not paid their bill. The company is not necessarily going to send that, mail out a notice until five days later, right, when the person has not paid within that timeframe and now you're seeking to disconnect. Basically telling them five days from, from day 25 or 26, that on day 31 you're going to disconnect, or day 30 you're going to disconnect. That's the second notice that we're talking about.

Now I think the Office of Public Counsel is saying that in essence the \$5.25 is inclusive of both of those and sort of making those two cases in one, rather than just dealing with the actual notice being sent out

and that expense being -- or allocation for that expense being there.

MR. FRIEDMAN: You know, to be able to tell

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you exactly how it's done, I'd need to have the woman addressed. I mean, y'all have been calculating late you the labor and printing costs and postage costs --

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who handles the billing here, and she's not because this issue is not raised. But I have never seen this issue payment fees for at least the last eight or nine years, and, you know, nobody has ever raised the issue about, oh, you know, we're giving you the notice, we're giving and y'all did one at 7.50 or 7.25 recently -- and it's, and it's there for a purpose. And so this is the first time anybody has ever said, "Oh, by the way" -- to follow Public Counsel's theory, you shouldn't have any of this in there then. You shouldn't have a late payment fee that's got any labor, printing, or postage in it. It should just show up on the bill. But then how do you calculate what the amount ought to be? Then it, then it would be -- the amount would be zero because the company can't justify any additional expense for the late payment fee.

So you're kind of caught in a catch-22. you want a late payment fee, you've got to justify it. And you can't justify it because you're going to put it

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on the bill and you're not going to have any additional expense. That's what Public Counsel said: It's no additional expense; put it on a bill. Then how do you justify a late payment fee?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

And just to clarify, Mr. Friedman, I think since I've been on the Commission we've talked about late fees a few times. And so to say that for eight or nine years, you know, we just sort of -- (motioning) -and let it go through, I think it is an issue and an area that, that there is opportunity to, to pad the books or pad, you know. Because, you know, it is what it is and it's justifiable in many people's minds because these people are paying late. But the reality is that we want to make sure that the right allocation of cost is assigned. And if there is a better way of doing it, a more efficient way of collecting that late fee or appropriating the -- to the appropriate person and the person needs to pay that, I have no issue with that. But we just need to make sure that we get it right.

MR. FRIEDMAN: All right. And this

Commission's practice, and up until the last one you did

for Aquarina, before that it was a whole different

process that y'all had. It was more, it was a more

defined, here's what each one costs. Then when y'all

did the Aquarina one, you came up with this process that

just made it, you know, rocket science instead of being

something very simplistic.

But that said, the, the point is, is that the late payment fee is based upon a cost that the utility has to incur because of the late payment. If we take what Public Counsel says and all you're going to do is put that "You've got to pay a late payment fee" on your bill, then there's no justification for it. You can't have it both ways. You can't put it on a bill and say you get \$5 but you don't have to justify it, unless you want to change your policy.

I mean, in the past you've always had to justify it, either the old way or the new way you started with Aquarina. Maybe you ought to just adopt a policy that says every utility can charge \$5.25 or \$6 or whatever you decide. Everybody, every utility in the state can charge it, put it on your bill. You don't have to justify anything to anybody. You know, that would be a departure from what you've done in the past. I think that's the way you ought to do it. You've got standard fees for other things. I think you ought to do a standard fee for, for a late payment fee.

## CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: But y'all haven't taken my advice on that before, so I don't think you're gonna in the future. So --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just very quickly.

Mr. Flynn, will your company be generating late payment notices for customers that do not pay on time?

MR. FLYNN: I'm not really prepared to answer that. I'm not an expert on that question unfortunately. But I would say in general the idea is to establish the rate, late payment fee in order to be a price point for customers to pay on time and optimally not have any revenue stream from it. But if there is a process to go through, we incur some allocation of resources to accomplish that message for those individuals who aren't paying on time. And that's an effort to balance the revenue increase reflecting the effort associated with that activity.

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** And I know we have a representative homeowner within the community. Do you know if late payment notices are generated?

DR. HALLEEN: No. Late payment notices, for

example, on the rent that the customers would pay to the 1 management is billed right on the notice. In other 2 words, it says your pay is \$700.00, your tax is \$2.70, 3 your garbage collection is \$.75, total is \$725. If paid 4 after such and such a date, the payment must be \$745.00. 5 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I understand. But as 6 7 far as the utility bill. DR. HALLEEN: Huh? 8 9 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: The utility bill, the water and sewer bill. 10 DR. HALLEEN: Well, they come from these 11 12 people. 13 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Right. When you --14 DR. HALLEEN: But there's no, there is no notice of late fees on the bill today. 15 16 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Is there --17 MR. FRIEDMAN: We're not authorized to charge a late fee, Commissioner, so we wouldn't put it on the 18 bill. 19 DR. HALLEEN: There wouldn't be anything on 20 the bill. 21 22 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Let me -- I guess 23 I'm not -- let me ask this again. Have you ever received a late payment notice or do you know of anyone 24 25 in the community that's received a separate late payment

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notice for not paying their utility bill on time?

DR. HALLEEN: No. The only persons that I've ever heard from are those that got disconnect notices. But I have not heard of anybody getting a late payment notice, just distinctly pay, you know, X dollars. Because, as was pointed out, there is no indication they're going to get stuck with it. That's the problem.

In other words, if you pay late, all you're, all you're doing is forcing, after X number of days if you haven't paid it, for them to issue a disconnect notice right now.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And does the utility --Mr. Flynn or Mr. Friedman, you charge a separate disconnection fee; correct?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, Commissioner. There's a separate miscellaneous fee in the rate tariff for that purpose.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I agree with Commissioner Brisé, and we have spent a lot of time on making sure that these charges and other charges are cost based. So I'm just trying to get to the point of if you're generating a late payment notice, then these costs are justified. But if you're not, then that's a separate policy issue that I'm not sure we've, we've addressed.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And not to muddy the water here on this issue, but obviously we strive to be consistent in how we approach utilities, and Patty Daniel is kind of the expert in this little area. So Patty, Ms. Daniel, I'd be interested in hearing your thoughts on the discussion here.

MS. DANIEL: Let me just back this up a little bit. So a utility renders a bill and a customer has 20 days in which to pay that bill. If -- our rule says if they don't pay that bill within the 20 days, that the company has to give them a notice separate and apart from its regular bill that they will be discontinued. That is the notice that this charge is designed to recover. It's characterized as a late payment fee, but the costs involved are the discontinuance of service notice. Now the customer won't be discontinued if they pay it following that notice within the prescribed time frame, and no additional costs will be incurred by the company and the customer won't pay anything other than the late payment fee.

If the customer doesn't pay within the prescribed time, then the company is going to go out, discontinue service, and that would be the point at which that discontinuance of service charge would be

imposed. So it's -- that's the process. 1 2 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. MS. DANIEL: If I could also, when you're 3 ready, speak to the dollar amount that the company --4 5 that OPC is suggesting is at risk here. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I think it's the perfect 6 7 time for that. MS. DANIEL: You're ready for that. Okay. Do 8 9 you want to give it a shot? Let me, let me let 10 Ms. Thompson give that a shot, if I may. 11 MS. THOMPSON: Hi. I'm Kelly Thompson with Commission staff. 12 13 Based on the information that the company provided us as cause justification for this charge, 14 15 there are approximately 405 disconnect letters issued per year for this particular utility. That relates to 16 17 approximately \$2,100 a year. That, that also amounts to 18 about 2 percent of the Cypress Lakes customers that are 19 late each year. 20 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you. All 21 right. 22 OPC, Issues 1, 6, and 19 were the three issues 23 that you had? 24 MR. REILLY: Yes, Chairman. 25 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Mr. Friedman, let's

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1	start with your, let's start with your issues.
2	MR. FRIEDMAN: We don't have any other. I'm
3	glad you'll be glad to hear this, but we don't have
4	any additional issues to raise.
5	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right.
6	MR. FRIEDMAN: But certainly I'll answer any
7	additional questions you may have about the other
8	issues.
9	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioners, actually
10	before we starting digging into that, we're about two
11	hours into this. Let's give our court reporter about a
12	five-minute break, and we'll come back.
13	(Recess taken.)
14	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. I think we can
15	reconvene.
16	All right. Commissioner Balbis, you have the
17	floor.
18	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: (Inaudible; microphone
19	off.)
20	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I thought you had
21	questions. Okay.
22	Commissioners, any further questions or
23	comments? Commissioner Brown.
24	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I was going
25	to go to Issue 1, and kind of the utility seemed

