1	BEFORE THE	
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
3	In the Matter o	
4		DOCKET NO. 100426-WS
5	AND WASTEWATER	
6	COUNTY BY LAKE INC.	UTILITY SERVICES,
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA
14	COMMISSIONERS	
15		CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR
16		COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ
17		COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
18	DATE:	Tuesday, October 4, 2011
19	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
20		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way
21	DEDODMED DV	Tallahassee, Florida
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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Item Number 9.

MR. BUYS: Good morning, Commissioners.

I'm Dale Buys with Commission staff. Item 9 is

staff's revised recommendation regarding Lake

Utility Systems Inc.'s application for a water and wastewater rate increase in Lake County.

The utility is requesting a 38 percent increase in its water rates and a 12 percent increase in its wastewater rates. Staff is recommending a 25 percent increase in the water rates and a 6 percent decrease in the wastewater rates. Representatives from the Office of Public Counsel and the utility, in addition to staff, are here to address the Commission on this matter and answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Public Counsel.

MR. REILLY: Chairman Graham and
Commissioners, OPC would like to address the
Commission concerning three issues on this
recommendation. It's Issue 4, pro forma plant
additions; Issue 18, rate case expense; and Issue
30, proof of adjustments to the company's books in
accordance with the Commission's order. I intend to
present OPC's recommendation for Issue 4, and Ms.

Merchant here will make our recommendations concerning Issues 18 and 30.

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The discussion of Issue 4 can be found on Pages 15 through 17 of the recommendation. are approximately \$1.2 million of pro forma water and wastewater plant additions included in this OPC is not questioning the pro forma plant additions that have been completed or are soon to be completed and fully documented. We do, however, question and recommend against approving the proforma plant addition for Oranges to Vistas raw water main installation. This proposed \$250,000 pro forma plant addition, which is only based on a January 14, '11 letter from the engineering company which expresses an opinion of probable construction cost for the raw water main project. Unlike the other pro forma projects, there is no construction specifications, no bids have been sought or received. There is no assurance other than the utility's estimate of when the project will be completed and placed into service. We believe this project is too speculative both as to cost and completion date to be included in the pro forma plant additions at this time.

In your recent 2011 final order in the

Water Management Services rate case, you disallowed \$2.2 million of pro forma plant additions based solely on engineering estimates of costs provided by the engineering firm without construction specifications and with no bids having been sought or received for the project. The Water Management Services order states that it is the Commission's practice to require at least three bids prior to any approval of pro forma additions.

This same Water Management Services order references two other orders, a January 30, 2007, order in the Gold Coast case, and interesting, another Utilities Inc. case, Utilities Inc. of Pembroke, which was issued on June 18th, 2010.

This pro forma addition should be disallowed not only because of insufficient cost support, but because of an uncertain completion date. The company estimates that it can complete this project by June 30th, 2012. However, in Lake Utility Services' last rate case, the customers paid for a \$1.35 million reuse transmission main to connect Lake Groves wastewater treatment plants to six subdivisions. Also, the wastewater treatment plant was upgraded to enable it to provide reuse to those subdivisions.

In the prior case, the utility assured the Commission that the wastewater treatment plant upgrade would be completed by the end of the projected test year, which was June 30, 2009. The customers in those six subdivisions expected to be able to receive reuse service on or before June 30, 2009. Now, more than two years later, as of October 2011, no customer has received the first drop of reuse water. This is of particular concern to OPC and the customers because there is currently about \$5.4 million in rate base classified as reclaimed water treatment and distribution plant, and yet the customers thus far have received no benefit, no reuse service.

OPC strongly recommends that the estimated \$250,000 Oranges to Vistas raw water main pro forma plant be disallowed at this time. If and when the project is completed and placed into service providing a benefit to customers, then and only then should the company seek recovery. Perhaps in the next rate case, perhaps in a limited proceeding.

That concludes our recommendation on that one pro forma plant improvement. I would yield to Ms. Merchant for the other two issues.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Merchant.

MS. MERCHANT: Good morning,

Commissioners. Tricia Merchant with the Office of Public Counsel.

I would like to address LUSI's treatment of Commission ordered adjustments, and how this accounting process results in excessive costs being incurred in this case. LUSI's first rate case was in 1996. That rate case lasted three years, primarily because of the poor condition of the utility's books and records. In that case, staff had to recalculate 100 percent of all the plant and accumulated depreciation for all of the 18 water systems that were in LUSI at that time. In the first PAA order issued in that case in 1997, the Commission stated that the magnitude and pervasiveness of the problems that existed with LUSI's books and records could warrant a show cause.

Since it was LUSI's first case, the utility was given the opportunity to bring its books into compliance. The order also stated that noncompliance with the NARUC Uniform System of Accounts continued to be a problem for many of Utilities Inc.'s subsidiaries. The case was ultimately settled in 1999 and the company agreed to accept the staff determined rate base balances.

an overearnings investigation of LUSI. The staff auditors stated that the company never recorded the adjustments from the prior settlement. In addition, there were numerous exceptions found for accounting errors, but no action was taken on the recommended audit adjustments as further analysis from staff and the Commission reflected that the company was not overearning and the docket was closed.

Additionally, between 1998 and 2003, the Commission ordered five other Utilities Inc. subsidiaries to bring its books into conformance with the NARUC

Uniform System of Accounts.

In the 2000 Wedgefield case, the company was ordered to show cause why it should not be fined for violation of Commission accounting requirements. The Commission accepted a settlement to suspend the fine and for Utilities Inc. to work with staff to resolve the remaining discrepancies by January 2001. The Commission also ordered Wedgefield and Utilities Inc. in all future proceedings to file MFRs which begin with utility book balances and to show all adjustments to book balances after the, quote, per book, end quote, column in the MFRs.

Then in 2003 in the Cypress Lakes rate

case, the Commission found that the company was not in compliance with the NARUC accounting requirements or the previous settlement approved in the Wedgefield case. The Commission ordered that Cypress Lakes should show cause why it should not be fined for failure to maintain its books with NARUC and to file a plan to come into compliance. Again, in lieu of a hearing on the show cause, the Commission accepted Utilities Inc.'s offer to address the accounting deficiencies and solutions for all of its subsidiaries in a new docket.

In Docket Number 040316, the staff and Utilities Inc. worked for over nine months to outline eleven items that could resolve all of Utilities Inc.'s accounting deficiencies and presented these as a settlement to the Commission. The Commission approved the settlement in 2004 in which Utilities Inc. agreed to perform at a minimum the following: To begin its annual report and MFR balances with the balance per books; to make timely adjustments to rate base; to record retirements consistently; and to correct accounting for CIAC and amortization rates. All of the agreed-upon actions were to be completed by December 2004.

LUSI filed its next rate case in 2007. In

its MFRs, LUSI made 29 rate base and depreciation expense adjustments to correct, reclassify, or roll forward what it labeled previous 2005 entries booking Commission ordered adjustments. In the staff audit, the auditors stated that there were so many errors in the utility's MFRs to correct the Commission-ordered adjustments that the auditors started from their previous rate case audited balances and made adjustments from those amounts forward to 2007.

As a standard issue in PAA rate cases, the Commission orders companies to provide proof that the adjustments to all applicable NARUC uniform system of account primary accounts have been made. In August of 2009, LUSI filed its response to this requirement for its 2007 rate case to verify that the Commission ordered adjustments had been made on its books, and they attached a spreadsheet showing 297 adjustments for prior Commission ordered adjustments.

OPC has several concerns with LUSI's post rate case filing. First, this schedule does not represent proof that any adjustments had been made. This is simply a worksheet that detailed adjustments that should have been made. To me, proof that

adjustments have been made would be a copy of adjusting journal entries, not a spreadsheet list. The company even changed the order's language to agree with its policy of accounting for the Commission adjustments off of its balance sheet. Had the company adjusted its books as required by the Commission's order, there would be no need to make roll-forward adjustments and correcting adjustments to the MFRs.

In the current rate case, LUSI has filed a 43 page report to reconcile its general ledger to the MFRs and annual report balances. In addition, LUSI has made more than 220 adjustments to its MFRs to correct general ledger balances for prior Commission adjustments and to roll-forward depreciation. Almost every primary account balance related to depreciation and CIAC was adjusted.

Also, on Page 39 of staff's recommendation, staff states that Utilities Inc. has chosen not to keep its books in compliance with the NARUC uniform system of accounts and that the company keeps a separate spreadsheet to account for Commission adjustments. The company stated that if it didn't make these adjustments its MFRs would not be accurate. OPC argues that because these

spreadsheet adjustments are made only for rate cases, that the company's general ledger and annual report balances are inaccurate as well.

By rule, compliance with the NARUC Uniform System of Accounts is not optional. Utilities
Inc.'s noncompliance is a violation of the
Commission rule as well as numerous Commission
orders as evidenced by the adjustments required to
fix the problems and the rate case expense involved.
The manner of accounting that this company has
chosen to provide is inefficient and costly. In
this case, LUSI has requested annual rate case
expense of more than \$448,000, and staff has
recommended \$330,000.

The accounting consultants spent more than 650 hours, or \$98,000 to assist with this rate filing. The utility's legal fees were originally estimated at 66,000, and they were then revised to 90,000, and staff has decreased that to a level of 86,000. OPC believes that this amount of rate case expense is unacceptable. Had the company corrected its books in 1999, 2002, and 2009 after its prior rate case proceedings, the cost to process this case would have been greatly reduced.

In Issue 3, Page 11, staff states that the

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purpose of the Phoenix Project is to improve accounting, customer service, customer billing, and financial and regulatory reporting functions of Utilities Inc. and its subsidiaries. Given that the ratepayers are being asked to pay for the almost \$1 million in allocated cost for LUSI, OPC questions what accounting and regulatory reporting functions have been improved. Not only are the internal rate case costs higher for LUSI, the amount of time and cost incurred by Commission staff are increased to be able to audit and analyze the magnitude of the adjustments. Efficiencies should always be sought after in private and public arenas, and this is surely an example of where inefficiencies have run amuck. Ratepayers should not have to shoulder the extra burden for Utilities Inc. to correct its records each and every rate case when it already was required to do so many years ago and on several occasions.

So what action does OPC wish for the Commission to take? First and foremost, we would like to have a show cause proceeding opened as to why the company should not be fined for its continual violation of the Commission's rules and orders. Second, we would like the Commission to

require the company to show proof that all prior

Commission adjustments have been made to its general

ledger, not what adjustments will be made in its

next rate case. Third, we believe that rate case

expense in this case should be substantially

reduced. Given that the wastewater system is

overearning, OPC believes that no wastewater rate

case expense should be allowed.

Moreover, the rate case expense for water should be reduced by half. We believe that allowing the total rate case expense of 124,000 for the water system is reasonable for a company that filed a rate case less than two years after the prior case was concluded. Further, this will send a signal to the company that disregarding the Commission's requirements and inefficient accounting systems will not be tolerated any longer.

In conclusion, Commissioners, I wish to point out that this accounting and ratemaking methodology is employed in all of Utilities Inc.'s systems. OPC believes that all of these systems should likewise be required to be brought into compliance through a generic Utilities Inc. docket. And this concluded my comments and I'm available for any questions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Ms. Merchant.

Mr. Friedman, a question for you. Do you have any -- before we address Public Counsel's issues, do you have any issues of the staff recommendation as written?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I do.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Let's start with Public Counsel's issues, which are 4, 18, and 30, and then we'll come back to yours after that.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Okay. My name is Martin Friedman with the law firm of Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley. We represent Lake Utilities Services. With me is Patrick Flynn, who runs the Florida operations for all of the Utilities Inc. subsidiaries, including Lake Utility Services.

And I'm going to let him address the

Vistas raw water installation issue raised by the

OPC. On the Commission ordered adjustments and what

should or should not happen, it's not an issue that

I'm really prepared to address. It's something that

the staff didn't raise, and so we did not do any

investigation to see whether what Ms. Merchant said

is accurate or not and what should be done. I can

point out that a reduction in rate case expense

is -- just an arbitrary reduction is not

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appropriate. There is no way that she can just arbitrarily say we don't think you did a good job on your bookkeeping, therefore, this is the amount of money that it cost. I think there needs to be some more careful analysis of any additional accounting, and I don't know where she puts in legal, because I don't think the accounting system has anything to do with our legal rate case expense.

But, you know, unless somebody does an analysis to say the fact that the books were not the way that they should have been, and I'm not admitting they are, but even assuming that they are, the question is, you know, what, if any, additional time and energy and effort did the accounting people have to incur to resolve that. And I don't think there's anything before you today that is going to be give you any idea as to whether that is one dollar, or whether that is \$100, or whether it is half the rate case expense. It would just be -- to make the decision on what the OPC is asking you to do, you would just have to arbitrarily pull something out of the air. And I don't think that is the way that utility regulation ought to be governed.

Patrick, did you want to address the

Oranges?

MR. FLYNN: Yes. Thank you, Commissioners.

The Oranges to Vistas raw water main is an element in our capital plan, and reflects a need to maintain compliance with DEP regulations regarding water supply. It's designed to increase our water supply capacity, if you will, coincident with a need for it. It was in our plans for sometime to accomplish that at the most opportune time, so that we could make sure our customers are adequately served without having to overspend for that service.

As a consequence of discussion with DEP regarding the challenges that we have to make sure we have adequate water pumped out of the ground, treated, and delivered to our customers and not exceed the existing capacity of those current facilities, we intend to install this raw water main to assist us in increasing our facility capacity.