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inclined to meeting with the customers and staff to 1 2 address, maybe, alternatives. And I was just wanting some confirmation there, if we could get that sealed up 3 under this issue. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: 5 Sure. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Mr. Flynn, is that 6 7 correct? MR. FLYNN: Yes, ma'am. We're pleased to have 8 9 that direction and converse with the customers on that 10 topic. COMMISSIONER BROWN: I think that will be very 11 12 fruitful, and also include the costs associated with the 13 different alternatives. And also involve staff, as 14 well. MR. FLYNN: There will most likely be some 15 16 engineering assistance generated in order to accomplish that analysis, which is going to be some costs that will 17 18 show up down the road. 19 MR. REILLY: Would the company consider free help from the Florida Rural Water Association? 20 21 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Don't ask Mr. Friedman; 22 ask Mr. Flynn. 23 MR. REILLY: Mr. Flynn. 24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Wait until you hear, when we 25 bring you back, come back on the last one y'all did that

on.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Flynn, would you?

MR. FLYNN: The expertise of Florida Rural
Water is appreciated, but is most likely not sufficient.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** Okay. That's fair enough.

Mr. Chairman, I'm comfortable with Issue 1, that's as staff drafted with the amendment to include the discussion here between the utility, Office of Public Counsel, customers, and the staff. I don't know on terms of regularity, so I'm open to suggestions, but I think that discussion needs to occur.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just have one or two questions on this issue.

And I agree with Commissioner Brown on having the utility meet with the customers. And that is in February of 2013, there was a chlorine residual that was below, I believe, two parts per million. I think it was at 0.6. I couldn't find anywhere in the docket any more recent chlorine residual tests at the remote parts of the distribution system. Are you above the minimum requirement now?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, sir. I asked my staff after our conversation on the phone call the other day to look

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at our monthly operating reports for 2013 to see if, in fact, we had any particular days where we went below the minimum. I'm not aware of any. They didn't identify any.

The requirement in the case of -- for chlorine residual in the case of this system is 0.6 parts per million of total chlorine, not 2. And it is my understanding that we have routinely been able to accomplish that. And I'm not aware of any notification come across my desk about any issues with chlorine residual in the last 12 months.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And in the monthly operating reports, that included sample results that were in the distribution system and not just leaving the plant site?

MR. FLYNN: The chlorine residual is measured at the distribution network.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Correct. But in the monthly operating report, normally you measure at both places. I want to make sure that the distribution system has -- that you are maintaining adequate chlorine residual.

MR. FLYNN: Yes. And the flushing program is a great measure tool to accomplish that very fact.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then if I

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could request that when you discuss the different options with the customers, and I'm sure you were going to do this, but just to specify the different engineering options of looking at, you know, the treatment system on perhaps removing the precursors. I don't know if there's any opportunity to interconnect with any other utilities surrounding the area or not. I know the maps that were included weren't really clear, but if that's a viable alternative to look at that, as well.

MR. FLYNN: We could certainly explore it. My knowledge of the system is that we are located some distance from the nearest other alternative water supply that was of sufficient size to supply the system.

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Before I make the motion,
I'd like to ask -- Mr. Reilly, since it was your
suggestion for the utility to meet with Public Counsel
and staff and the neighborhood association, what would
the frequency or what would the terms be?

MR. REILLY: We would be pleased to be part of that process in representing the customers. The time frames, you know, it would be an estimate on my part. I would hope that we could look at this and look at

alternatives hopefully within a six-month period.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** Staff, do you have any suggestions for purposes of the motion?

MR. VICKERY: Paul Vickery, Commission staff. We'd be amenable to meet with the utility and OPC and the customers within six months. Or telephonically, you know, we don't have to be physically present, but just kind of an update status-wise on what's the ongoing process.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Flynn, is that acceptable?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: All right.

Mr. Chairman, I would move staff recommendation on Issue 1 with the modification that all of the parties that we have just discussed meet within the next six months to discuss alternatives to the flushing situation going on, along with the cost ramifications.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. The Brown amendment has been moved and -- I'm sorry, the Brown amendment has been moved and seconded. Any further discussion on Issue Number 1?

Seeing none, all in favor say aye.

(Vote taken.)

1	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed?
2	By your action you have approved Issue
3	Number 1.
4	Commissioners, any other issues? Let's start
5	from the top and work our way down that anybody has got
6	any questions or concerns about.
7	Nothing in 1 through 5? I see no lights
8	coming on; 6 through 10?
9	MS. GILCHER: Mr. Chairman, if I may, before
10	you vote on Issues 9 and 10
11	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: We're not voting on anything
12	yet.
13	MS. GILCHER: Oh, I'm sorry.
14	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That's okay. Eleven through
15	15, any issues, Commissioners?
16	Commissioner Brown.
17	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Issues 13 and
18	14, I have issues with.
19	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And I have Issue 14, as
20	well, Mr. Chairman.
21	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Brown.
22	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. On Issue 13,
23	this may be a question more appropriate for staff. I
24	wasn't really satisfied with the analysis, the staff
25	analysis supporting the recommendations. Could you go

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into a more thorough review here for all of us to how you derived your recommendation. And my understanding is that the utility employees, its parent's employees, it used to employ contract employees, but could you further elaborate so that we have a better understanding here.

MS. KELLY: Certainly. Good morning,
Commissioner. JoEllen Kelly, Commission staff.

Starting in approximately 2010, the company switched over from utilizing contract meter readers to using in-house meter readers at 1.5 FTEs. Additionally, in 2012, the company began to employ, per DEP regulation, one cross-connection technician. So none of these were included within salary expense in the 2006 rate case.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. What I'm trying to get to, from the last rate case, I guess the full rate case was 2006, but test year 2005, since it's a different scenario, have those salaries and wages gone up?

MS. KELLY: Yes, Commissioner, they have.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** Can you elaborate?

MS. KELLY: We did an analysis to look at the 2006 salaries and benefits information, and we took that information and we grossed it up for growth. And we've

compared that to where we are at, Commission or staff
recommended salaries for 2012 test year. If you include
the 1.5 FTEs for meter readers and that new
cross-connection technician, the salaries the Commission
is recommending for wastewater are actually lower than
the grossed-up amount, and the salaries for the water
side are right on par.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Great. Thank you.

MS. KELLY: You're welcome.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** That's all for that issue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That was 13 or 14?

Commissioner Balbis.

questions for staff, and then a few for the utility on rate case expense. And this goes to my opening comments on, you know, really looking at the magnitude of rate case expense as compared to the requested and/or recommended revenue increase. And for staff, what appears to be the driver for the high rate case expense in this case?

MS. KELLY: Commissioner, the driver on this case is that the water sold has been falling since the prior rate case while water pumped has been increasing. The amount, therefore, of operating expenses per gallon

sold has been driven upward and the --

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rate case expense --

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No, my question is on

MS. KELLY: I'm sorry.

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** -- specifically for this issue. What would appear to be the main driver for the rate case expense?

MR. MAUREY: Andrew Maurey, Commission staff. The main drivers in rate case expense in this case were WSC employees responding to data requests, legal time from Friedman, Friedman, and Long, and the M&R Consultants for the engineering work.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I looked through all the staff data requests, and it was clear that some of the data requests were correcting errors in what they originally filed at the request of staff. And I believe, Ms. Kelly, I asked you during the briefing if you felt or you saw any indications that they spent time correcting their mistakes, and you indicated yes.

MS. KELLY: Based upon the answers provided, they were elaborating on certain answers that they had provided. But based upon the salary data provided, we cannot break out specifically any kind of data pertaining to reanswering a question.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then maybe

from the utility's standpoint --

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Marty Friedman. You know, it is typical, and we do that, I know, in the legal part of the rate case expense, that if it's expenses — time that we incurred and the staff incurred or the other consultants incurred to correct deficiencies, that that's eliminated from rate case expense. You have been doing that as long as I can remember and probably will continue to do that, and it's a good practice, good policy. In this case, there was no deficiency notice sent, so there really were no legal deficiencies in the application.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Commissioner Balbis?

can go through them. But just looking at eight of the ones that I found, you had one where you were required to revise three schedules because they failed to comply with the rule. The next one was typographical error from in-house staff hours. The next one is a \$23,000 reversal in error that should have been capitalized.