The timing of it is to be done by end of next June, which is a reasonable expectation. The cost associated with doing that work is described by our engineers, who are very familiar with our systems' facilities. They have assisted us in numerous projects over the last 15 years

approximately. They know our system, they know the cost associated with installing a raw water main to match our facilities' existing requirements. I believe it is a good engineering estimate that reflects accurately, and it can be done very quickly once we initiate the project. It's not a complex or difficult project to complete.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And I would point out that under Chapter 367, any capital improvements mandated by a government agency to be completed within two years of the test year are legitimate items to include in rate base. There is statutory authority for that.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, sir.

Staff, if I can get you to address Public Counsel's Issues 4, 18, and 30.

MR. FLETCHER: Bart Fletcher, Commission staff.

On Item 4, or Issue 4, with regards to
Oranges to Vistas, we did receive information
provided in staff's data request asking for the
support for all their pro forma. In this one we did
realize it was in order to meet a regulatory
requirement. We did receive that engineering
estimate, and we noted that typically we treated

this differently than what we do in SARCs, and we usually have a two-phased process in SARCs. In the second phase, the rates would not go up until it is completed.

However, in Class A utilities, what we usually find is due to the amount of the rate base and the range of return that is set by the Commission, usually projects of this size would fall within that range as far as if they didn't complete it on their estimated time frame that they provided. And what we do is we monitor that, and if they don't complete it by the estimated completion date, then at that time we could bring the recommendation back to the Commission with regard to that.

But, basically, given the level of their rate base and the size of it, it would be -- if they failed to complete it on June 30th of next year, it would still be within the range if the Commission votes to approve the ROE range and the overall cost of capital in our cost of capital issues.

As far as Issue 18, and basically they are coupled with Issue 30 with proof of adjustments, there has been a long history as far as the NARUC Uniform System of Compliance with Utilities Inc. subsidiaries. Their old system was -- it was in

place for about 21 years. It was a legacy system.

And there were multiple orders and recommendations that were brought to the Commission regarding compliance with that. They basically didn't have the same chart of account that aligns itself with the NARUC Uniform System of Accounts, and that was one of the areas that we saw time and time again in numerous other sister companies before the Commission.

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It finally came a head, and, again, as Ms. Merchant mentioned, in the Cypress Lakes case. was all rolled together in that one with the recommendations to have the company come into compliance. Well, I would say that it has been a long drawn-out process to finally get the new system in place, the Phoenix Project. It is made up of two systems, the JD Financial System and the customer Oracle Care (phonetic). And, basically, it has been in each and every case proof of adjustments. are supposed to file that. But they have been providing, in the last case that was mentioned for LUSI, is journal entries. And they were quite extensive. At that time that it was filed back in 2009, staff was unaware that those weren't made to the general ledger. We felt that given the level of

detail of the journal entries as far as they were matching to what was required in the order, we felt that that was proof. However, in this case the MFRs were filed December of last year, and we see, as has been discussed by OPC, there are a lot of roll-forward adjustments that you see regarding getting the prior Commission ordered adjustments made through the test year in this case.

There was a lot of manhours put into that, and WSC employees, there were service corporation employees, the sister company, that provides all the billing and accounting functions for not only LUSI, but its other subsidiaries, and we have addressed that in the rate case expense. There are numerous hours that we isolated based on the detail of the WSC's employees time related to the roll-forward adjustments, and we believe that we have made the recommended reductions associated with that because they should have already been made.

As far as initially when we were addressing the proof of adjustments and finding out once they made their MFR -- filing of their MFRs and not meeting that requirement of the proof of adjustments, again, that was in December of 2010, we did have a global meeting with -- I call it a global

meeting, it was a meeting to discuss the global issues regarding compliance with Commission orders, and then also to address the proof of adjustments with Utilities Inc. OPC was invited to that. It was about the March or April time frame, and we did discuss these things regarding their Phoenix Project, regarding how they have their books set up and the need to have the proof of adjustments made.

Now, basically, the reason why you don't see a show cause issue in here is because the Phoenix Project was initiated at the end of 2007. So, basically, January of 2008 forward. The global settlement, if you will, regarding their compliance with books and records, that happened before then. So there was some time frame from when that order or settlement until they actually got their Phoenix Project initiated.

I still see that there is some concerns there regarding the roll-forward adjustments, and we have made the appropriate adjustments in the rate case expense to take those costs out as far as the utility time of not complying with the prior Commission-ordered adjustments and sort of removed that cost. But I think it's basically the company is put on notice that in this order that the proof

of adjustments and with the global meeting that we have addressing our concerns, that such compliance if we see that they are not been made, basically, whenever we get the proof of adjustments we need to see the journal entries. The ledger entries, not proposed adjustments. We need to actually see proof that it has been made to the general ledger.

Again, I thought it was probably an oversight on my part when they came in, seeing that level detail and the number of journal entries that were provided, I thought that they had made it.

That was a poor assumption on my part when they came in, and we will definitely be more attuned to that and monitoring of that in the future.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So addressing Ms.

Merchant's concerns, you are saying that the rate

case expense you have here has reflected that extra

accounting that they had to do that probably

shouldn't be part of this, correct?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes. We have accounted for that in our recommended adjustments to remove that time spent for the roll forwards.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Now, is there any sort of punitive damage that goes against for them not being into using the current -- for them not using

the current system that they were mandated to use before?

MR. FLETCHER: My understanding is in Rule

25-30.110, it's with the annual reports, if anything is contrary to what you have in your annual report that you provide a reconciliation. They have done that. They have done better as far as getting their chart of accounts, where before they didn't have it by NARUC primary system of accounts, my understanding is that that has happened. The part that is not happening is making the prior Commission ordered adjustments and the need for having to spend that extra time in rolling that forward.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. My board is all lit up here.

Commissioner Balbis, you were first on the line.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I have a couple of questions for Mr.

Fletcher concerning the pro forma plant additions associated with the raw water main. You mentioned that it was a regulatory requirement. Could you explain that a little further, please?

MR. FLETCHER: This is just based -- and Mr. Buys can correct me if I'm wrong -- it is based

on their data requests regarding to meet the need for the current customers. Not only the future, but the current customer as far as a provision to provide water service. The capacity to deliver that water to the current customers, as well, during the peak times. And Mr. Flynn could probably elaborate a little bit further on that.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes. And more specifically, Mr. Flynn, for the Vistas water treatment plant, what is the permitted capacity of that plant?

MR. FLYNN: Well, I don't have it in front of me, Commissioner. I couldn't tell you specifically. LUSI consists of two pieces, if you will, the distribution system and production. LUSI South is primarily a Lake Groves water plant. LUSI North, where the Vistas and Oranges are located are two of nine other production facilities that are combined. They are all combined into one, but they are permitted a little bit differently. I'll try not to be too complicated, but it is a little bit complicated system.

The capacity of our collective LUSI North facilities is limited by DEP on how many gallons per day can be pumped out of the ground and treated and

then delivered to the customers in compliance with their rules and regulations. The critical issue is primarily peak day demands on certain days of the month. Primarily springtime when the spring rains haven't arrived yet, the growing season is strong, the water demand rises rather abruptly. And in those time periods it is a challenge to get water from our facilities through the disinfection process, into storage, and then delivered in compliance with all the regulations. And this Oranges to Vistas raw water main is an incremental increase in those facilities and capability to accomplish what is needed to be in compliance with the regs.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Well, I guess one of the things that I'm struggling with is that in your MFRs and in a lot of the documentation as the reasoning for this rate case is you have seen -- I think it is mentioned the 35 percent reduction in demand, and you mentioned that this raw water main is to meet, you know, existing and future demand. So, you know, if you are seeing a demand reduction, why are you moving forward with a project that would allow you to deliver more water?

And if you do have peak demand issues,

have you assessed whether providing additional storage versus this raw water main, and if you can explain that a little bit. I'm struggling with it at this point.

MR. FLYNN: That's an excellent question. Before we got to the point where we wanted to move forward with the Oranges to Vistas water main, DEP identified to us in a warning letter that we were out of compliance on certain days at certain locations with their regs. And their concern primarily is the disinfection process, the disinfection system being adequately within their guidelines.

We responded by identifying that we were just implementing through a previous rate case a multi-tiered rate structure that would certainly have an expected repression factor on usage that might be helpful in reducing demand sufficiently to get us in full compliance. We also had worked to redistribute the use of our facilities in such a way that we are utilizing all of them, or nearly all of them in a way that keeps us in compliance and also meet the customer demand. We want to make sure that those things were attended to first before building the well water main.

So our efforts have been only partly successful. The critical issue in spite of a reduction in overall average demand is that peak demand still can spike, and it does and has. In fact, in 2011 we had actually a very dry spring. Customers, current customers, even though there are fewer of them because of vacancies and foreclosures and those kinds of things, the ones who were utilizing water, especially for irrigation purposes, ramped up their usage substantially and certainly put a load on our facilities. That to us triggers a need to invest in the raw water main to incrementally increase our capacity to meet that peak demand generated by our current customer base, and certainly potentially our future customers.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: In your efforts that you went through prior to moving forward with this project, did you do any outreach to the customers to let them know that unless they change their behavior, whether it is go to different scheduled watering days or whatever it may be, that you are going to have to put in a \$250,000 raw water main, or is it something that regardless of any behavior changes, you are going to have to deal with these peak demand issues?

MR. FLYNN: Well, in fact, in the last rate case we were allowed to support a position of water conservation coordinator. It was mandated by the St. Johns Water Management District in coordination with our consumptive use permitting. That water conservation coordinator position has been filled and utilized to accomplish that very thing to communicate, to our high demand customers their usage pattern, to offer mechanisms and educational information to tamp down their demand in such a way that we could avoid or defer or delay capital investment whenever possible.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And maybe a question for OPC or staff. You had mentioned that one of the ways we could handle this is with a limited proceeding, and I guess the focus is on staff. What would be the limited proceeding and what would that process be if we were to address this project?

MR. FLETCHER: It could be like for a limited proceeding because it is limited in scope, if the Orange or Vista water main project was deferred and not approved by the Commission, they could come back in. It happens with the sister companies of Utilities Inc., Alafaya. They came

back in for a limited proceeding for a ground storage tank that was not going to be hit within the 24 months of the statutory time frame from the test year, historical test year. So it would be, basically, just filing the fee, a limited scope application for recovery of that item.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Sorry, Mr. Chairman, one more question for the utility.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I think Marshall has got an answer for that last question.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner Balbis, could I just add something to that? A limited scope proceeding is going to cost money, obviously, to file. Personally, I would much rather see a step increase in this just like we are doing for SARCs. If the Commission decides that they would rather defer an increase related to that addition, I would much rather see that step increase where it would be an automatic increase upon proof that it has gone into commercial service. That way you avoid the extra rate case expense of filing that limited proceeding, which also saves the customers money in that end.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. And thank you for providing that information. I think

that might be an option.

Chairman.

And one last question concerning this project. If you are anticipating it being on-line in June of 2012, in what stage are you with the project? Are plans completed, have you started the process, because it seems that the time frame is kind of tight at this point.

MR. FLYNN: In actuality it's not. We would initiate it probably within the next 30 to 60 days, the permitting process. The engineering design is not complicated and will not take long, nor will the permitting process. Probably 30 days for the permitting process. Construction will not take long at all. We certainly have comfort in saying we could complete the project by the end of the second quarter.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr.

My question goes back to the accounting aspect of this. Part of the benefit of the whole Phoenix Project accounting system that Utilities Inc. went into was to sort of reduce the potential, I suppose, over time of rate case expense because

they wouldn't have to do all these duplicate
journals and all of that. Is that a correct
understanding on my part, or am I misunderstanding
that?

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct. Because before under their old legacy system, they had to basically convert it based on their own chart of accounts and put it into the format of NARUC. And that was the whole purpose of -- one of the purposes of the Phoenix Project was to correct that and avoid that time and expense.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: And they have had that system since when?

MR. FLETCHER: Basically, 2008.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: 2008. Okay. How long -- in your experience, how long does it normally take a utility to get a full handle on using a system properly like that?

MR. FLETCHER: It depends on some of the smaller companies, because of the sophistication of the software package or their accounting system.

This one was actually tailor made for them. It was designed for them, so it varies on a case-by-case basis. I do know that they have had incorporated on the intermediate parent level some expenses to

that arise, problems with interfacing with the customer care system, but I would have expected to see all the kinks worked out by now, given the magnitude, the dollar amount and because of the design phase. And who prepared the design phase for this system was Deloitte & Touche. In meeting their financial and meeting the interface issues with their other system, I would expect the tweaks would have occurred by now necessary in order to reduce that cost.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. And the final question down this line. So based upon staff's understanding of the capability of the system, that it has the capacity to have everything lined up the way we would like it based upon NARUC's requirements?

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct. Any reconciliation that needs to be -- it should have been taken care of by now, and they need to definitely focus on any remaining. And, you know, going forward it needs to be in full compliance with NARUC.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So, therefore, it is reasonable to assume that anything that goes beyond

what the system should be able to do by now is 1 excessive in terms of an expense? 2 MR. FLETCHER: I believe that the system 3 that is in place, any additional work that is needed 5 in preparing their filing should be excessive and not allowed. And we believe that in our 6 7 recommendation in the rate case expense issue that we have isolated the hours associated with that 8 additional incremental work with regard to the roll 9 forward adjustments and recommended removal of those 10 11 expenses. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: 12 Thank you. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown. 13 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. 14 15 Chairman. 16 I just have a question procedurally. Are 17 we limiting our discussion at this point to just the issues that were raised by OPC? 18 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes. 19 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Then with 20 regard to Issue 4, I have a question for staff. 21 22 OPC raised a case, Water Management

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Services, Inc., and they referenced that it has been

three bids prior to approval. That does not seem to

the Commission practice that we require at least

be the case with regard to the Oranges to Vista installation, correct?