Again, this required additional work from either you and your staff or the utility's consultants. The next one, two schedules filed that did not correct Consumer Price Index. The same with issue number five. The same with

issue number six when not booking golf carts under plant in service. Another issue on the seventh one, respond to first data request listed equipment purchases under miscellaneous expenses. And eight, et cetera. So I assume that you making those corrections took some amount of time, correct?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, certainly it took time.

But what the difference is, is that at least as far as I have seen, this Commission has never looked at post deficiency responses and gone through and looked at data requests and said they wouldn't have had to ask this data request if you would have done something differently.

Now, y'all have never done that before. And the problem with starting that now is that there isn't sufficient documentation to determine what that expense is. If it was in the deficiencies like we always do, each of the consultants know to keep their time separate for that and identify that time separate for that. So while it's typically done in the deficiency process, there is no mechanism in place to identify the rate case expense attributable to those things, even if you thought that those should have been adjustments that were made. There is no documentation to do that. And any adjustment that you make is just going to be

arbitrary.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And that might go to a previous point I made in other cases where where does the burden of proof lie. And you always argue that someone has to prove that we did something wrong rather than the utility has to meet the burden of proof, and all of their costs are justified.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That's not what I said.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: But that's for another day.

I guess for staff, at least in the eight instances that I saw, there seems to be documentation that they were correcting some deficiency. Was there any -- do you have any estimates as to how much time that would take? Because I know you frequently look at time spent on certain tasks and determine if it's reasonable or not. Is there a way to do that in this case?

MR. MAUREY: Unfortunately not. Ms. Kelly was correct, we can identify with specificity what percentage of the data requests went out to deal with deficiencies. We cannot with any specificity determine from the company's side how much time was spent addressing those questions.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Do you have that data

now and the percentage?

MR. MAUREY: Yes. Approximately 14 percent of the data requests that went out dealt with curing MFRs' deficiencies.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. That's all I have for right now. I might have some follow-up questions.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I just want to point out, Mr. Maurey, when we had our briefing we talked about the staff recommendation under this issue. And, unfortunately, the M&R Consultants were not included in the analysis, as is typical. And when we do issue the order, I think it would be prudent to have some language in there to the effect of staff's justification that the costs were reasonable, et cetera, typically found justifying all of these rate case expenses. And I know we talked about that, so I just wanted to point that out to the other Commissioners, as well.

MR. MAUREY: Yes. We'll work with legal for that, for the order.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I just have some comments. I know we don't have statutory authority necessarily to -- we have discretion when it comes to rate case expenses. But in my term, since I

have been here, I have never seen a rate case where
the -- I've heard about them with these water utilities,
but where the rate case expenses exceed the overall
revenue increase.

This is the first one I've seen, and it wasn't just a little, it was double. And it really struck me as being excessive. And then I had staff go back and look at the past few rate cases of Utilities, Inc., as well as Cypress Lakes, the limited proceeding, and what was found to be reasonable, both in the limited proceeding and the 2006 rate case, both of which were significantly less than what the -- the limited proceeding was 78,000 total rate case, and the full-blown PAA rate case was 84,000.

So looking at what is being recommended at 118,000, they are getting a 60,000 revenue increase, I can't support that. I don't find that to be reasonable or prudent. It seems to be excessive. And so, unfortunately, I'm not going to be able to support the staff recommendation.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I guess my question is, and I guess we'll start with the easier side, is there part of the rate case expense that you think doesn't deserve to be in the rate case? I mean, is there a cost that's there that you think that is not

there, or shouldn't be there, or shouldn't be allowed?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: You know, Mr. Chairman, I worked with staff on this. We looked at this, and the utility provided the invoices of the work that they performed, and staff thought that that was reasonable and justified. In my opinion, based on the totality of circumstances here, I think the overall rate case expense is excessive in light of the facts here.

So I can't really point out -- I wish I could.

I wish I could give -- even come up with an alternative.

That's why I looked at the past rate cases to find

something that would be justifiable and defensible, but
I don't think what they are recommending is reasonable.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I agree with a lot of the points

Commissioner Brown said. And a question for staff, and then I'd also like to point out some other instances where I don't feel that the costs that were asked to be recovered were justified. But what options do we have with determining rate case expense or expenditures within the overall expense are imprudent and should be disallowed?

MS. GILCHER: Can you clarify your question?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Sure. If we were to

disallow all or a portion of rate case expense, what 1 justification do we need to have to do so, either by 2 3 rule or by statute? MS. GILCHER: Under statute the standard, I 4 guess, is reasonableness. So the Commission has 5 discretion to determine the unreasonableness or 6 7 reasonableness of the rate case expense, and that's as far as the statute goes. 8 9 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. That seems fairly 10 broad to me. MS. GILCHER: It has been Commission practice 11 to allow rate case expense that is deemed reasonable, 12 that is accounted for, that's reasonable. 13 14 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Ms. Helton, I see you 15 furiously turning pages, so I just want to make sure 16 that you concur. 17 MS. HELTON: I was just looking at the statute 18 to make sure that I agreed with Ms. Gilcher's statement, and I do. 19 20 **COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Do we have any 21 additional options? I mean, I think the reasonableness 22 test is fairly broad. Is there anywhere else that it's 23 specified?

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Commission shall determine the reasonableness of rate

MS. HELTON: It specifies in 367.081 that the

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case expenses and shall disallow all rate case expenses

determined to be unreasonable.

(Laughter.)

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MS. HELTON: That's a lot of clarity there.

No rate case expense determined to be unreasonable shall be paid by a consumer. In determining the reasonable level of rate case expense, the Commission shall consider the extent to which a utility has utilized or failed to utilize, basically, the pass-through or index provisions of the statute.

I do feel like I do need to -- we have been looking at this rate case question because staff also is concerned about the level of rate case expense versus the amount of recovery, or I guess additional recovery that the staff is recommending here. And there have been several court decisions that talk about rate case expense, and this is not the first time the Commission has been faced with a situation where rate case expense is more than what we are recommending get approved as an additional amount for the company to recover.

And back in a 1973 case, so this is law that has been around there for awhile, it wasn't the Commission, it was one of the county boards that looks at rate cases for counties where you don't have jurisdiction. The county board had disallowed rate case

expense for a utility because the utility -- in the end of the day, the utility didn't get any increase. And the court said you can't do that just for that reason, that alone is not a sufficient reason to disallow rate case expense.

The court said, "It is equally well settled that whether a rate increase is granted is not the sole criteria on which that discretion rests," meaning the discretion that you have with determining the reasonableness. So that's, I know, not much help here. But the court has spoken to that, and the court has said that that can't be the only reason.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And I don't think that pertains to this situation. You know, so -- okay. And I have a couple of questions for the utility. In looking at Table 14-2, Page 31, and ignoring the issue that the MFR estimated was 111,000, which was still, you know, twice of what -- the recommended revenue increase, but when the utility provided actual and estimated, it looked as if pretty much all of the other components of rate case expense were within the MFR estimated, and only Water Services Corporation, or WSC, basically over doubled what they put in the MFR.

Mr. Flynn, how can you explain that difference from what you estimated and what the revised actual and

estimated were?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I mean, it's an estimate. And, maybe they're just not as good about estimating what their fees are as the rest of the consultants are. You know, this amount of reasonableness, and y'all brought up this issue, and I think that case that Ms. Helton mentioned is right on point, is that when the legislature speaks in terms of reasonableness, you do like the analysis that you're making now. You go down and look at each consultant and you make sure that the time and effort and energy and the charge that they made to the utility is reasonable. It has got nothing to do with the amount of the rate increase.

I know there was some legislation that had been proposed, I don't know if it was this last session, I know it was in session before, that the Public Counsel supported that said you can't get more rate case expense than the amount of your increase. But in absence of that statute passing, and it hasn't, your discretion is to do the analysis that Commissioner Balbis is doing now, which is look at each thing, and if you think that each thing is reasonable or not is a separate analysis and you can base that on your past judgment.