MR. FLETCHER: I definitely consulted with Mr. Buys, and I believe that is the case is that this was the original engineer that the company has used in other projects, and the information provided did not contain bids.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And then I guess a question for the utility. Would the company seek to get bids prior to initiating engineering?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, Commissioner, we would.

Any product of this size triggers our obligation to meet our company policy of obtaining at least three bids to accomplish the work.

commissioner brown: It seems like a very, very tight frame from the projected June 2012 estimate completion date. What is the utility's policy for a time frame for receiving bids?

MR. FLYNN: Well, the bidding process would be initiated once the design is completed by the engineer, and we have made application for the construction permit from DEP. In actuality, contractors in the market are very hungry for work. It would not take long at all for that process to be completed. Typically 30 days for opening bids to

determine who is low bid.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Now that I have you,

I have a question regarding the lack of reuse
service. Can you please explain the lack of reuse
by the customers? Is it a customer issue or is it a
company issue?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, I will describe the rationale for that. The reuse facilities were essentially completed sometime ago. However, at that time when we were placing them in service, the filters that are a component of the reuse treatment process and an obligation by us to have filtered water occur before we can deliver reuse, those two filters were not reliable. They were not performing adequately. We were obviously in communication with our contractor and supplier to figure out what the solution was and make repairs to determine whether we had a reliable piece of equipment.

That process took quite awhile.

Ultimately, the manufacturer of the filters offered under their warranty -- under our warranty their cost to replace the two filters in entirety, and that was accomplished in June of this year. So we postponed any rollout of reclaimed water service until we had assurance that those filters could be

reliably performing for us, and that was 1 accomplished. And, in fact, this week we are going 2 to be initiating the subscription process to those 3 4 select neighborhoods to offer reuse service to them. We expect to have some customers, reuse customers in 5 service within the next probably 30 to 60 days. 6 7 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And there is no additional costs associated in this rate and pro 8 forma additions associated with the reuse project? 9 MR. FLYNN: That is correct. 10 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Thank you. 11

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With regard to the lack of compliance with the NARUC Uniform System of Accounting, why has the company been negligent, I guess, in complying with the previous Commission decree to comply with those practices?

MR. FLYNN: I'm not really prepared to answer that in any specific way, Commissioner. I'd have to defer that.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Let me just comment on that for a second, because it is something that I recollect in one of our -- and I don't even know if it relates to this company or another company, but conversations in conference calls with the company. You know, unfortunately, you can have the best

computer system in the world, but if you don't put
the data in, it's not going to do you any good. And
my understanding is that the Commission-ordered
adjustments started in one office, they are written
up, and they are sent to another office to put them
in. And my understanding is, and I don't know
whether it is this particular one or not, but at
least one instance or so that is not getting done.

Somebody is putting that on their desk and doing something else that they think is more important, and it's not getting done. It's not a fault of the computer system, it's an operator error. I mean, that is not an excuse, it's just the fact. And hopefully -- and I think that my understanding with the company is that they have corrected that operator error.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And, Mr. Friedman, are you going to speak about the Phoenix Project under Issue 3?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. I will reserve comment. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Friedman, are you saying you need for this board to raise the importance level of that? (Laughter.)

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MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, it went right
over my head. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: You said that evidently some of this stuff was sitting on somebody's desk and it wasn't important enough to get it done, my question is do you need for us to raise the importance level of that for you?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I think that was done in a conference call with the staff, but I will reiterate your interest in that also, Mr. Chairman. But the staff has done a good job of that, and I think that the company candidly admitted, and I think Bart or somebody on staff was on that call. And I think they just candidly admitted that it went from one desk to another. And, you know, we've got a great computer system, but if you don't put it in, it's not going to come out.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

And I'm going to attempt to hopefully close out Issue 4. And, Mr. Willis, I don't know if you could step up to the microphone, but the concern I have is that, you know, normally we require three bids. And I have no question that will take place.

Is there a way that we can handle through that step process that you mentioned assurance that it will not -- that step increase will not take place until, again, all of the boxes are checked on the three bids, the project is completed, et cetera, and, of course, further assurance that the project is needed?

MR. WILLIS: We certainly can. We can put provisions in the order that it must be bid at least three bids. If there is -- I would say if there is a difference in price between what has been engineered versus what the bid price is more materially than five percent, then we could bring that back to the Commission to adjust the amount to go into effect at the point in time it goes in commercial service.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I think if we go through that process I will feel more comfortable. And from the need standpoint, the fact that you have been issued a warning letter from DEP, you know, gives me comfort that you are addressing those needs, and this is one of the ways to do it. I don't know if we are ready. Do you want to move on each individual issue? But I'm ready to move --

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Let's go ahead and clear

this one up.

commissioner Balbis: Okay. I move staff's recommendation with the change of taking out the Oranges to Vistas raw water main installation pro forma addition and including that with a step process as described by Mr. Willis.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: A question for you, Mr. Willis. The approval of the step will be a staff function, assuming that it is within the five percent that you are talking about.

MR. WILLIS: Assuming it is within the five percent and it is needed, you know, it meets all three requirements.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I have a question for Mr. Willis, as well.

Under Commissioner Balbis's recommendation you actually point out that pro forma addition.

Would we keep it in, and then just do a phase-in with the step increase?

MR. WILLIS: For purposes of the step increase, you would actually take it out of the rates right now, and we would develop a percentage increase for that when it goes into commercial

service. That will be applied. So you would be approving -- by your action today, you would be 2 approving basically two increases. One would be 3 right now without the addition of that one plant 4 item, and then the additional increment that you 5 need to have put in place to put that incremental 6 piece in when it goes in commercial service. 8 COMMISSIONER BROWN: But the technical 9 aspect of it is that you have removed that portion from the staff recommendation, the approval of the 10 staff recommendation. 11 MR. WILLIS: That's correct for the 12 current rates to go into effect pursuant to this 13 proceeding today. 14 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And I'm 15 assuming OPC is comfortable with that, based on 16 their earlier comments. 17 MR. REILLY: That is correct, especially 18 with the clarification when it goes into commercial 19 service. 20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Uh-huh. 21 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar. 22 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 23 Thank you. And Mr. Willis did answer part of this, 24 25 but I would like you to go through, again, briefly

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what the process would be and what the time frame estimated would be. And -- well, I'll start there, and then I will have another question.

MR. WILLIS: Okay. The process would be the order would require three things. It would require that the utility at least accept three bids. The project would have to be bid out, DEP would have to require the project, there would have to be a showing that it definitely is required by DEP, and it would have to be in commercial service. of those -- and, of course, it would have to meet the five percent threshold as far as meeting the engineering cost when you look at the differential between the actual bid and the engineered cost of If it's within that five percent parameter and it meets all the other requirements, staff would, by your order, approve an administrative increase pursuant to this order for the additional amount to go in at the date it goes in commercial service.

Now, as far as the timing of that,

Commissioner Edgar, that would really hinge upon the

company. If they never put the project in, they

never get the increase. It's really hinging upon

them going into commercial service.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

And let me pose that then to the company.

And I realize we are dealing with estimates and projections, but with that recognition, what is the time frame that you think you and we are looking at?

MR. FLYNN: Well, we have the same time frame in mind, if there is a need for it as determined by DEP. If there is an opportunity by virtue of discussion with DEP to postpone it for some time period, then we would postpone the investment because it would not be pertinent or prudent.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay.

MR. FLYNN: Right now it is scheduled for June of '12, and we would be able to accomplish that, and if the DEP is of a mind that they would like to get it done to have us be in compliance, then we would accomplish that.

recognizing that we have talked about having a bidding process and three bids, but also that there is an estimate that has been made, any -- and I'm not sure whether to put this to the company or to staff, but can you give me an estimate of what the rate impact potentially would be expected to be, approximately?

MR. FLETCHER: Sorry.

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(Pause.)

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That's okay.

MR. FLYNN: Commissioner, while he's doing that, I would say that given the scale of our rate base and the scale of this project size, a very small incremental impact on a base facility charge or a consumption rate charge.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That is my estimation, or that is my expectation. But if there is an estimation that could be made, that would be useful.

MR. FLETCHER: Commissioner Edgar, the revenue requirement associated with that would be approximately \$30,000, and the revenue requirement that staff has recommended for the water side is almost 5.4 million. So it would have minimal impact to the rates. And what I would envision is that once that would have happened, it would be kind of like an across-the-board increase for the water if we were to phase it out. And that was one of the initial, I guess, reasons why we didn't go, like, in the SARC process, we didn't want to go to the phased rates is because of the minimal impact on rates associated with this one project.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So recognizing, as has been stated by both the company and our staff, a minimal -- if even reaching the threshold of minimal impact on rates, is there any way to quantify what the implementation costs, and legal costs, et cetera, would be for the proposed step increase process?

MR. FLETCHER: As far as processing for Phase II, it wouldn't be that much more incremental cost to do that. There is limited permitting, as Mr. Flynn had just mentioned. But as far as the regulatory, how we would process that, there will be additional notice that would go out that they would have to send to the customers, provide the documentation in -- as far as the completion and certified by DEP that it is in service. It would be limited incremental to go to the Phase II there. Basically, the mailing costs would be for the notice would be the primary additional regulatory cost.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Any comment from the company?

MR. FRIEDMAN: If you're just talking about putting it as a phased rate, not as separate limited proceeding?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: The step increase

MR. FRIEDMAN: I think that Mr. Fletcher 2 3 articulated the additional expenses involved. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Yes, ma'am. 4 MS. MERCHANT: Well, it could also be 5 combined with an index or a pass-through so the 6 notice requirements, if the time was right, you 7 know, so that would be -- they have to notice for 8 that, too, and they do that every year. 9 MR. FLETCHER: If I could add, I believe 10 there should be a time period if the Commission is 11 going to a phased approach for this project, that it 12 be completed within 18 months of basically the final 13 14 order in this case. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I've got a question. 15 Why? 16 MR. FLETCHER: Pardon me, Chairman? 17 18 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Why? I mean, it doesn't 19 matter to us. If DEP let's them push it back 36 20 months, why does that matter to us? 21 MR. FLETCHER: Well, one thing is in the 22 provision of the statutes there is a 24-month time frame from the historical test year that you have to 23 24 keep in mind. As far as that goes there has got to be some good reason why you would go beyond that 25

process that has been described.

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two-year period. That is the only provision that I can see that is holding it up and trying to limit it to the 18 months.

understanding. I mean, I guess my understanding is right now the water management group is telling them that they need to get this done because of the high water usage, and they are looking to get this done, but if for some reason they can get it pushed back, why does that matter to us? Because I think Public Counsel, their only concern is to make sure that it happens. And when it happens, they can get that into rate base. I don't understand.

MR. WILLIS: I fully agree. The only problem I'm looking at here, and I just threw this at Bart a minute ago, I would hate to leave something open-ended out there. If you don't put a time frame on when this actual increase could be implemented, I mean, they could wait three, four, or five years down the road, and then all of a sudden come back in and say remember that order back there, we want to now implement that increase because we just put the line in.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, on this one, I guess I'm just looking specifically on this case,

that is not necessarily a bad thing, number one, because the increase is going to be minimal, as we talked about, and them putting this, you know, reuse line in there, you know, it doesn't matter if it's, you know, a year from now or five years from now, it's still a good thing. I mean, I understand what you are saying, don't leave anything out there just kind of hanging.

MR. WILLIS: Chairman, there is no requirement you have to put a time frame on it. I just thought it might be a good idea if you didn't want this docket to be open-ended.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I have Commissioner

Brown and Commissioner Edgar. Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. I wanted to get a reading of the statute from Ms. Helton to see if there is somewhat of a requirement for that 24-month period, please.

MS. HELTON: I am looking at 367.081,
Subsection 2(a)(2). The statute does suggest a
24-month time period, however, it also states that
you do have discretion to approve a longer period.

commissioner brown: Okay. That being said, Mr. Fletcher originally recommended 18 months.

I do feel that having a time frame on there so it is

not an open-ended approval gives me some comfort and is in conformance with the statute. So I would veer on the side of complying with that, with the 24-month period rather than the 18 months suggested by Mr. Fletcher.

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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

I certainly agree with the balance that I think that we are trying to get to, which is, in my words, to not ask the customers to pay for something before they are getting a benefit from it. But I do still have a little bit of pause in that, and I'd like to hear the staff and the company speak to this a little bit more to give me some additional comfort, if possible. In that as an agency, and as state government, and also our sister agencies and local governments are all working very, very hard to try to reduce regulatory burden and to streamline processes. And, you know, reviewing all -- spending hours and hours and weeks and months and hiring staff to review rules to try to reduce regulatory burden, we are hearing that this is something that will probably be a DEP requirement that has, if not minimal, close to zero rate impact. And I would just like to have a little more comfort that we are

not overly procedurally processing, dragging out, burdening the processes that we have and that need to take place in order to provide confidence to the customers that they are paying what they should be paying.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I can address that.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: My understanding of this step process is when the three bids go out, that's documented; when the estimates come back, that's documented; and that's just simply mailed into or faxed into, or however it gets here to the agency. And somebody from staff checks the box and says, okay, this is fine. And then they send out the notice when it's actually on-line providing the service that that is the case, and they send that to the agency, and somebody checks the box again.

I mean, I think it is pretty minimum as far as any staff time and any legal time on both sides. I think everybody, for the most part, is nodding their head that they are fine with this and that it is not going have any kind of an impact. I mean, I get the fact that we could go forward the way staff recommendation currently is and it's still not going to have any kind of an impact, but I don't

think that this was a bad ask from Public Counsel. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I don't recall saying that it was, but --CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I was just talking --COMMISSIONER EDGAR: But I still would like to hear from the staff and from the utility just on that point of additional process. And as I asked, and I think it is a reasonable request, that I would like to hear that one more time to get additional comfort. MR. FLYNN: Speaking for the company, I

don't have any issues with the proposed approach. It think 24 months is a reasonable cap on the time frame. I was also thinking of the workshop I attended last week with staff regarding process and procedures, among other topics. At some point it might be worthwhile to promote the development of a process where a DEP-regulated or DEP-mandated activity be processed through with a pass-through mechanism or some other mechanism that meets your standards of scrutiny, but is done with less overhead.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

I'm sorry, you wanted to hear from staff, too.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I did.

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MR. FLETCHER: I don't think there is going to be any great incremental cost as far as processing it for Phase II. I did want to follow up with your comment about the minimal impact. I did calculate the impact of about approximately 30,000 associated with this one project. That represents a half percent of the total revenue requirement that we have recommended in this case. And initially the first reason for considering it as one phase is because of that minimal impact. The bottom of the range of the recommended overall cost of capital represents about \$82,000 in revenue requirements. So I just wanted to throw that out there for informational purposes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

And thank you, Commissioner Edgar. I agree with you completely on any way we can reduce the bureaucracy, if you will. And I look at this as our attempt to do that, in that if the normal process is to require a certain amount of information in order for a pro forma addition to be included, that this project did not -- did not have

we should take is to take it out, which would require them to move forward with a limited proceeding or another much more comprehensive and expensive process for them to get it into the rate base. So I look at this as our attempt to allow them to move forward with the project without requiring the additional process. So I agree with you completely, and I think with us moving forward with this as moved we can accomplish that.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Well, I asked to get some additional comfort, and now I have it. So I appreciate the opportunity to discuss that a little further.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. We have the Balbis amendment on Issue 4 before us. It has been moved and seconded. Is there any further discussion?

Seeing none, all in favor say aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? By your action you have approved the Balbis amendment on Issue 4. I think we need to hold off on Issue 18 and 30 until after Mr. Friedman pleads his case.

Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. Again, my name is Martin Friedman of the law firm of Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley, and we represent Lake Utility Services. And there are several issues that I would like to discuss, and I will start with Issue 3, which is the Project Phoenix costs.

The company typically allocates the Project Phoenix costs pro rata among all of its customers. What the staff has done is the staff has not allowed that by taking out of that calculation customers associated with companies that were sold. Now, even though the Project Phoenix system was not included in any of the sales of these utility systems, the staff is recommending that the portion attributable to the divested companies be removed from rate case.

Now, the support the staff uses in this recommendation for that is to say we did it before. We did it in other cases, so we are doing it here. They don't give any real support other than to say we did it before. Now, keep that in mind, because I'm going to show you in another issue coming up that the staff is doing just the opposite. They are

doing something just the opposite of what they did before. But in this case they are saying we did it before, so we ought to do it now. And they are trying to -- they made a mistake, this Commission has made a mistake, and it's time to correct it.

And it is clear that pursuant to 367.0813, any gain or any loss on the sale of a utility system is borne by the shareholder. What the staff is doing is trying to circumvent that. They are trying to take that gain from that company, to the extent that it covered some of the Project Phoenix people that were allocated to back then. And take that gain, that portion of the gain away from the shareholders, contrary to the statute.

Now, my question is if the sale of these companies would have resulted in a loss, do you think that the staff would be making that same adjustment? In other words, would the staff be allowing the current customers to make up the loss from those other customers? I suggest they would never say that, and that's the problem I have. And I've preached that, I have been doing this for 32 years, and I have been preaching this for 32 years. If you are going to make an adjustment, you have got to be ready to make it on the other side if the

facts are different. And that is just not the case here.

They are making this adjustment only because there is a gain on sale, not because there's a loss on sale. And I don't think that the staff can look you in the eye and say if there were a loss, we would make existing customers pay for that loss that the utility shareholders should bear under the statute. And if they can't honestly say that, then you can't take the gain away from them. It has got to be equal. What's good for the goose is good for the gander.

And the staff is only taking this position because it results in a reduction in rates. From a regulatory standpoint, from a utility ratemaking principle standpoint, you will never find this quoted anywhere. This is something, a figment of the staff coming up with several years ago and trying to reduce rates, and it has just gained momentum. And now it has got so much momentum that the staff doesn't even try to support it with logic, they only support it by saying we did it before so let's do it now. And that's not sound regulatory principle. It's time to correct that mistake.

The second issue I want to address is

Issue 6. Particularly, the part on Page 21 dealing with a used and useful adjustment made to CIAC. The utility made a used and useful adjustment to CIAC, which is the same adjustment that was done in the 2007 case and was accepted by the staff and the Commission in 2007. They filed this used and useful adjustment on CIAC exactly as they had in the prior rate case.

Now, in this case, the staff is saying just because we did it in the prior case doesn't mean that we ought to do it now. How do we relate this back to that last issue where they said we did it before, now we are going to do it? In this issue they are saying we don't care if you did it before. We don't care if you did it in 2007, you know, you shouldn't do it in this case, and they made that adjustment.

And that issue has got two adjustments.

One is the gross adjustment to CIAC. And as I said, consistent with what the Commission did last in the 2007 case, they filed it the same way. The second issue of that is that -- and I think the staff even recognizes that, that they do believe that it is not proper to make that adjustment to prepaid CIAC. In other words, the CIAC that has been prepaid but

there is no customer on line, and there is a substantial amount of prepaid CIAC.

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Now, when the staff addresses that, the staff said in the staff rec that the utility did not provide any supporting documentation for the prepaid, implying that there they understand that if the prepaid CIAC, that the adjustment is appropriate. Well, we sent an e-mail to staff on September 1st that had a schedule that includes the prepaid CIAC. So the staff has got -- if they wanted to make that adjustment, they could well have made that adjustment, but they chose to ignore the documentation we provided to them? Why? I don't It happens to result in lower rates, which seems to be the mantra of many of these decisions that the staff has made. But the staff has the information. They admit that it's proper to make that adjustment to unpaid CIAC. They got the documentation, and they chose to ignore it. It's just not right.

The next issue is Issue 15, which deals with salaries. And there is two aspects to the staff's recommendation with which we take exception. The first is that the utility filed the minimum filing requirements and salary requirements based

upon the annualized salaries of the people necessary to run the utility system. Now, that is done because you are recognizing that you need these employees to be there 12 months out of the year, and it's reasonable to have the customers to incur the expense of those.

Now, if you add an employee in November, say, if you have a calendar year test year and you add an employee in November, first, he is going to show up as only two months worth of salary. So the other ten months of his salary, which is reasonable, never gets recovered unless the utility files another rate case. So by refusing to annualize salaries, what you are doing is you are just requiring utilities to have to file rate cases more frequently than you would like, the company would like, and I'm sure OPC would like.

The other aspect of the annualization is a pro forma increase. The utility, consistent with the way it had filed rate cases for other subsidiaries, asked for a 3.5 percent increase.

Now, this is not -- the company doesn't just give everybody 3.5 percent across-the-board everybody-gets-it increase, whether you earn it or not or deserve it or not. This is just -- it

happens to be 3.5 percent of the salaries. It's just a pot of money. And that amount of money is given out to employees based upon merit and depending upon their salary range. Each job description has a salary range, and if somebody maybe got hired at the low end of that salary range and they deserve a merit raise, they move up higher into the salary range. Whereas, obviously if somebody is at the top of the salary range, they can't get an increase.

So they do have this money, and the Commission in the past has approved it for these companies. The staff's justification for recommending a denial in this case, this is interesting, the justification is that you denied it to Aqua when they filed -- in your PAA order in the Aqua rate case you denied them a pro forma salary increase, therefore you should deny this company one.

My understanding is that PAA rate, that
PAA order has been protested, which means that PAA
order isn't worth the paper it's written on. That's
one of the issues that y'all are going to decide, if
you issue a final order. Legally, the PAA order as
to that issue is meaningless, and to have somebody

rely on a meaningless order is just wrong.

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In contrast to that, on September 13th, in a rate case for Trade Winds Utilities in an order entered September 13, 2001, that company had asked for an increase in its salary increase of 8.6 percent for the water side of the employees and 4.3 for wastewater. The Commission said we find in light of the economic climate in Florida and throughout the U.S., a 3 percent increase in salaries is more reasonable. Two weeks later -well, I'm sorry, two weeks earlier on August 31st you issued an order in the CFAT rate case, and there they had asked for a 21 percent increase in salaries. The staff citing exactly the same language recommended a 3 percent, which you all have accepted.

So in these two cases that were issued a couple of months ago, you have recommended a 3 percent. And I guess maybe we should have asked for 15 percent, and then you would be more reasonable to say, oh, they want 15, well, we are only going to give them 3. I mean, you know, we don't want to play that game. We filed this as we filed all of our other rate cases for 3 percent. It's consistent with what the Commission has done.

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It's consistent with orders that you have entered within the last month or so, and the only justification that staff used for denying it is a PAA order that doesn't exist. So I would suggest to you that it would be appropriate to deny the staff rec on that issue and to implement the 3.5 percent increase.

I'm trying to take these in order, but I think I got them out of order. This is a small issue, but it deals with the amortization of the consumptive use permit. I think everybody agrees that you start amortizing a consumptive use permit when you get the permit. In fact, in the last rate case this company had -- because the consumptive use permit renewal was ongoing during the last rate case, the Commission in that order said it was not appropriate to include any of this expense yet because they had not received the permit. In other words, all of the expense, even though it is in prior years, kind of sits and waits until the permit is granted. And so it wasn't approved in the last rate case, and then in this rate case the staff did approve it, but what the staff did was they arbitrarily chose a five-year amortization.

Now, the permit is going to be in

existence for 30 months. You should amortize the cost of that permit over the life of the permit. doesn't seem like rocket science to me, but the staff thought that that wasn't -- that was too short of a period of time. And, you know, consumptive use permitting is a real bear. Maybe it will change with more of a streamline in government that we are looking for, but I will tell you, back when they did this one, I mean, to spend three or four years, five years in a permitting for a consumptive use permit in central Florida is not unusual. And it's expensive. And in this case the permit is, you know, only going to be good for 30 months. But it ought to be -- the cost of that should be amortized over the life of the permit, not some arbitrary number of years selected by the staff.

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And I'm going to raise this next issue just because I want you to think about it because it's going to come up probably -- maybe four or five years from now, and that is this bad debt expense. What the staff traditionally does and has for as long as I can remember, for bad debt expense they traditionally recommended a three-year average.

Now, the economy, you know, it has tanked. So obviously this company, along with all of other our

clients, and probably a lot of other utilities that you will see, have had over the last year or so substantially greater bad debt expense than they did in prior years.

And, unfortunately, that looks like it's going to continue in the foreseeable future. And so I think that the annualization doesn't take into consideration -- annualizing works great in the general just normal growth economy. Annualization doesn't work in an economy such as this where you have just such a drastic downturn and so much more bad debt than in prior cases. So I think it would be appropriate, although different than what y'all have been doing, to include the actual bad debt expense. Now, my guess is you are going to say, Friedman, I don't think so.

So I wanted to put this in your ear that remember this when the economy turns around and the bad debt expense is going way down, and we are going to average three years. And I don't want somebody, the staff going, well, you know, rates are set prospectively, bad debt expense is down, it's not right to do a three-year average. We ought to look at what it is now, and it's going to stay this way, and let's use it for the future.

If you are going to keep this three-year average, I just implore you in four or five years from now, if I'm arguing this, I want you to keep doing it when the economy changes. In other words, just because it's good for the customers to do it this way, when the economy changes it's going to be better for the company to do it this way, and I don't want you to change your mind.

The last issue is the company sold a five acre piece of property and made some money on it.

Rare in this economy, but they did. The staff has recommended that the gain on this sale be amortized over five years. Now, what the staff doesn't tell you, though, is that that five acres of land has never been in rate base. In response to the original audit that the staff did in this case, we responded to the original audit, when they mentioned the sale of land, we pointed out to the Commission staff that the property was never in rate base. If it had been in rate base, I wouldn't be arguing this issue.

But why should the customers get the benefit of the sale of land that they have never paid a penny for. I don't think -- I think that is contrary to sound regulatory principle. And I don't

see any -- even from a pure, gee, equitable standpoint, what sounds right and what sounds wrong, I don't see anybody that can with a straight face say, yes, they didn't pay for that land, but we sure ought to give them the benefit of the profit when they sell it. I don't think -- again, here we are. I don't think, if they would have lost money on that sale, I don't think the staff would be saying, you know, we ought to amortize that loss over five years. That's tough luck. We ought to amortize that over five years and make the customers pay for it. I don't think you'd be saying that.

And, again, that's one of those you have got to look at both sides. In ratemaking you have got to say is it fair for both parties. And if it's fair for the customers in this situation, then you have got to look at the converse and say is it fair for the company. And I don't think it's fair, reasonable, and certainly there is no reasonable regulatory principle that would allow a profit from the sale of land that has never been in rate base to be to the benefit of customers.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Friedman.