But how much of the rate case expense, as Ms. Helton mentioned, really doesn't come into play. It's

unfortunate sometimes that it may turn out that way, but that's not an issue in the question of reasonableness. The question is what are these consultants doing and did they do the -- did they provide a benefit to the rate

case.

I can't tell you -- I didn't do the estimate. Whoever did that estimate is not one of us two people sitting here, and this was -- it's an estimate.

appreciate you pointing out going through this analysis is important. And in doing so, again, I'm trying to put my hand on why Water Services Corporation, which, Mr. Flynn, that's you, correct? So it is one of you two that are here that worked on WSC.

in the docket that were in support of the MFR information. And as opposed to Mr. Friedman's time sheets, which is very specific, listing phone calls, topics discussed, everything that, you know, a client would use to justify the expenses to themselves and/or their customers, as opposed to that, it is simply a listing of the date and the number of hours and that it was on rate case expense. So I cannot find anything that justifies having that additional expense. So, Mr. Flynn, why were you over twice the amount that was

estimated, and why couldn't you provide supporting

2 documentation?

MR. FLYNN: Commissioner, the documentation reflects our standard information we provide for any rate case. This particular rate case is not any different than how we document our capitalized time associated with the rate case effort. It may be the case that we estimated low not cognizant of the fact that the number of questions and issues raised in the rate case would require that much time and effort to answer and prepare responses.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: But I assume, Mr.-well, I just don't understand why your company is the
only one that missed the mark, and you are the one that
only doubled their fees, and why you didn't have the
level of detail in your time sheets in your
justification to warrant that expense.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Commissioner, they did it the way they have always done it, and until this Commission gives some direction to the contrary, you know, every regulated utility needs to know the rules before they play the game. And if you're going to change the rule, change the way that this has been done for the last number of years, then the utility just needs to know in advance.

If you tell me in advance what you've done in the past and we thought was okay and we blessed is no longer the way we want it in the future, then we know, we know what the rules are, and we play by those rules going forward. But to take a rule that has been in effect and say we are going to apply it retroactively to you just isn't good regulatory ratemaking.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Friedman, and I appreciate that, but you just finished saying that going through this analysis is the proper way to do it. And that's what I'm doing to determine if it's reasonable. And I cannot find any justification for these additional expenses, and I'm finding it very hard to determine that these costs are reasonable, so that's where I am.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And I understand that. But don't you think if you're going to change the rule the way that you make that analysis of what is reasonable that the company should know that in advance? They did it exactly the way they've done it in the last half a dozen rate cases. And nobody ever said, hey, you're doing it wrong, maybe you ought to do it differently. And so it's only fair that if you're going to change the rule that you change the rule prospectively and not retroactively.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I don't believe anyone

is proposing to change the rule. The rule is that rate case expense -- that we are to determine if it is reasonable or not, period, and that's what I'm doing. There are no rules being changed.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, you are certainly
changing the way you interpret the rule --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: -- if you're going to change the amount of documentation that needs to be provided in response to a rate case expense.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Merchant.

MS. MERCHANT: Thank you. I just wanted to put in a couple of my two cents on this, and I agree precisely with you, Commissioner Balbis. We have been concerned with the way that the company reports their WSC hours in every rate case, it's just -- this employee, at this salary, this number of hours, with a very generic explanation. But more particularly in this case, and in a lot of the Utilities, Inc. cases, we are seeing a lot of adjustments to the books and records. So the staff auditors are spending a tremendous amount of time trying to figure out what the books and records are. And if you look at the staff audits in this case, staff had worked very hard to get the rate base and to get the O&M expenses right. And so what happens when

staff audit has to come in and they have to ask questions of the utility to why did you do this, why did you do that?

So you are not only looking at the staff data request, but you're looking at the staff audit request. And the fact that the company doesn't justify its hours and explain what those hours are spent on, because staff in their data request will say spend -- what did you spend this on doing what job, and the company will come back and give you their kind of vague response.

But we would love for the company, WSC employees to do precisely what Mr. Friedman does, what Mr. Seidman does, and what other outside consultants do regularly for all rate cases. And, you know, we've complained in the past, but it's just -- it's time to, you know, make them justify that request. If they spent it and they can support it, then that's reasonable. But there are a lot of books and records issues in this case, as you have pointed out. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Just a quick follow-up question that just came to mind for Office of Public Counsel. So the utility filed in their MFRs for a \$126,000 rate increase, and then ultimately they filed 111,000 rate case, but was subsequently modified to

146,000. So therein, just based on the MFRs, looking at those numbers, 146,000 rate case, 126,000 increase, I mean -- and I've read the cases, there are also other jurisdictions that have found that to be excessive and unreasonable. So, I mean, the fact pattern that we have here is that, and just your take on that.

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MS. MERCHANT: Well, one of the things I have noticed, Marty was saying that WSC was an estimate, but if you look on Page 28, they are claiming that 52,000 is actual, and the estimate is only \$5,000. So the company had the opportunity to justify that. But in all my years of experience with water and wastewater utilities, we have had lots of companies come forward. majority of the cases where the companies are coming forward, they are giving you consultant time to analyze the MFRs. Sometimes -- you've got to look at it from the issue that is being litigated. Is it a reasonable issue to litigate? Was it something in the company's control, outside the company's control? And I think certainly books and records is clearly within this company's control. So I do think you have a wide range of what is reasonable and prudent, and I do believe the Commission has disallowed for lack of justification in many instances, not just of late. So I hope that answers your question.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** It's steering us a little bit better. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Let's move on.

Issues 16 through 20, questions or concerns?

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think on Issue 19 on the late payment fee, and I think I personally received some clarification from staff on that, and I just want confirmation that there is a termination notice that may be mislabeled in the staff recommendation as a late payment notice, but that there is a notice generated and that these costs are justified.

MS. THOMPSON: Kelly Thompson, Commission staff. Yes, we did receive cost justification for the late payment charge, and the notice that we were referring to is the notice that is issued for the disconnect of service. It's the cost associated with issuing that notice.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And, again, to Commissioner Brisé's point, we have always paid close attention to any miscellaneous service charges and other fees and made sure they were cost-based. So with this issue I'm comfortable that the utility provided the justification and would move staff's approval on this.

Are we at that point, or are we just going to discuss --1 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: We'll come back to that. 2 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: 3 Okay. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any other questions or 4 concerns on 16 through 20? 5 All right. 21 to the end, any other questions 6 or concerns? 7 Commissioner Edgar. 8 9 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just want to reiterate briefly some of what 10 I've heard today on the point of our staff needing to 11 spend additional time making adjustments to the MFRs for 12 this utility, but also for other Utilities, Inc. 13 providers here in the State of Florida. And my 14 15 understanding is that the -- I don't know if it's, Mr. Friedman, with you or with the company, but that 16 17 there have been some conversations with our staff on 18 that point. If there haven't been, I hope there will I think there is improvement that can be made there 19 20 generally, and I would like to encourage that. 21 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Staff, you said 22 that you had some concerns or something you want to say 23 on Issues 9 and 10. 24 MS. GILCHER: Yes. I just wanted to note that

staff is requesting administrative authority to correct

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all fallout calculations in their oral modification to Issues 9 and 10.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes. Actually, I think when we finally make the motion, that will go for all issues.

Okay. So we have been through it all. The sticking point seems to be Issue 14 and 15. So let's address that part, and then we'll come back and approve the rate case.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm struggling to put out a recommendation, and I don't have one. I also, as has been expressed here clearly and appropriately and at length, have concerns about the overall amount of the rate case expense in relation to some of the other issues contained with the case. It's difficult to go through individually, and I note that our staff has made some recommended disallowances to the rate case expense that was requested, and as an indication of their thoroughness and having gone through all of the background information.

So I would say to my colleagues, if any of you have a suggestion that you think is in keeping with the language of the statute and the court cases that guide us as we try to implement these and related statutes, I

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am certainly open to hearing them. I'm having a hard time, though, from the information that we have coming up with what would be a more justifiable and accurate amount.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: You see when I get to a sticking point I reach out to the old wise one,

Mr. Kiser.

(Laughter.)