We are kind of at a bewitching hour right

here, and I think what I would like to do is continue moving forward and try to get done with this issue before we take a break, before we go to the hedging workshop. The hedging workshop is scheduled at 3:00, so we definitely won't be taking that up before 3:00. Depending on how this goes, it may be after 3:00, but it is definitely not going to be before 3:00.

I want to take a ten-minute break, and then I will be calling on OPC and then staff to address those issues that Mr. Friedman brought up, which I have down as Issue 3, Issue 6, Issue 15. I do not have an issue for the consumptive use permit.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That was 14.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: 14. And then we have Issues 17 and 19. Okay. So, let's get back here at -- by that clock back there, by a quarter after 12:00.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Let's get started here. Now, I saw as Mr. Friedman was going through his list, I saw quite a bit of the Commissioners back here jumping around when one of the issues came up, and so I am assuming that this is what Commissioner Brown wants to talk about. So we will

let her address this issue. So, therefore, the rest of you don't have to address it.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do have a couple of other questions, but I wanted to get right to Issue 15 that Mr. Friedman raised regarding salaries. Mr. Friedman, you referenced two different cases, the Tradewinds rate case in September, and then the CFAT rate case. And I just wanted to point out that those are distinguishable than this instant case where the rates were set in effect in 2009 for this case. In those cases -- and please, staff, correct me if I'm wrong -- it was over a period -- we had a lot of discussion on it, and the reason why -- an analysis by staff for supporting those salary increases were a result of a lack of a rate case over a 20-year period. And if you could correct me on that, I would greatly appreciate it.

MR. MAUREY: No, you are absolutely correct. The cases that counsel for the company referenced were not analogous to the cases that you have before you today. In the Aqua case and in the LUSI case, each company had had a rate case within

the last two years. The Tradewinds case, the CFAT
case, they had gone for several years without a rate
case. In fact, I believe Tradewinds, that was their
first rate case ever. So the salary issue was not
analogous.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And, thank you.

There was a lot of discussion during those two
cases, though, on the issue, and they were

There was a lot of discussion during those two cases, though, on the issue, and they were definitely distinguishable from the instant case, and I just wanted to point that out. But I do have some questions, unless any other Commissioner wants to talk about the issue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, is it going to be about one of the other issues, or just Issue 15?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: One of the other issues.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, let's just wait to hear from Public Counsel and from staff, and then we will come back to these other issues.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I figured this way if you would speak on that issue, then the rest of them, they would have to address Issue 15.

MS. MERCHANT: I've got them in order that he talked, not in the order of the issues. So on

Issue 3 for Phoenix, Mr. Friedman was comparing that to a gain on sale issue. And I don't really look at it that way, and we support staff's recommendation on this, but the issue to us is that because they sell systems, the infrastructure that they have, the affiliate charges should not then automatically become more expensive to the remaining customers just because they sell some other systems. And it's more of a fairness to the existing customers. Or if you could liken it to a non-used and useful adjustment, because they have capacity for future systems. So that was the issue on Issue 3, and we fully support staff's recommendation.

On Issue -- I wrote down 6, but it's the used and useful adjustment to CIAC. This is an issue that OPC raised in discovery in this case, but the issue that we are -- we are not talking about lines, which most often are contributed property. What we are talking about is there is no non-used and useful adjustment to lines for wastewater treatment in this case. I mean, for wastewater lines. What we are talking about is a non-used and useful adjustment for a wastewater treatment plant. It is not normal that they make a non-used and useful -- excuse me, that they add contributed plant

for a treatment plant.

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Developers don't add a component to the treatment plant. That is invested by the utility. And the way that staff makes its adjustment is based on the formula per the rule. But the CIAC that's collected for treatment plant is based on a plant capacity charge. It's a cash charge to each customer, and it is not -- if you look at the utility's books and records, they have all this treatment plant, structures and improvement, CIAC, it is listed as components of treatment plant CIAC. But in reality what they have is plant capacity charges that you can't look on their CIAC books and records and find a line item for plant capacity charges. They have allocated them in some means that it makes it very difficult to see.

just -- if there's a plant capacity charge, unless it's prepaid, it's a used and useful plant capacity charge, and it is really inappropriate to make a non-used and useful adjustment to it. And in this case, also the company transferred in their

Commission-ordered adjustments, or whatever -- roll-forward adjustments, they transferred CIAC that was related to the reuse facility that they got from

the water management district. They transferred that into structures and improvements, and they did not make that adjustment in their MFRs to remove that contributed CIAC for the reuse, and reuse is 100 percent by rule, or by statute, excuse me.

So the burden is on the company to come in and show that any of this treatment plant capacity charge, any of those amounts are related to prepaid CIAC. And staff's recommendation in this revised recommendation says that they didn't meet their burden, and that's what we -- we support staff in that, in that regard.

Also, we would like for the company to go back and fix their books and records so you could actually go in and see how much money is collected for plant capacity charges, as opposed to them allocating it all between these different plant accounts.

On Issue 15, we fully support staff.

Okay. On the CUP renewal, we support staff. Bad debt expense, we support staff. On the gain on sale issue, we support staff. And thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Merchant, I'm sorry.

When I waived my hand that was just for you to move along past 15. But if you want to add anything for

14, 17, and 19, please.

MS. MERCHANT: No, we agree with staff's recommendation.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

MS. MERCHANT: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Staff.

MR. FLETCHER: With regard to Issue 3 for the Project Phoenix, we did cite orders in our recommendation on Page 12 that basically referred to recent Commission decisions. And in those decisions made by the Commission was the fact that you have the same software package, but now the surviving customers are being asked to bear a greater burden because of the utility's decision to sell or divest its systems. We thought that under fair, just, and reasonable that that was not appropriate in accordance with the statute to lay that extra burden with no added benefit.

You can take things to extreme to see it a little bit more clearly. If LUSI was the only remaining system and the utility had divested all, the Commission would find it definitely inappropriate to recover from the LUSI customers about a \$21.6 million adjustment. There has to be some kind of mechanism to take that into account of

these divested systems and that greater burden on surviving customers without any added benefit.

This company, their historic corporate strategy has been to acquire, develop, or own utilities, and it has been expanding. That has been not the case the last couple of years. Starting in 2009 and 2010 is when they started divesting their systems. And that's why we believe, we stand by our recommendation that the basis for accounting for removing the extra burden is that there has been no added benefit, and we believe that in doing so it would be in line with the statute in setting fair, just, and reasonable rates.

With regard to Issue 6, that is on page -it starts on Page 20. Our percentage starts with
the 53 percent of used and usefulness of the plant.
Some 47 percent is non-used and useful. It starts
on Page 21 related to the CIAC. Initially, just to
take a step back, in the last case it had a
projected test year going through June of 2009. And
in that order, final order for that case, the
Commission made a non-used and useful adjustment of
almost \$1.4 million, I believe, in the non-used and
useful component. I can tell you, I went back and
looked at that case and there was not an adjustment

for non-used and useful on any CIAC amount that I could see.

And related to the information provided that Mr. Friedman had mentioned earlier, that we saw -- the prepaid CIAC that we could see was beyond the test year. It started in July of 2010 of the detailed accounting of prepaid CIAC. Well, that is beyond the test year, so we didn't consider, if it is beyond the test year, there was no pro forma amounts related to CIAC that they had in their filing. It was beyond it, so we didn't consider that. There was no prepaid CIAC that was within the MFRs for the test year that we could see based on that information provided. So we stand by our recommendation that in this case in the test year there should be no application of a non-used and useful adjustment to any CIAC amount.

I think Mr. Maurey had spoken to Issue 17 regarding distinguishing the Tradewinds and CFAT cases that they had not had a rate case in some time, and that was a distinction there from LUSI.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I have a question. They also brought up the idea or the concept of analyzing the salaries if you brought somebody on in the last two months of the rate case. Can you speak to that?

MR. FLETCHER: In that one, the information that we had provided, I didn't see which one that would take place. In the MFRs we have 3 percent that incapsulates the increase and the annualized. Maybe Mr. Buys can speak to that, but in the information that I received I didn't see the distinction of the amount that was included in the MFRs for that adjustment related to annualization.

MR. BUYS: There were two adjustments that were made. The first was related to the salary increase, and the second adjustment related to the annualization that was made in the MFRs. We removed both of those adjustments to come up with our total adjustment.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: One more time. So you said that you removed the annualization to come up with your recommendation. What was the reason behind the annualization?

MR. BUYS: Because it also related to some increase in the salaries, when they annualized the salaries.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Unless you have an answer, we will get to that in a minute.

MR. BUYS: I'm sorry, repeat that.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I think we will

dig down into that in a little bit.

MR. BUYS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Let's go to Issue -- I guess it's 14.

MR. FLETCHER: Issue 14 relates to the consumptive use permit. Part of staff's reasoning for recommending a five-year amortization period is because of the time that the utility started incurring expenses associated with its WUP renewal, or CUP renewal. They began in November of 2006, and the permit was finally issued in May of this year. So we felt it best to match the time period that they incurred the cost in this particular instance.

And as we mentioned on Page 31, cost of permits are usually not in the six figures to renew. This was definitely an exhaustive process with about nine data requests that was put forth to the company by the St. Johns Water Management District. It required basically a hydrogeological study that was required in one of the data requests. It was pretty extensive in this process, so we felt that the 30 months was not appropriate considering the time period that it took for the utility to incur the cost associated with that permit renewal.

MR. FLETCHER: That's the comments on

Issue 14. Issue 17 relates to bad debt expense. It is Commission practice to go with a three-year average. One of the decisions that we felt comfortable with keeping with Commission practice there is looking at the utility's annual reports for '08 to '09. In the filing we have a test year of June 30th of 2010. Now, looking back at the annual reports and doing a three-year average, we came up with \$47,000 for the water and about 15,000 for the wastewater.

In their MFRs they had 83,000 for the water and about 27,000. That necessitated the staff's recommended adjustments. One reason why we felt comfortable with sticking to the Commission average is noticing that the year end 2010, six months beyond what they had in the test year, the bad debt expense had significantly dropped. And in this case, the 2010 year end happened to be less than the three-year average. So we felt the approach was somewhat -- there was no reason to deviate from that, given the six months prior to -- subsequent to the test year, it looks like it had fell. It actually dropped. So we stand by our recommendation there.

In Issue 19, during the break I had

1	actually reached out to the auditors that performed
2	the audit in this case in trying to determine
3	whether that land is in rate base or ever was in
4	rate base. I was still looking at it. I am hoping
5	that
6	MR. MAUREY: The auditor did call back.
7	The company reduced regulated land by an amount that
8	was the basis for this adjustment. However, right
9	now it cannot be determined if the property
10	description is the same piece of property. It would
11	take further research.
12	If Mr. Friedman is correct, if the land
13	were never in any rate base any gain on that would
14	accrue to the company. However, based on our
15	preliminary review, if the land was in rate base,
16	then the rules have the gain going to the customers.
17	So we will need to further research this and get
18	back with you.
19	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.
20	MR. FLETCHER: I believe that was the last
21	issue, was Issue 19.
22	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you very
23	much.
24	Commissioner Brown.
25	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

I'm going to try to go swiftly in order of the issues that were just presented. So getting back to Issue 3, the Phoenix Project, and this is a question for Mr. Fletcher probably. The company did not make the adjustments of the divestitures from the last rate case. What effect has that had monetarily on the ratepayers?

MR. FLETCHER: I guess as far as the effect that it has on ratepayers, during the time period from the filing of this case and the last case, as far as earning surveillance, whenever they filed their annual reports that definitely -- if they didn't make it to their books, it wouldn't show up on the annual reports, as well. So as far as evaluating their earnings level, that would have some impact, I would assume, as far as whether they are earning within their range potentially.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Why hasn't staff issued, or suggested, or recommended a show cause action, or any other type of action for not complying with the previous rate case?

MR. FLETCHER: In that last case, the order, final order came out in 2009, and we did receive information regarding the proof of

adjustments. It was a pretty lengthy list of journal entries. When we saw that information, we felt at the time that that was the adjustments that they made to their books and records. It wasn't until December of 2010 is when they filed their MFRs where they actually -- we could actually see that they made the adjustments down to their books and records. So a show cause is in order to gain compliance. As it relates to the last order, the adjustments, it looks like they have been made.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. So it has been ameliorated. Staff is going to move forward and be diligent in making sure from this point on that everything is in compliance from this rate case, as well.

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Moving on to Issue 14, the amortization of the CUP. One could certainly -- and this is a question for staff, again. One could certainly argue that it makes sense to amortize the costs over the life of the permit, which would be 30 months, as the utility has suggested. But one could also argue that we could reduce the atypically high costs of seeking the CUP. Why didn't staff consider this in its

recommendation?

MR. FLETCHER: There was nothing from the invoices that we received and the data requests that were sent to the utility by the Water Management District that would necessitate any kind of similar adjustment like duplicative in nature. It was responding to another governmental agency with regard to the pretty extensive work, the hydrogeological study that they had requested and other tasks and requests for information that did take considerable time, and actually have engaging consultants to get those studies done, in order to prepare that.

There is nothing that we saw in the data or information that we saw that was duplicative in nature, so it was to respond to an agency. It just happens in this case for this specific utility that it was atypical.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And how long were the delays? Someone suggested, I think, a 30-month period, or over 30 months. How long were the delays?

MR. FLETCHER: Mr. Buys can address that.

MR. BUYS: According to some of the information provided, the correspondence provided

with the Water Management District, there were several extensions that the company requested to 2 complete responding to the data requests from the 3 Water Management District. They were 60-day extensions requested, 90-day extensions requested. 5 Essentially when the Water Management District would 6 request for additional information, the company 7 would then request for an extension to provide that 8 data. So it kind of resulted in actually nine 9 10 requests for additional information during that time period that the company was seeking the consumptive 11 use permit. 12 13 COMMISSIONER BROWN: But the delays were 14 on the utility's part, not the --

MR. BUYS: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay.

MR. BUYS: They did not provide all the information requested in the initial data requests.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And this is a question either for staff or the utility company with regard to its previous permit and how much the costs were for obtaining the previous permit for this utility. If either staff knows that answer or you --

MR. FLYNN: Commissioner, I don't have

specific knowledge of that, but I think it is also important to understand the scale of the LUSI CUP. It serves about 8,000 customers in an area that has extremely high customer usage on a per monthly basis. The scale of the permit request was part of it. We also were combining two permits into one in order to minimize monitoring costs and some other benefits. Thirdly, LUSI is located in a critical consumption area as described by St. Johns, and it was mandatory that we be responsive to the fact that they had numerous new special conditions they wanted to impose upon us that were onerous and needed, you know, full fleshing out.

Lots of reporting requirements are in our current CUP that weren't there before. What occurred in the last permit cycle really isn't germane in describing what we went through to get our current CUP. We also requested a longer life of the permit and that was denied. We wanted to make this a longer amortization period as a function of that, but that was not offered to us and was denied. We went to great lengths to be responsive to the district's staff. The staff had lots of requests of us, and that was quite a bit of work to get it done in whatever time period they provided to us.

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MR. FRIEDMAN: And I would suggest that any implication that asking for extensions of time to respond to data requests is dilatory is just speculation. I mean, the company wants the consumptive use permit as bad as anybody does, and they to want to spend as little money as they can on it. So any implication that because of these requested extensions of time in data requests, you know, were some tactic by the utility or some lack of diligence on the utility is unsupported by anything.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And I know OPC did not raise this as one of the issues and supported the staff recommendation, but I wanted to extend an opportunity to speak on it if they so choose.

MS. MERCHANT: I think that any time that you have an unusual expense level, nonrecurring expense level in the test year, the appropriate thing is to amortize it. The Commission rule says to amortize on five years for non-recurring expenses or non-normal expenses unless you have a shorter or longer period of time. And I think that the Commission has a lot of practice in the past of looking at the time frame from when the cost started to when the cost ended, and that is five years, and

I think that is a reasonable time to allocate a cost.

Certainly the company comes in for rate cases quite often. If they have another need in the future, they can certainly consider that. But it's a normalization adjustment, and five years is normal for all different types of nonrecurring expenses. Or recurring, but not recurring in that level in the test year.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And my only comment would be that if they had received a ten-year permit, do you think the staff would still be suggesting a five-year amortization? Just some food for thought.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And that is all for the issues raised.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'll start with Issue 3. I agree with how staff has handled this. You know, the fact that if you had a \$21 million expense, it may have been prudent for a certain sized system, maybe it is imprudent for the system as it gets smaller. And then to transfer those costs to the other remaining

utilities, I think, is inappropriate. So I support staff's position on that issue.

But moving on to Issue 14 on the consumption use permit, my question for the utility, if you have this permit expiring in 2013, and the length of time it has taken to get this permit, what steps have you taken in order to extend the permit? Have you started the permitting process again?

MR. FLYNN: No, Commissioner, we have not.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: But if it took you three years to get this permit, and you have this permit expiring in 30 months, why wouldn't you be going through the same steps now?

MR. FLYNN: Commissioner, we applied for our current permit in 2006 under the premise that it would take us the time period when that previous permit was to expire. It's appropriate to make application on or just before the current permit expires. We do some preparation for that ahead of that, but we are not going to spend two years doing that. It took us five years to get the current one, we hope not to have a five-year period for the next one.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And, unfortunately,

I do have experience with trying to obtain

consumptive use permits, and I'm not surprised at the amount of effort required --CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It's a fun process. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: -- to obtain a consumptive use permit. So I appreciate the utility's position on that, and I know that is something that I believe the water management districts are working towards making that process more expeditious.

The only other comment I had was the issue on the land sale. You know, obviously if that was never in rate base, you know, it is inappropriate to have that go back to the ratepayers. So I'm glad that staff is looking into that. That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess I don't have to push my button. Let's go back to the salary and the annualization. Mr. Friedman, you had said -- and I don't know if you gave a for instance example, or if you have a specific that we need to talk about.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That was just a for instance.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Is there a specific?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't have a specific.

We annualize the salaries as part the MFR filing,

and the staff unannualized it. So I don't have a

specific. You know, we hired Joe Smith, and he started in -- I don't have any specifics.

Theoretically, you know, think about what a utility is entitled to is the reasonable amount of money to run the utility on an annual basis, and so we think annualization of salaries is reasonable.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Staff.

MR. BUYS: Commissioner, we believe most of the annualization adjustments made related incorporated the salary increases that they were also requesting, so to be consistent we wanted to levelize out the salaries, so we removed the annualization adjustment, as well.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So you thought the annualization was kind of a back doorway of getting the salary increases?

MR. BUYS: Correct.

MR. FLETCHER: And in discussions with Mr. Buys is that it wasn't a clear delineation whenever he was reviewing the material that it related to an increase versus what was being annualized. The amount that -- the lump sum was in the MFRs as both, annualization plus the increase, and ciphering through the information, the granular detail, it wasn't clear to him what amount

associated with annualization versus which amounts associated with the increase. So in order to be consistent and put them at the same level that was recently approved in their last rate case, since we are only one year removed from that projected test year in this case, recommended the entire adjustment be removed.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. I've got a better understanding of what happened now. Going through these issues, I don't have a problem with staff recommendation on most of these except Issue 14, I agree with Commissioner Balbis and the utilities, and Issue 19. I don't know if we can move forward. I guess the question is when it is documented that this land was or was not in rate base, that you can make it a staff function on how that moves forward, or do you have the answer?

MR. FLETCHER: What we have is from the auditors that there are no land accounts that were in rate base. In addition, the company's response does not say that the land was not in rate base. This is the auditor's questions to the utility, so there was nothing that said one way or another whether it was in or out at this point. Because it is the utility's burden, and they were providing

that response to the auditors in their inquiry related to the land, we don't believe that they met their burden, and we stand by our recommendation that the gain on sales should be flowed to the shareholders. Excuse me, the ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And I can only speak for myself, I'm not looking to put the burden on the ratepayers or put the burden on the utility. I would like to find point out what the answer is, and I don't necessarily need for it to come back here, but can we move this to the point where the staff can find the answer to that and move forward as a staff function?

MR. WILLIS: Chairman, the problem is once we find that answer out, where do we go from there? If we find out truly that it was not in rate base and has never been in rate base, then Mr. Friedman is perfectly correct, the gain should not go to the ratepayers. If that is true, then the rates would have to be adjusted down. Or actually they would have to be adjusted up to take that into account, because this is a reduction to rates. On the other end, if the auditors are correct and it actually is in rate base, and they have no proof that it was not, our recommendation is correct.

My point is I don't know where we go from there. If you all vote out the recommendation and we find out that that issue is wrong, it would require a rate adjustment up at this point. I'm not sure how we would move forward without knowing that, unless we bring that issue back. The only way to do that that I know of is to defer this item to another agenda, which we don't have the ability to do, because we are at the five-month time frame at this point.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Can you pass the entire issue forward? I'm sorry, the entire item forward and just hold off on Issue Number 9? Is that possible? 19, rather.

MR. WILLIS: The utility wouldn't be able to implement rates at that point. They wouldn't have a rate to implement if we just passed that one issue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I guess what I'm trying to understand is if we are able to do the step increase like you suggested before for -- if they put in the water main, why can't we handle this the same way?

MS. HELTON: I'm not a numbers person, but it seems to me that that is something we should able

to do. Perhaps if we went with the higher level, and then if we were then able to verify by the time the order is issued what is the correct approach, then if you were to delegate to staff to make an adjustment, if that's appropriate, then we could reduce the rates accordingly.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Does that work?

MR. WILLIS: That works. And we should be able to verify it by then.

MR. KISER: Mr. Chairman, I would put the burden on Mr. Friedman to produce that information within a time frame, and if he does, then make that reduction as Ms. Helton has expressed. But since that burden is on them to do that, if he produces it in whatever the timeframe you think is appropriate, then the order should reflect that reduction.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: Actually it would be an increase from our recommendation.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, we will start with the higher number, and if he brings forth the documentation --

MR. WILLIS: I think it's the opposite. I think what you would do is you would probably want to stay with staff's recommendation, and if Mr.

Friedman brings forth the information to prove that 1 2 before the order is issued, we would do the appropriate adjustment up in the rates to remove 3 that negative amortization. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes. The problem you 5 run into is moving from a low number and moving up 6 tends to be problematic. I would much rather start 7 with the high number, and just give them 30 days to 8 come back with the documentation. And it 9 10 automatically goes down to the lower number if the documentation is not back to staff in 30 days. 11 12 MR. WILLIS: 13 staff's adjustment. 14 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes. And then give him

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Then at this point you would want to remove the negative amortization and remove

30 days to come forth with the documentation. it's not here in the documentation, then we go back with staff recommendation.

> MR. WILLIS: Okay. That works.

MR. REILLY: But the order is issued in 21 days, or do you want to make the time period consistent with that?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: You guys tell me.

MR. WILLIS: I believe it would have to be quicker than that. We probably ought to -- I mean,

this should be a simple thing for the company to prove up with our auditors. They ought to be able to prove that up fairly quickly. I would say probably in no more than 10 days, so we can get the order out within 21.

MR. YOUNG: And, Mr. Chairman, Keino
Young. And the reason for that is the order has to
be issued within 20 days from the Commission vote.
So staff will need time to verify that the
information is correct that Mr. Friedman will
provide. So we ask that a shortened time frame be
put in, no more than 10 days.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Friedman or Mr. Flynn, somebody, how long would it take you guys to bring the documentation forward?

MR. FLYNN: It's possible we might have it to you before we get back to Orlando. I'm not quite sure. It's a legal description describing the property we sold, and comparing it to the property that contains the water and wastewater plant at Lake Groves. This is a piece of the total Lake Groves parcel, the 90-acre parcel. We sold about five acres of it outside of our fence line, outside of our facilities. It's quite evident, I think, even in private rate cases what was identified as being

in rate base as far as the wastewater and water plant. I don't think it would take long at all.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. So if we said 10 days, then it gets back to staff in plenty of time and there is no second adjustment of rates. It's just whatever comes out in the order. Does that give staff enough time?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, it does.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And you asked the first question I was going to ask, which was how long and how difficult would it be to get the information that staff would require. And now I just want to make sure I understand which way we're talking about. Am I understanding correctly, Mr. Chairman, that what you are suggesting is to change what the staff has recommended on that as the beginning point, and then -- to what Mr. Friedman has proposed, and then if they are not able to sufficiently prove up that the property was not in rate base, then the rates would be adjusted accordingly?

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I think that we're going

to move forward with staff recommendation, and if Mr. Friedman or Mr. Flynn come back with the documentation in the ten days, then we will make that change. And that is all before the order is issued on the 21st, or 21 days from today.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. And that's the direction that I was thinking. I was just a little unclear as we went through the discussion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Does that work for everybody? Okay. All right, that one is clear.

All right. So I need a motion on Issues

3, 6, 15, 14, 17, and 19. I can't make a motion,
but my recommendation is staff recommendations on 3,

6, 15, and 17. In 19, we talked about what the
solution should be for that one. In 14, I go along
with the utility on their suggestion.

Commissioner Edgar.

commissioner EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I will give it a try. I move that we approve the staff recommendation on all items that we have not yet voted on except for 14 and 19. And that on 14 we approve the utility's position, and that on 19 we approve the staff recommendation with the modification that the company is provided ten days

to produce sufficient documentation. And if they 1 2 do, that the staff technically makes the adjustment to rates accordingly. 3 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That has been moved and 4 seconded. The question I have, have we completely 5 addressed Issue 4 and 18 that was brought up by 6 Public Counsel? I'm sorry, 18 and 30. 7 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, if 8 there is further discussion to be had on those 9 10 items, I would remove those two items from my motion. 11 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. So your motion is 12 13 to move staff recommendation on everything except 14 for 14, 19, 18, and 30. 15 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes. 16 COMMISSIONER BROWN: If I may, I'd also 17 like to take 16 off the list. 18 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Troublemaker, And 16. 19 All right. So everything except for --20 let's put these in order. Everything except for 14, 21 16, 18, 19, and 30. 22 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: With the modifications that I made to 14 and 19, I think we 24 25 can go ahead and consider voting on those two, as

1 well. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So we will add that back 2 Okay. So that's the motion with the friendly 3 on. amendment, and it has been seconded. Commissioner Balbis. 5 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. 6 Chairman. I just want to clarify the utility's 7 position on 14 is amortizing for the remaining 8 length of the permit, and that all of the expenses 9 incurred are prudent and should be passed along. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That's correct. 11 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: 12 Okay. 13 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Is that correct, Commissioner? 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That is exactly what 15 I was proposing. 16 17 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown, did you want to speak again? 18 19 COMMISSIONER BROWN: No. 20 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. So that's the motion on the floor. Staff, do you know where we 21 are currently? Okay. 22 All in favor say aye. 23 (Vote taken.) 24 25 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed?

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By your action you have approved the Edgar motion as stated. Okay. So we have got 16, 18, and 30 left.

Commissioner Brown, 16.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And this is a question for staff on Issue 16. This is the directors/officer liability insurance. In this issue staff is recommending recovery of the DOL based on two electrical cases, the TECO case and the Progress case.