MR. KISER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This whole issue on Issue 14, if you look at the way the statutes and court decisions have come down, obviously they continually underline that you have a great amount of discretion in this area. And I would suggest to the Commission that the questions that have been raised by several of the Commissioners about why certain numbers are the way they are, and they don't line up with the estimated amount, if they feel like the answers they got back don't meet the test of being reasonable responses, then that lays the groundwork to use your discretion to set the amount you think should be appropriate.

And I think that the broad discretion granted goes up and it goes down. So if when the questions were asked about why doesn't the total amount line up more because it did for everybody else, other participants in

this process, but this company, they really missed the
mark. And if the explanations given don't satisfy the
Commissioners, then I think that's where discretion can
be exercised.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Curt.

Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

So on the issue of the Water Services Corp, and this is for staff, in terms of when there was a review of the invoices, what was the total amount that was billed?

MR. MAUREY: 50,702.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. And how much of that, based upon the invoices, is reasonably justified?

MR. MAUREY: Staff went through the exercise of reviewing the time sheets, the time spent, and made adjustments when it did not look like work was being performed at that time. We made adjustments based on salary differentials that didn't support, that weren't supported by the data. However, there were quite a few data requests served in this case. The WSC charges were in line with other UI cases at this time; that's the basis for staff's recommendation.

**COMMISSIONER BRISÉ:** So with that your recommendation is 50,000 and what?

MR. MAUREY: Approximately 51,000.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: 51,000.

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MR. MAUREY: 50,855.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: 50,855. So there is no other adjustment at this point that you all could

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suggest, based upon the invoices that you received?

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MR. MAUREY: Not sitting before you today.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. So whatever other

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adjustments that should be made, should be made based

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upon our consideration whether it's actually reasonable

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MR. MAUREY: Absolutely.

from our perspective?

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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mean, when I looked at this, you know, as we approach

And thank you, Mr. Kiser, for that clarification. I

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every cost that's passed on to the customers,

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potentially passed on, we have to make sure that it's reasonable and prudent. And in this case, looking at

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the WSC actual and estimated being so far out of line

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with what the MFR was estimated, not looking at the

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total dollar amount, not looking at the revenue

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increase, but just looking at are those additional costs

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justified, and looking back at the time sheets, I could

not find adequate justification that those costs were 1 2 reasonable. And I think, as Mr. Kiser pointed out, you 3 know, one of the options we do have is the additional 4 \$32,187, which is the difference between the actual and 5 estimated and the MFR estimated, I don't believe there 6 7 was enough justification for that to determine those costs are reasonable, so I believe that's one option we 8 9 have. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So your suggestion is, or I 10 guess I'm trying to get to -- so you want to disallow 11 the difference between the estimated and what the actual 12 cost was? 13 14 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Correct. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Which is? 15 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: By subtracting the two 16 numbers on Page 31, I got \$32,187. 17 18 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So you're not going with the staff recommendation, you're going from what the --19 20 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No, in addition to 21 staff's recommendation. So from the 118,428 subtract 22 another 32,187. 23 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So explain to me where

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32,187 came from?

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I just subtracted the

subtract the fifty-eight five five.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I was going to say, because you are double-counting the 6,000 staff --

57,702 from 25,515. And it might be more appropriate to

(Inaudible; simultaneous conversation.)

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Right, right.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So it's more of a \$25,000 difference rather than twenty-six --

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Correct. That is correct.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And the reason why I went back to this handout that staff prepared comparing the last rate cases of Cypress Lakes was because it was hard to itemize each one. I mean, I looked at the Friedman, Friedman, and Long, and those actually were under what the last — the limited proceeding in the rate case, and those were really the only ones that seemed reasonable based on — seriously. (Laughter.) The only ones to me that I thought were reasonable. The filing fee, the customer notices, the postage, the FedEx, and Advanced Environmental Labs, those were the only ones that I thought were reasonable and justifiable. And it kind of puts you on par with what we have approved for Cypress Lakes in the last rate

case.

But, I mean, I understand what Commissioner
Balbis is saying, the lack of support, that's completely
justified. But we are also dealing with the issue of
excessive rate case fees here. So, I mean, I'm
comfortable even looking back at what we have approved
and maybe tying that into what Commissioner Balbis is
saying about those costs that aren't supported. But I
think if you just take out -- go back to what you are
recommending, Commissioner Balbis, I still feel that
that's excessive.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: My concern from what we are looking at right now, because if the argument is there is not enough documentation here, then this just being a PAA, the alternative is it becomes a full-blown rate case. And what's already -- what you're classifying as a ridiculous amount of rate case expense gets to be even that much more. And so it seems like it's a snowball rolling down the hill.

Now, granted you can make your recommendation and it could be acceptable and everybody moves on, but the alternative is it comes back for a full-blown rate case. And the difference between what we're allowing them and the rate case expense, what you see now is 2-to-1 may end up being 4-to-1.

I mean, I think we all have a problem -- have 1 a little bit of indigestion with the fact that the rate 2 3 case expense is what it is, but I can't point my finger to where it's wrong. And that's the issue that I come 4 to. And I understand what Commissioner Balbis is 5 saying. It's like, well, this is not justified enough 6 7 to me, which is fine. I'm just telling you what my concern is. 8 9 Now, if there's a motion on the floor, I'd like to hear it. 10 Commissioner Balbis. 11 12 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Based on the reasoning that I stated before, I 13 14 would move that we further reduce staff's recommendation 15 for rate case expense from 118,428 and subtract 25,340, which is the 50,855 minus the 25,515. 16 17 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: What does that number come out to? 18 19 Is that your motion, Commissioner Balbis? that a motion? 20 21 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes. 22 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Is there a second? 23 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I'll second it for 24 purposes of discussion. 25 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and

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seconded to decrease the rate case expense from 118,428 to \$93,088. Further discussion?

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

And just hopefully for a little additional clarity for me, would the basis for that recommended adjustment of approximately \$25,000 be based upon the lack of supporting documentation, or something else in addition?

**COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Yes, for lack of supporting documentation that justifies that additional expense.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess this question is to Mary Anne. Statutorily, is this something we have to act on today, or can we act on this -- can we push this back?

The reason why I ask the question is if it's just further documentation that we're looking for, you know, if we can allow for them to provide that documentation, that will make Commissioner Balbis happy, then we can move forward from this point and not have to go through another rate case.

MS. HELTON: Well, there's a five-month clock for PAA rate cases. And it's my understanding, based on

the first page of the recommendation, that that five-month clock has been waived through today. So we would need an additional waiver from Mr. Friedman.

But if I could, you know, step back a minute, the company has the burden of proof. And if you believe that the company has not met that burden and has not fully supported that additional amount of expense for the group within the company that prepares these cases, then I think you have the information you need today to make that decision, if you believe that they have not met the burden of proof.

If you give them an additional time to do that, then you're allowing them -- you're kind of -- it's like for my son when he doesn't turn his paper in on time and the teacher doesn't, you know, take anything away from him, and being able to make the grade he would have originally made if he had not turned the paper in on time. I think we're a little bit there.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And let's go back to my comment earlier, this being a PAA and they decide that they want to come back for a full-blown rate case. So now they can still achieve that burden of proof that we are talking about now, but yet adding more to the rate case expense on top of where we currently are.

I mean, especially if the decision, if the

decision were made is based on -- and you have got to listen to what the motion was. The decision we made is based on the fact that there is no documentation or not enough specific documentation on this \$25,000. So we have another rate case expense. All they have to do is come back with more documentation on that \$25,000, and so all of a sudden it's 118 plus whatever added rate case expense they had, it's evolved into another rate case, if that's specifically what's objected to.

MS. HELTON: I'm not sure if that exact question has been addressed. But it seems to me that when they made their initial filing that they were under some requirement to be able to justify the case originally. I'm not sure where that would all play out, but it seems to me that that's a reasonable expectation on your part.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So now if there is a challenge, the challenge can be that pinpointed specific, that the challenge is specifically this \$25,000?

MS. HELTON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

MS. HELTON: I mean, we asked them in the process, and the process contemplates that they have to identify their points of contention with your decision.

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And any other parts of the decision that they don't take issue with or OPC doesn't take issue with, then those are deemed stipulated during the course of the hearing.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Well, we have a motion on the floor, and it has been moved and seconded. Is there any further discussion on the motion?

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If I can make a comment on the discussion that was just had with Ms. Helton on resulting in additional rate case expense. My motion specifically addressed this item within their total rate case expense. The overall determination of reasonableness and the discussion we had previously where we have the ability to look at the rate case expense and we just make a simple determination of reasonable or not, I'm not addressing with my motion. So that's not to say that if this motion carries and we move forward and they protest and move forward with another process that we still don't have that ability.

So I don't know if I agree with the argument that it's just going to result in additional rate case expense which then we have to pass on. And you never said that, but I just want to be clear that this motion doesn't dispel or eliminate our responsibility to

determine if it's reasonable or not, the overall expense specifically towards this item.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Any further discussion?

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Let me make my statement with respect to this motion. I agree with the motion in principle, and I'm just trying to wrap my head around the gap that exists for me in terms of staff going through the invoices and finding justification for up to \$50,000, and so that's where my issue is right now. And I'm trying to wrap myself around that. Because in principle I agree that we definitely need to deal with the WSC, and I don't know if staff can help me out there.

MR. MAUREY: What staff accepted as justification in this case may not be sufficient for the Commissioners on this point.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A question and then perhaps a request. I have a concern -- and maybe I'm hearing wrong -- I have a concern, though, about not wanting to unintentionally put in an incentive on future rate cases for overestimating the cost that would be required as a case moves forward, and that's why I wanted to know clearly

what the basis is. Obviously to see numbers that are 1 twice as much as what is estimated by a professional 2 company that does this type of work on a regular basis 3 is somewhat unusual. However, an estimate is an 4 estimate, and often in cases issues arise that were not 5 initially foreseen. 6 7 So if we are looking at not believing that an issue or a cost has been proven up, basically, that 8 9 makes sense to me. If it's an amount that is based on actual cost versus an estimated cost, that gives me some 10 11 concern. So, Mr. Chairman, this may be a little out of 12 order, but could I ask for a five-minute break to just 13 think this through for a moment? 14 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Or five. 16 17 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I don't have a problem with 18 that. Right now I have 26 after, let's come back at 35, so 12:35. 19 20 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 21 (Recess.) 22 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. I think we're ready 23 to reconvene. 24 Commissioner Edgar, you have the floor.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I thank you,

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Mr. Chairman, for the break. I appreciate it. I needed it for a couple of reasons. It was good to stretch and move around for a minute, but also to have time to think away from the microphone.

Commissioner Balbis, I really appreciate you putting forward a motion as we were all struggling with this and trying to make the right call, or the best call anyway.

As I said earlier, I do believe that the amount of rate case expense overall is troubling and is of concern. I also think that rate case expense has been a topic that we have discussed as a Commission for at least the last few years, in particular, struggling with the number of these water cases, in particular the small companies.

The number, the basis for the number, though, that you have suggested -- and, again, I appreciate the suggestion -- just gives me pause. As I said, I don't want to inadvertently incent -- padding of estimates is what I'm trying -- I didn't want to use the word padding, but out of a concern that if an actual amount were to exceed an estimate, that then we have put forth the possibility that that would be justification there for a disallowance.

So I'm going to approach it from a little

different direction. And with all of that said, if we 1 are coming to a vote, I'm going to vote no on the 2 motion. But then, Mr. Chairman, if it's okay I'd like 3 to ask the staff a few more questions. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Any other discussion 5 on the Balbis amendment? 6 7 Commissioner Balbis. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. And I'm not 8 9 going to belabor the point anymore, but, you know, I, 10 too, find that the rate case expense is unreasonable and that the costs were not justified and that is the reason 11 12 for my motion. 13 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. We are on the Balbis amendment to Issue Number 14. All in favor say aye. 14 15 **COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Aye. 16 **CHAIRMAN GRAHAM:** All opposed? 17 COMMISSIONER BROWN: COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Nay. 18 19 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Nay. Okay. 20 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** I was supposed to say 21 nay. I'm sorry. 22 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: The motion fails. 23 Commissioner Edgar. 24 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: As I have said here 25 repeatedly over the years, my formal education was in

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English and Political Science. I am not a math expert

or whiz, so I'm going to look to my staff to help me

with some math.

If we were to take the overall recommended amount of approximately 118,000, and you have the exact numbers in front of you, can you tell me what would be, say, a 15 percent, a 20 percent, and a 25 percent reduction?

And I'm asking this with the hesitancy that I don't know what that answer is, nor do I want to mess it up by doing it in my head. Everybody has their calculators out is why I'm smiling, and I appreciate that. I do not have one in front of me.

MR. MAUREY: It's a foreign calculator.

Foreign to me, it could be built anywhere, but -- at a
25 percent discount, the rate case expense would be
88,815; at a 15 percent, 100,664; and at 10 percent,
106,585.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Then,

Mr. Chairman, for discussion, if you all are interested in it, I'll make a motion that we reduce the total recommended rate case expense by 25 percent, based upon our concern that the total amount is unreasonable.

**COMMISSIONER BROWN:** I'm going to second that motion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded that we're going to decrease the total amount of allowable rate case expense. We're going to decrease from the staff recommendation 25 percent, so we're going to move it down to 88,813, if that was what I heard correctly. And it has been seconded.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I appreciate Commissioner Edgar coming up with at least another alternative to consider. I mean, I was going back, you know, we all know this is excessive and unreasonable, but how do we get to that point here. And, you know, I'm frustrated. I think we are all a little frustrated with the process. Because the statute says that we have the authority to disallow rate case that is deemed unreasonable, you know, but we don't really have a clear path of our options when we determine that.

So, you know, in the future I think it would be nice to direct legal staff to come up with some of our other alternatives when this Commission finds rate case expenses to be unreasonable and what our various options are. I think Commissioner Edgar has a fair solution of reducing it by 25 percent. It kind of puts it on par a little bit above what the 2006 rate case

was, which was 84, which is why I'm supporting it. 1 think it's much more reasonable and in line with what is 2 justifiable, although overall I still believe it is 3 excessive. 4 5

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I will support the motion. And my rationale is that it looks at rate case expense as a whole in this motion rather than one particular line, which I think it's more difficult for us to get to that point. So with looking at it as a total group, it catches the sentiment that I think is expressed here this morning, or this afternoon now.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Commissioner Edgar. I'll just say that I wasn't aware that that was an option, but with that, I will support the motion as I, too, feel that the rate case expense is unreasonable.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Any other discussion? Seeing none, we are on the Edgar amendment to Issue Number 14. It has been moved and second. All in favor say aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed?

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Nay.

The ayes have got it. So we've passed that amendment. So far we have done Issue Number 1 and Issue Number 14. I think we addressed all the other issues and concerns throughout that. So if somebody can make a staff recommendation motion, or something along those lines for the rest of them, and handle the fallout.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If I may, a comment and then a motion.

Struggled with these issues as we have struggled with both for this case and others in the past, I would like to ask you, you know, to take a close look at our requirements as far as justification for calculation and recommendation of rate case expense on a go-forward basis. And just please give that a look. And then if there is a rule change, or a procedural change or something that you would recommend, bring that forward to us as is appropriate, or as would be appropriate.

Mr. Chairman, I would recommend approval of the staff recommendation on all remaining items on this issue before us, on this docket before us, with the addition, of course, of reflecting the modifications that we have made and any fallout calculations that

would need to be addressed, and also including the oral modifications that were made by staff. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and seconded that we approve the remaining of Item 10. All in favor signify by saying aye. (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? By your action you have approved Item Number 10. 

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STATE OF FLORIDA )

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS

COUNTY OF LEON )

WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.

IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of our notes of said proceedings.

WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are we financially interested in the action.

DATED THIS 16th DAY OF MAY, 2014.

JANE FAUROT, RPR

LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR

Linda Boles

FPSC Official Commission Reporters 850-413-6732/6734

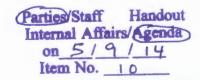
## REMARKS to the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION MAY 9, 2014

I thank the Public Service Commission for the opportunity to comment on several aspects of this rate case. First, I would like to thank the Cypress Lakes Utilities for the continuing effort that they put forth to provide the residents of Cypress Lakes with a healthful supply of water and the excellent disposal system for water waste. My remarks are primarily directed toward a problem that is part of this rate case, but not addressed in the Recommendations.