Staff, to your knowledge, has the Commission disallowed DOL in water rate cases?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioner, they have. It has routinely been disallowed in water and wastewater cases. It wasn't until those two electrics that we began recommending that they be allowed half and half, a split between the shareholders.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

And, Commissioners, I know this is not a great amount in the scheme of all of the rate case expenses, et cetera, and pro forma additions, but I did happen to review four water cases where the Commission disallowed the DOL insurance for the primary reason that there is no benefit whatsoever

to the ratepayers, and the DOL insurance purpose was to act as a safety net for the shareholders and the shareholders alone. The Commission found that it was a decision by the management of the utility in these water cases that these costs should be borne by the shareholders, not the ratepayers. And for purposes of consistency with water rate cases, I would suggest that we disallow this as an unnecessary expense that should be borne by the ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Public Counsel.

MR. REILLY: We would agree with that suggestion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't know if it's limited to water and wastewater cases because you routinely grant it for other -- I don't know. I don't see how you can, in good conscience, treat D&O insurance for water and sewer utilities differently than you do for electrics, gases -- I guess you don't regulate telephone anymore, but for electric and gases. I mean, the theory, the regulatory principle is the same. How can you say it's good for the electric utilities, but it's not reasonable for water and sewer? I don't see where that floats.

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24 25 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: If I may, I respect your opinion; however, I respectfully disagree. think the cases that I have reviewed are clear. There is a distinction. There is a fair, just, and reasonable standard that is different in the water utility cases. And I think that the finding by the Commission in these four different cases was clearly different than the findings in the two electrical cases. So I respectfully disagree.

MR. FRIEDMAN: All right. And you won't get me agreeing with you on that. I just don't see how you can treat one industry different than another for exactly the same expense. Just because I'm a gas company or an electric company, I get to say this D&O insurance is reasonable, but if I'm a lowly water and sewer utility it's not. I just don't see it.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown. I'd like to hear from COMMISSIONER BROWN: OPC, please.

MR. REILLY: I would just suggest it is the level of the revenues and the different standard applied in the water and wastewater cases that I think you are relying on.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: Commission board, for purposes of consistency with past water cases, every case that I have found with regard to water rate cases has disallowed it when requested, and that's the reason that I'm pushing this issue. Although it is a small number, it is consistent. It does set the standard for other utilities who come in and know that this is not going to be an expense that should be borne by the ratepayers. But it is an expense that -- it protects the shareholders, and it should be borne by the shareholders.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess a question I have is if they don't have this insurance and they run into liability problems, then is that borne by the utility or is that borne by the ratepayers?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I think it would depend. And I'm just conjecturing, but I think it would depend on whether it's a lawsuit, what type of a loss or cost is associated with the lack of maintaining that, and I would defer, again, to legal counsel or staff on the issue.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, I guess the question I have is because an issue like this came up before where if I remember correctly it was shame on them for not having that insurance. And then,

therefore, they should pick up the cost. But now in this case they are trying to get the insurance, and you are saying you shouldn't be able to get that in rate base.

commissioner brown: And if I may, that was distinguished from director and officer liability insurance. That was -- I think it was just recently, commercial general liability insurance, which a company typically has to maintain to conduct business. This is an elective type of insurance to protect the individual shareholders, not the ratepayers. And please correct me if I'm wrong from my understanding.

MR. FLETCHER: There was a recent -- I think it was for Tradewinds where it was a general liability insurance that they were seeking to add to their provision and increase rates as a result of that incremental amount. In this case, staff was just trying to be consistent with the recent electric decisions. That is why we had recommended the split.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So let me understand. So this insurance is specifically to just protect not the utility as a whole, but the owners of the utility?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Officers and directors.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Balbis and then Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I think my question has partly been answered, but staff had mentioned that we routinely disallowed the passing on of the insurance costs to the ratepayers. Can you explain why it was disallowed in the past?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes. There was testimony in prior cases about there has been no -- there was no benefit to the ratepayers in those prior water cases. And, in fact, in the last rate case, the 2008 rate case for Aqua, we had actually followed with that similar Commission practice with disallowing all the directors and officers insurance, liability insurance. It was a result of the TECO and Progress and that we actually for the first time that I'm aware of for a water case, it was in the recent Aqua case where we had recommended that there be a split, and it was based on the testimony provided in TECO and Progress about the benefits of this flowed to the ratepayers and

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shareholders. But in the prior cases that we have seen, strictly the water cases in the past, it was just no benefit was stated to the ratepayers. And we did deviate for the first time in that in the Aqua case and it looks like LUSI is the second time.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And maybe if the utility can elaborate on specifically what benefit do the ratepayers get for having this insurance coverage for the directors and officers.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I have never had to deal with the issue. I mean, I would think that it is the benefit of the ratepayers to make sure that there is a viable utility company that is well run and this is an insurance that, you know, covers that type of liability. I mean, my bell theory behind it is that I don't see how you can differentiate between water utilities and other utilities and allow it in some and not in others. I haven't had to address the necessity and benefit of it independently of that analysis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I understand that point, and I guess that argument would be then we would never make a decision, we would just look at what we did in the past. And I think what we are charged with is looking at the specifics of these

costs that are looking to be passed on to the ratepayers. So I want to focus on what does the insurance do, what benefit, if any, to the ratepayers that, therefore, we can determine if it is prudent or not. And I assume that these types of insurance policies are used to recruit or maintain directors and officers that can have some sort of assurance that in performing their duties in those positions they are not going to have any personal liability to that.

That is one argument that I know I have been involved with decisions on whether or not to obtain that coverage. But, again, I need someone to tell me what benefit, if any, to the ratepayers is provided.

MR. FLETCHER: And the staff relied on the TECO and Progress orders on Page 34 of staff's recommendation. In quoting that order, it was saying we believe -- and the Commission stated that we believe that the DOL liability insurance has become a necessary part of conducting business for any publicly owned company, and it would be difficult for companies to attract and retain competent directors and officers without it. And it goes on to say that we also believe that the

ratepayers receive benefits from being part of a large public company including, among other things, easier access to capital because the D/O liability insurance benefits both ratepayers and shareholders.

MR. WILLIS: And, Commissioners, if I could just add to that. In the electric cases that we referenced, Public Counsel did take the position in those cases that no D&L insurance should be included. And the Commission found in that case exactly what Mr. Fletcher was talking about, that it was a necessary item that should be shared.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I guess the question I have is this is basically just viewed as one of the salary and benefits that goes to one of the shareholders, or the return and benefits, or however you want to say it. It's just a benefit of being one of the owners. It's almost like getting free dental insurance.

MR. WILLIS: If I could elaborate, some of the testimony that came out in the electric cases is the fact that because of Sarbanes-Oxley requirements where a president of a company could be sued for signing off on financial statements nowadays, that may not have happened in the past, that was the reasoning that you see the wording in the order that

we quoted. The Commission decided at that point that it was becoming a point where to attract the type of CEOs that you wanted to run a company, the Commission decided in those electric cases that there was a need for a sharing of the D&L insurance. But it was mainly because of the new accounting requirements, the Sarbanes-Oxley, the fact that because of the Enron cases, a CEO could find themselves being sued. A CFO could find themselves being sued. So it was necessary to have that type of insurance, and a sharing of that between the stockholders and ratepayers was necessary.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. And going back to the point of -- I don't think Commissioner Balbis' question ever fully got answered, so I'll ask it in this way. What scenario can anyone -- can anyone think of a scenario where the lack of this insurance will actually come back and effect the ratepayer at the rate level?

MR. FLETCHER: I would say as far as managing a company and regulatory compliance and having to have a competent manager in place and with the liability exposure that Mr. Willis just mentioned, in order to attract that competent

manager, the benefit to the customers is that continuing of service and the managerial skills to operate in the, you know, the regulatory environment that we have now as it exists today with the further requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley is to attract that competent manager in the regulatory environment as it exists today. That's the benefit to the ratepayers.

understand what you said. I think part of the problem you run into is you are going to start hamstringing some of the decisions that these guys make, because they're afraid that somebody is going to come back after them legally, and you allow for them to be making the best decisions they think they should be making without fear of what's going to happen, the fear of lawsuits. You know how I feel about lawyers. (Laughter.)

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I'm not saying that this is an expense that is not typically found in a publically traded company. I'm not saying that.

I'm saying it's not a necessary expense to conduct business, and those expenses to be passed onto the ratepayers. The utility is free to obtain that DOL

insurance for its officers and directors, but the ratepayers are not benefiting from that personal liability insurance that protects those employees. And that's kind of the purpose. It's an elective additional -- I used to be in the insurance industry, and I'll tell you it's an elective additional protective layer. It is not a mandatory business expense.

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MR. KISER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes, sir, Mr. Kiser.

MR. KISER: I'm going to pose this question, and I'm not sure what the answer is, but maybe it evoke some responses that will help. the case we had an hour and a half or so ago where the people were here with their counsel, and they had to take over the utility because there was such malfunction of the people who had previously served, they had no books, they had no records, they had no bank accounts, they had virtually nothing. They had to start from nothing. In A situation like that, if those people had had to have this coverage, isn't that something that a claim could be made against for their failure to properly do their job, and that might have then offset the expense of having to go back and collect that.

Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr.

I'm having a struggle with this issue from this perspective. I think I understand the benefit to the ratepayers. I think I get that. Even though it's a far removed benefit, but I think overall it's a general benefit to the ratepayer. And the other issue that I'm struggling with is what Mr. Friedman brought up. I mean, the whole issue of regulatory principles. You know, if we are going to make it a practice of not allowing D&O liability for anybody, then I'm fine.

But if we are going to do it for one type of industry that we regulate versus another, I think that that needs convincing. I need convincing on that. And I can understand the fact that you have a smaller group of folk, a smaller body of people that have to bear the cost versus a larger body of people, so, therefore, the rate impact may be different. But I need convincing on that segment. Even though I still need a little bit of convincing on the benefit to the ratepayer, I sort of see that from the long view. So if someone can help me get there, then we will see what happens.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Reilly.

MR. REILLY: I would make one distinction with the water and wastewater industry. So many of these water and wastewater systems, you look at the president and directors, it's not a question of attracting someone to be your director. The people that hold those positions in so many of these utilities are the equity owners. They are the mothers and fathers, they are the cousin. I mean, so many of these systems, and it's just adding another layer to that small level of customers that are now going to bear this additional cost to provide this additional benefit.

are holding so many of these positions. If you look at the number -- it's not true in all of them, but it dominates a lot of the water and wastewater cases that are going to come before us. And I just see this as leading to just another layer of expense that is now going to be an extra benefit to provide to the equity owners. It makes our job of trying to keep affordable rates to the people of Florida more and more increasingly difficult.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Mr. Chairman, to that point, I could understand if we were talking about

some of the other companies that we have dealt with in the past, but we are talking about Utilities Inc. Is Utilities Inc. a company that reflects the

description that you provided to me just now?

MR. REILLY: It does not. I think the only distinction, though, between Utilities Inc. and Aqua is the difference between a publicly traded company and one that is not closely held. You know, so I think that would be the distinction I'd make there.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

I agree with Commissioner Brisé in that we don't want to look as if we were being arbitrary in our decision and choosing one type of industry or another. I'd like to focus, again, on this specific case. Which, again, I think it's the onus on the utility if they are asking to recover these costs to clearly show how this is a benefit to the ratepayers. And that's where I want to focus on. Because we did make a recent decision with Aqua Utilities, but that was a large publicly traded company. It's a different animal, and I think each case is unique. There are some similarities, and we

should take into account other decisions we have made for consistency. But, again, I would like to put the onus back on the utilities to demonstrate why is this a cost that is a benefit, that results in a benefit to the ratepayers. And then whatever decision we make, I think that looking at the only recent water case where we have allowed these costs to be recovered was Aqua Utilities, which is different from this case. So with that, another opportunity --

MR. FRIEDMAN: I would just -- I would interject that without a full evidentiary hearing, I don't think you are going to get the level of comfort that you are looking for. If we look at the portions of the testimony in these cases that -- in the electric cases or gas cases that were cited in the staff's recommendation, that is equally applicable to a large company like Utilities Inc. In order to attract, as it says here, in order to attract competent directors and officers, and that certainly benefits the customers. And we're not talking about mom and pops, like Mr. Reilly just talked about, we're talking about a large multi-state company that needs D&O insurance to protect its directors and officers. And in order to

attract the quality of people that you want to be a director and a officer of your large public company.

It's not like, you know, I'm Joe Blow and I own my own system, and I'm going to get D&O insurance. This is a large company that recruits outside, that recruits everywhere to get the best talent that it can get as a director and an officer. And you have got to admit that having top quality directors and officers is a benefit to the customers.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Another question -- thank you, Mr. Friedman.

Another question for staff. You listed in your staff analysis of the issue basically two reasons for agreeing that these costs should be passed along, and they are basically just two recent decisions made by the Public Service Commission. So the question is taking that out and looking at the information that you have and you have reviewed in this case, do you feel that there is a benefit to the ratepayers, regardless of what was done in the past, in this case is it a benefit to the ratepayers for them to obtain this insurance and pass it along to the ratepayers?

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, let me answer

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that one. And let me tell you why this is difficult for staff. We recommended in the electric cases against the inclusion of D&L insurance and the Commission voted against staff's recommendation to include 50 percent to the stockholders and 50 percent to the ratepayers.

Staff has taken the position in the past, and they would in this case I'm sure, that we don't believe there is a benefit to the ratepayers. That is problematic to us, because we try and be very consistent between industries. I think it's very important that the Commission is consistent between industries. I personally don't see any reason why you would exclude D&L insurance for water and not do it for the electrics.