A situation exists in Cypress Lakes relative to the water supply that was not generated by Cypress Lakes Utilities, but did result from their action to correct a health problem. In the 2003-4 time frame, the management of Cypress Lakes decided to significantly expand the residential area of the community. Unfortunately, the extension of the water supply to accommodate this expansion with their free chlorine disinfection system resulted in many unfavorable health-related issues for CLU - principally related to the level of free chlorine residual and the cancer-causing byproducts of this disinfection process throughout sections of the community. In 2010, CLU was directed by the Polk County Public Health Department to improve its flushing efforts to eliminate the problem. However, in 2011, it became apparent that these efforts were insufficient to resolve the problem and CLU, with the approval of PCHD, changed its disinfection process from free chlorine to chloramine - an ammonia-chlorine based product.

It eliminated the byproduct problem; but to maintain the needed chlorine residual, the flushing required in 2012, the Test Year for this rate case, was increased by a factor of ten – from approximately the level of 200,000 gallons per month for the pre-chloramine period to 2.4 million gallons per month with chloramine as the disinfectant. Then, in 2013, the PCHD again reported inadequate chlorine residual within a section of the community. To correct this condition, CLU responded by doubling the flushing rate to over 4.0 million gallons per month with 2.4 million gallons per month directed at one troublesome section. Hydrants were used in part to accomplish the correction with water in the streets to the dismay of the residents. AFVs have been installed on most of the system to control and direct the flushing flow to surrounding ponds and lakes, but at the same high rate throughout 2013.

The Staff Recommendations treat the problem as simply a matter of approving an increased water rate while maintaining that the system is "satisfactory": however, to the residents and management of the community, it is a <u>Health and Safety Issue</u>.



Normally, at this time of the year, pond and lakes are at their lowest levels; however, this year the ponds and lakes are full. The management is very concerned as any hurricane activity or excess summer rainfall can lead to serious flooding and damage to roads and homes. There is no reserve for increased rainfall!

Further, the issue for the residents is two-fold. First, they are being asked to pay for the excessive use of flushing water - which at the current flushing rate exceeds the total usage by the residents for all their water-related uses; and second, they are appalled by the Environmental Waste of this precious resource of the State of Florida. Their reaction is simply: "We are asked to limit our use of this precious resource for lawn & garden watering, car and house washing, etc... but the Utility is allowed to squander tremendous amounts of this resource without any recourse. DO Something !!!"

But the options available to the residents are limited. They can't force management or CLU to change the design of the system to eliminate the significant number of "dead-end" sections of piping causing the problem without agreeing to pay for it. They can complain to EPA or SWWMD - which will probably result in fines that ultimately the residents will pay for through either higher rents or higher water rates.

The only real option available to them is to seek directed action to significantly modify the flushing scheme to meet health requirements but that eliminates the current excessive flushing in areas that met health standards with previously limited flushing done by CLU. This could be accomplished by a simple directive from the PSC for the three elements, CLHA, CLU and Community Management, to work with the PSC Staff to implement a revised flushing schedule that demonstrates to the PCHD that adequate health standards are met throughout the community. To do this, data are needed which shows which flushing locations are very acceptable on a health standard basis and could maintain acceptability with reduced flushing; there must be some as CLU has dropped two "original" locations - original meaning initiated during the problems of the 2005-2006 era. It is difficult to understand that there is not an alternate scheme to drastically reduce the 2.4 million gallons per month to satisfy the EPA and PCHD requirements. It will not be an"overnight solution" like the Staff Recommendations suggest; it will probably take money for hardware to revise the valve control scheme. The cost might not have to "fall" on the residents; maybe a more appropriate provider of material reduce the problem would be the "Creator" of the problem.

The current Staff Recommendations have not addressed this problem other than to recommend the appropriate rate increase to cover the cost of the additional flushing. That is not an appropriate solution; therefore, we are bringing this matter to you, the Commissioners, for your attention in this manner.

Such directive action by the PSC Commissioners would not be without precedent with regard to Cypress Lakes rate cases. One of your current members, Mrs. Edgars was involved in the 2006 rate case, Docket NO. 060257-WS, where the PSC ORDER NO. PSC-07-0199PAA-WS specifically directed the parties to work together to resolve a similar problem.

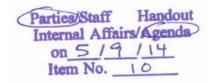
I will thank you in advance for any action that you may take to resolve this Environmentally Unfriendly situation.

Relative to the other requests I have submitted for consideration at this Hearing, I appreciate that the Staff already initiated action with a pre-Hearing conference call to provide appropriate responses when available so that no more of your valuable time is taken. Thank you again.

# Cypress Lakes Utilities, Inc. Docket No. 130212-WS

OPC's Schedules for Excess Flushing and Unaccounted For Water

Issue 6 - Used and Useful



Cypress Lakes Utilities, Inc.
Docket No. 130212-WS
Staff Data Request 3.1
List of manual and automatic flushing locations
January 17, 2014

Protocol Flushing First Provided by CLUI File: SDR 3.1 List of Flushing Points.xlxs

Location	Date of Meter Installation	Outlet Size (in)	Flow Rate (gpm)	Frequency (cycles/day)	Nominal Duration (min/cycle)	Monthly Flushing Amounts	Annual Flushing Amounts
Manual, unmetered flush points	mstanation	(111)	(gpiii)	(cycles/day)	(min/cycle)	Amounts	Amound
2317 Mulligan Dr.	TBD	2	125	1	30	114,375	1,368,750
2546 Red Bird Lane	TBD	2	125	1	30	114,375	1,368,750
Maidencane Court cul-de-sac	TBD	2	125	1	30	114,375	1,368,750
Non-metered Hydro Guard automatic flushing valves							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
2347 Snowy Plover Drive in the rear	06/10/10	2	125	1	30	114,375	1,368,750
2376 Peavine Circle in the rear	06/10/10	2	125	1	30	114,375	1,368,750
1782 Big Cypress Blvd.	06/10/10	2	125	1	30	114,375	1,368,750
Metered automatic flushing valves using timers							
Spatterdock Ct. cul-de-sac	06/20/12	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Moorhen Dr. cul-de-sac	06/20/12	0.75	20 -	1	30	18,300	219,000
2302 Putt Lane	10/15/12	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Purple Martin Dr. cul-de-sac	10/15/12	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Sand Crane Trail cul-de-sac	09/12/13	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Spike Rush Ct. cul-de-sac	09/13/13	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
2324 Little Cypress Drive in the rear	10/15/13	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Moorhen Ct. cul-de-sac	10/15/13	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Ultra Drive cul-de-sac	11/06/13	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Big Cypress Blvd. at bridge near Lift Station #6	11/23/13	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Sunbird Ct. cul-de-sac	12/06/13	0.75	20	1	30	18,300	219,000
Annual Estimated Flushing						887,550	10,621,500

### Provided in Response to Staff's 4th Data Request Whole Year Non-metered, Estimated February 12, 2014

2012 Flushing schedule by location

	Date of			Flow					Annual
	Installation	Date of Meter	Outlet	Rate	Duration	Volume	Volume	Hours	Gallons
Location	of AFV's	Installation	Size (in)	(gpm)	(min/day)	(gpd)	(g/mo)	Flushed	Flushed
Non-metered Hydro Guard automatic flushing valves									
2347 Snowy Plover Drive in the rear	06/10/10	None	1.00	35	240	8,400	256,200	4	3,074,400
2376 Peavine Circle in the rear	06/10/10	None	1.00	35	480	16,800	512,400	8	6,148,800
1782 Big Cypress Blvd. at Lift Station #4	06/10/10	None	2.00	130	30	3,900	118,950	0.5	1,427,400
Big Cypress Blvd. at bridge near Lift Station #6	11/23/13	None	2.00	130	60	7,800	237,900	1	2,854,800
Manual, unmetered flush points									
Maidencane Court cul-de-sac	Before 2010	None	2.00	130	24	3,120	95,160	0.4	1,141,920
2546 Redbird Lane	Before 2010	None	2.00	130	15	1,950	59,475	0.25	713,700
Hydrant @ 2317 Mulligan Dr.	Before 2010	None	2.50	250	5	1,250	38,125	0.08	457,500
Hydrant @ Peavine Trail	Before 2010	None	2.50	250	5	1,250	38,125	0.08	457,500
Purple Martin Dr. cul-de-sac	10/15/12	None	0.75	30	30	900	27,450	0.5	329,400
2302 Putt Lane	10/15/12	None	2.00	30	10	300	9,150	0.17	109,800
Sand Crane Trail cul-de-sac	09/12/13	None	2.00	130	15	1,950	59,475	0.25	713,700
Spike Rush Ct. cul-de-sac	09/13/13	None	2.00	130	15	1,950	59,475	0.25	713,700
Peavine Trail service line at empty lot	10/15/13	None	0.75	30	15	450	13,725	0.25	164,700
Ultra Drive cul-de-sac	11/06/13	None	2.00	130	15	1,950	59,475	0.25	713,700
Sunbird Ct. cul-de-sac	12/06/13	None	2.00	-130	15	1,950	59,475	0.25	713,700
Metered automatic flushing valves using timers									
Spatterdock Ct. cul-de-sac	06/20/12	None	0.75	30	360	10,800	329,400	6	3,952,800
Moorhen Dr. cul-de-sac	06/20/12	None	0.75	30	24	720	21,960	0.4	263,520
Total							1,995,920		23,951,040

#### Provided in Response to Staff's 4th Data Request Majority of Year Non-metered, Estimated February 12, 2014

2013 Flushing schedule by location

Columny 12, 2014									
	Date of			Flow				Daily	Annual
	Installation	Date of Meter	Outlet	Rate	Duration	Volume	Volume	Hours	Gallons
Location	of AFV's	Installation	Size (in)	(gpm)	(min/day)	(gpd)	(g/mo)	Flushed	Flushed
Manual, unmetered flush points									
2317 Mulligan Dr.	Before 2010	N/A	2.0	130	5	650	19,825	0.08	237,900
2546 Redbird Lane	Before 2010	N/A	2.0	130	5	650	19,825	0.08	237,900
Maidencane Court cul-de-sac	Before 2010	N/A	2.0	130	5	650	19,825	0.08	237,900
Non-metered Hydro Guard automatic flushing valves									
2347 Snowy Plover Drive in the rear	06/10/10	In 2014	1.0	130	180	23,400	713,700	3.00	8,564,400
2376 Peavine Circle in the rear	06/10/10	In 2014	1.0	130	600	78,000	2,379,000	10.00	28,548,000
1782 Big Cypress Blvd. at Lift Station #4	06/10/10	In 2014	2.0	130	80	10,400	317,200	1.33	3,806,400
Metered automatic flushing valves using timers									
Spatterdock Ct. cul-de-sac	06/20/12	10/15/13	0.75	30	450	13,500	411,750	7.50	4,941,000
Moorhen Dr. cul-de-sac	06/20/12	10/15/13	0.75	30	45	1,350	41,175	0.75	494,100
2302 Putt Lane	10/15/12	10/15/13	0.75	30	20	600	18,300	0.33	219,600
Purple Martin Dr. cul-de-sac	10/15/12	10/15/13	0.75	30	45	1,350	41,175	0.75	494,100
Sand Crane Trail cul-de-sac	09/12/13	09/12/13	0.75	30	15	450	13,725	0.25	164,700
Spike Rush Ct. cul-de-sac	09/13/13	09/13/13	0.75	30	90	2,700	82,350	1.50	988,200
2324 Little Cypress Drive in the rear	10/15/13	10/15/13	0.75	30	60	1,800	54,900	1.00	658,800
Moorhen Ct. cul-de-sac	10/15/13	10/15/13	0.75	30	40	1,200	36,600	0.67	439,200
Ultra Drive cul-de-sac	11/06/13	11/06/13	0.75	30	5	150	4,575	0.08	54,900
Big Cypress Blvd. at bridge near Lift Station #6	11/23/13	11/23/13	0.75	30	20	600	18,300	0.33	219,600
Sunbird Ct. cul-de-sac	12/06/13	12/06/13	0.75	30	5	150	4,575	0.08	54,900
Total							4,196,800		50,361,600

OPC Comparison of Company's Original Estimate and Updated Responses Regarding Flushing of Water at the Four Flushing Locations With the Highest Daily Flushing Levels

	Data From	Date of							Annual
	Different Flushing	Meter	Outlet	Flow Rate	Duration	Volume	Volume	<b>Hours Per</b>	Flushing
Flushing Locations	Reports	Installation	Size (in)	(gpm)	(min/day)	(gpd)	(g/mo)	Day	<b>Amounts</b>
1. Spatterdock Ct. cul-de-sac	Original Estimate		0.75	20	30	600	18,300	0.5	219,000
	2012		0.75	30	360	10,800	329,400	6	3,952,800
	2013	10/15/13	0.75	30	450	13,500	411,750	7.50	4,941,000
2. 2347 Snowy Plover Drive in the rear	Original Estimate		2.00	125	30	3,750	114,375	1	1,368,750
	2012		1.00	35	240	8,400	256,200	4	3,074,400
	2013	In 2014	1.00	130	180	23,400	713,700	3.00	8,564,400
3. 2376 Peavine Circle in the rear	Original Estimate		2.00	125	30	3,750	114,375	0.5	1,368,750
	2012		1.00	35	480	16,800	512,400	8	6,148,800
	2013	In 2014	1.00	130	600	78,000	2,379,000	10.00	28,548,000
4. 1782 Big Cypress Blvd. at Lift Station #4	Original Estimate		2.00	125	30	3,750	114,375	0.5	1,368,750
	2012		2.00	130	30	3,900	118,950	0.5	1,427,400
	2013	in 2014	2.00	130	80	10,400	317,200	1.33	3,806,400

#### OPC Recommended Adjustment for Gallons of Water Pumped, Sold and Unaccounted For

Company: Cypress Lakes Utilities,Inc.

Docket No.: 130212-WS

Test Year Ended: December 31, 2012

In Millions of Gallons

#### Florida Public Service Commission

Schedule F-1 Page 1 of 1

Preparer: CLUI:Seidman, F./OPC: Merchant

Month/ Year	(1) Per Company Total Gallons Pumped	(2) Gallons Purchased	(3) Per Company Gallons Sold	(4) Per OPC Other Uses	(5) Unaccounted For Water (1)+(2)-(3)-(4)	(6) % Unaccounted For Water
	_					
January, 2012	7.038		4.328	0.88	1.827	25.95%
February, 2012	7.045		4.867	0.88	1.295	18.38%
March, 2012	7.991		4.325	0.88	2.783	34.82%
April, 2012	7.919		4.498	0.88	2.538	32.05%
May, 2012	6.752		4.642	0.88	1.227	18.17%
June, 2012	5.094		1.916	0.88	2.295	45.05%
July, 2012	5.371		5.374	0.88	(0.886)	-16.50%
August, 2012	4.833		3.711	0.88	0.239	4.94%
September, 2012	4.607		2.602	0.88	1.122	24.35%
October, 2012	5.358		2.691	0.88	1.784	33.29%
November, 2012	6.324		3.048	0.88	2.393	37.83%
December, 2012	6.242		4.209	0.88	1.150	18.42%
Total	74.574	-	46.211	10.600	(1) 17.763	23.82%
				Excess Unaccounted % Excess Unaccounted Wa		13.82% 10.31
				Cost of Chemicals & Pu	\$268.00	
				Reduction in O&M Exp	ense	\$2,762.04

Note: Flushing Mgals From CLUI Original Response to Staff 3rd Data Request File: "SDR 3.1 List of Flushing Points.xlxs"



Cypress Lakes Utilties Inc.

OPC Estimation of Projected Late Fee Revenue Issue 11, 17 & 19

	Total	W & WW	Recomm	Allocated Late	10% Customer	15% Customer
	<u>Bills</u>	% to Total	Late Fee	Fee/System	Bills Late	Bills Late
Water	18,504	52%	5.25	\$2.71	\$5,023	\$7,534
Wastewater	17,286	48%	5.25	\$2.54	\$4,383	\$6,575
Total	35,790	100%		\$5.25	\$9,406	\$14,109

Company filing states that 42% of the company-wide customer base is consistently delinquent in rendering payment each month.

Parties/Staff Handout
Internal Affairs/Agenda
on 5 / 9 / 14
Item No. 10