All staff is trying to do with this recommendation, and that's why we presented it this way, is to be consistent with Commission practice on how the Commission voted in those electric cases, which did go to hearing, had testimony that convinced the Commission body that DOL insurance should be split. Even though we may disagree with that, that is beyond the point. It doesn't matter. It's what the Commission has voted to do, it's what the Commission practice has been since that point in

time. And that's what staff is attempting to do

here, is to be very consistent between industries on
how we are presenting the issues.

may, to respond to that. I appreciate that, and I think that is the type of information that I know I personally would like to have in the recommendation, that although staff may disagree that it provides a benefit to the ratepayers, the Commission's decisions in the past have been such. I mean, I would like to take all that into account, because that makes a difference to me personally what professional staff has reviewed this and all the other cases in the past, however many years, can give that information to us to make the decision.

But, thank you for that.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

And I, as well, appreciate the response that Mr. Willis shared with us. I was just going to say, thinking back a little bit, the two electric cases that have been cited, I was going to point out, although I think Mr. Willis just did that those were after full evidentiary hearings.

And my recollection -- and I did

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participate in both of those -- my recollection, although I don't remember the specifics of all of the evidence on cases that involved hundreds of separate issues, but my recollection on that one was that the Commission did hear sworn testimony on both sides of that issue, and that the decision of the majority at the time was that there was conflicting testimony, and that the 50/50 split was a fair, just, and reasonable approach both to the directors and officers and shareholders and to the consumers and customers. And that there were instances that could be surmised, hypothetically, where if there were lawsuits they could be very expensive even for litigation costs and other costs that could, if they went the wrong direction with the decisions, then costs flow to the consumers.

Realizing that much of that is a hypothetical discussion, but, again, the point being those decisions were made after sworn testimony, sworn conflicting testimony, and the decision by the full Commission that in those instances it was fair, just, and reasonable to do the 50/50 split.

Certainly other people could have made a different decision, different testimony, et cetera, but I think that is a fair characterization of the

discussion that the Commission had at the time, and the situation that we were in at the time.

This clearly can be distinguished in addition to the fact that it is a water case and not an electric case, but certainly can be distinguished by the very simple fact that we have not heard full evidentiary testimony, as Mr. Friedman has pointed out to us. So with just that little bit of historical characterization, I still think that a 50/50 split was a fair, just, and reasonable approach. And when lacking evidentiary testimony, because we are in a different forum procedurally at this point, a different procedural position, that that is a fair, just, and reasonable approach, candidly, unless I hear a reason that distinguishes that. So that's kind of where I'm at right now.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

And thank you, Commissioner Edgar, for point that out with regard to the evidentiary hearing. I would love to hear more about this particular issue because it is not vetted, and I haven't heard -- the burden is on the utility company to justify its costs, and we look at them very seriously and very carefully, and I am just not

convinced that there is a direct benefit to the ratepayers. I can understand in certain circumstances there could be hypotheticals, but I do -- right now, where I'm at right now, based on the recommendation and what we are hearing today at this PAA, I can't get there.

I did also want to point out that the Aqua case that we just recently found in favor of the DOL is protested, and the most recent 2009 Aqua case actually disallowed, which had a full evidentiary hearing. So the most recent water case that we had of a similarly sized utility, we disallowed those expenses. So I wanted to point that out.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Does someone want to make a motion on 16, or are we going on to 18?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I would move to deny staff recommendation on Issue 16.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Is there a second?

It dies for lack of a second.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Actually, before we go to the second, I know it's not in accordance with the rules of order, I just want staff to verify what Commissioner Brown indicated, that in a 2009 Aqua case that it was disallowed when it went to the full evidentiary process.

MR. FLETCHER: It was in the 2008 case. We recommended the Commission allow to deny any sharing. It was in the recent 2010 that we relied on the two orders that we have in this recommendation to have the split. My understanding is that that issue was a PAA, but it is deemed stipulated because it was not part of a specific protest by any party in the 2010 case.

MR. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, because we have not gone to hearing yet on the issue, although that bill was a protest and the issue has not been raised, I hesitate to say it is being stipulated at this time.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And my question, again, is not on the current Aqua case, it is more on when we went through the full evidentiary process in the past when this issue was addressed was it disallowed.

MR. FLETCHER: The last time for a water case, yes, it went to a post-hearing decision, and it was found in that case -- in a water case, I can't recall, but I'm thinking that it was Utilities Inc. of Florida in their 2002 rate case, where for a water case it went post-hearing decision by the Commission and it was disallowed.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I think that is important for me personally, because I always want to be consistent and provide consistent regulatory practice. And if the last time that we have gone through an evidentiary proceeding on a water case that the Commission disallowed it, and the fact that staff has indicated that they don't feel there is a benefit to the ratepayers, you know, we have a situation here where we are not in an evidentiary proceeding, and we rely on the information that is provided by the utilities and, therefore, the onus is on them. And I haven't heard, other than the brief discussion, any real material reason why there is a benefit to the ratepayers. So given that we are not in an evidentiary proceeding, and the fact that the last time we were we denied the inclusion, then I would second the motion.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, I stand to be corrected, but I feel like since the motion has been seconded, I might want to step back.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sounds good.

The motion has been moved and seconded.

Any further -- Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Again, a spirited discussion and not an issue that I necessarily earlier on expected it. I do with some regret, though, have to take some exception, Commissioner Balbis, to some of the discussion that you have had speaking just from my own perspective. Which is, again, having participated in that Aqua evidentiary hearing and vote and decision back in -- was it '09? Not the most recent one, but the one prior. The years are a blur.

MR. FLETCHER: I believe that was in '09.

regardless, I will not speak to the decision that we most recently made, recognizing that we are currently in litigation, and those issues will be coming before us again with evidentiary testimony and documentation. However, speaking to the earlier decision of the Commission on Aqua, I would just have to say that there were many, many, many things that distinguish that case and the performance of the company, and findings that the Commission made as to customer satisfaction, unsatisfactory performance, unsatisfactory -- some characteristics of water quality, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

And so from my own perspective, I have to

say I agree completely that I want to try to be 1 consistent in my regulatory approach and my votes, 2 but I also believe that sometimes a decision needs 3 to be looked at as a whole. And that when you parse 4 5 out individual very separate issues from a larger case and a larger decision, some of the dynamics and 6 7 some of the subtleties may be lost. So from my own perspective, using the Aqua 8 case as a -- that 2009 as a precedent setting as to 9 how we are going to address things regulatory in the 10 future is a little bit of a concern, because I 11 believe there are very, very, very, many individual, 12 hopefully unique factors that went into that 13 decision. 14 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: We have a motion on the 15 floor that has been moved and seconded. 16 17 Any discussion on the Brown amendment, the 18 Brown motion? 19 Seeing none. All in favor say aye. 20 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Those opposed? 21 (Vote taken.) 22 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And it fails. Can I get 23 24 somebody to make another motion? 25 Commissioner Edgar.

1 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I would move the staff recommendation on Issue 16 with the 2 recognition that the result of that would be the 3 50/50 split. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and 5 seconded, the staff recommendation on Issue 16. Any 6 7 further discussion? All in favor say aye. (Vote taken.) 8 9 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? (Vote taken.) 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: The issue passes. Okay. 11 We have Issue 18 and 30 left. Go ahead. 12 MR. BUYS: Commissioners, Issue 18 13 concerns the rate case expense. In this issue staff 14 is recommending the appropriate amount of rate case 15 expense of \$329,870 in annual rate case expense 16 should be reduced by \$22,338 for water and \$7,370 17 for wastewater. 18 19 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brown. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 20 And, Mr. Young, if you could speak to what 21 22 you just had passed out. This arose from a discussion that we had during a briefing. As I 23

stated in the previous issue that we just

deliberated over, in water cases every cost matters.

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In every case, electrical and water, but in water the customer puts so much significantly smaller than the big electrical cases that we hear that these rates case expenses can be felt significantly more so on a customer bill. That being said, I put a lot of scrutiny into these rate case expenses and had a lot of questions.

And in a recent water PAA case that we just discussed, staff cited a 2009 August billing rate survey for Florida law firms conducted by the Florida Bar. Although I do believe it was a sample, the average partner or law firm billing rate was \$247 an hour, and that was in the previous staff recommendation. I would just like to hear what the results are for the most recent 2010 survey for the benefit of the Commission.

MR. YOUNG: Commissioners, this was handed to you as the Florida Bar -- we printed this off the Florida Bar's website. It is the results from the 2010 Economic Law Office Management Survey, and was dated February 2011. What was asked is to -- for information purposes to try to track down the average billing rate for 2010. And on Page 8, which is an excerpt from the total report dealing specifically with the hourly rate for lawyers, if

you look at the pie chart on 4A, a comparison
between 2008 and 2010 Economic and Law Office
Management Survey was the average or standard hourly
rate.

If you look at the pie chart, if you look at the chart, the chart basically has 60 percent of the lawyers in the State of Florida, based on a response to the survey, who responded to the survey, said that on the average 60 percent bills more than \$250 an hour. Between 200 to \$300 an hour.

Now, in order to compute the average, what staff did was basically for two columns we took 201, 251, and 301. Those are the hourly rates. Add them together, divided them by three on one column, and then on the other column we took -- on the high range we took 251, 301, and 351 and divided it by three, and we came up with an average between \$251 to \$301 on an hourly basis that the lawyers bill. Again, this is just -- this is based on a survey that the lawyers responded to. It's not all the lawyers in the State of Florida who responded to the survey.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And the crux of this was a result of what is deemed a reasonable amount of -- or what is a reasonable fee for legal fees for

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the ratepayers to incur. Not what is reasonable for the attorneys, but what is reasonable in terms of the ratepayers bearing the cost. And I notice that in the rate case expenses, the legal fees seem to be a high expense. And, therefore, I asked staff to go ahead and provide a response about what the percentage of the rate case expenses are the legal fees.

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioner. 44 of staff's recommendation you have a delineation of the breakdown of all the components in staff's recommended total rate case expense of \$329,870. Now, for the legal it represents about 26 percent of the total recommended rate case expense. If you were to look at it in terms of what impact that has as percentage of the total revenue requirement, it is about 3/10ths of a percent of the total revenue requirement for this company. And as you look to what it is as far as the percentage of the total net revenue increase, it's about 2.38 percent of the total when you combine water and wastewater, the increase for water and the decrease in wastewater, it represents a little over 2 percent.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And what is that dollar impact on a typical customer bill?

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MR. FLETCHER: It's kind of hard to break that down as far as the rate structure goes because of the split between BOC. I can tell you it would not be material because the revenue requirement portion is only 3/10ths. And I can tell you that the base facility charge in this case, as far as the rate structure that staff has recommended, is about 20 percent for that, so it's kind of hard to tell, because of the three-tiered rate structure, but it would be minimal.

commissioners Brown: Thank you. And this is more for just a discussion and to see what the Commissioners feel about legal fees on rate case expenses. My personal dealings, being from local government, I know some of you also dealt with local government, or worked for local government, was that we used to have contracted rates that the city council and county commission would approve. They were discounted. They were less than the average sample here. And we continued this, municipalities and counties continue to do that. Any overage of that discounted rate would have to go before the city council or the county commission for approval, or the law firm would have to eat those costs.

So when I first came to the Commission it

struck me as kind of funny that the utilities could charge whatever they normally charge private companies when ratepayers are actually paying for it rather than the shareholders. So I just wanted it for discussion purposes. I'm not making any recommendation on disallowing the legal fees. I just wanted to hear where everybody else was at on the billable hourly rate, because we start to see some billable hourly rates that can creep up to \$400, \$500 an hour, and I wanted it for discussion purposes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I agree, I think this is important to look at. I think any costs that are passed on to ratepayers should be scrutinized. I also understand that legal professional consulting services are not inexpensive. So where that number is, I don't know. I don't know based on the information provided. I agree with Commissioner Brown, this is something that we should be concerned about and be vigilant, along with staff, to make sure that only costs that are prudent should be passed on to the ratepayers.

So I'm glad you brought this up, and it's something 1 that I will continue to look at. 2 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Issue 18. Are we 3 making a motion on this or are we going to Issue 30? 4 5 Issue 30. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Chairman, I 6 would have made a motion on Issue 18. 7 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure. 8 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I move staff's 9 recommendation on Issue 18. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and 11 seconded, staff recommendation on Issue 18. 12 Any further discussion on 18? Seeing 13 14 none, all in favor say aye. (Vote taken.) 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? 16 17 By your action, you have approved staff 18 recommendation on 18. 19 Issue 30. 20 MR. BUYS: Commissioners, Issue 30 is staff's recommendation should the utility be 21 22 required to provide proof within 90 days of an effective order finalizing this docket and proving 23 24 that it has adjusted its books for all applicable

NARUC Uniform System of Accounts associated with

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Commission-approved adjustments. And staff is recommending yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

What is the penalty, or is there any penalty if they don't comply within 90 days?

Because it seems like we have had this issue in the past, and it is an ongoing issue. So I would like to see what we can do to strengthen that so that there would be a penalty in place in case there is noncompliance in 90 days.

MR. FLETCHER: Upon the filing of a final order in 90 days, staff can bring back a recommendation to the Commission if the utility fails to comply with that. And the proof that we are looking for would be the actual general ledger printouts that the books and records have been made, the adjustments that the Commission have approved have been made. So we can go with the monitoring more closely as far as their burden of proof and basically a general ledger.

Not just these are the journal entries that we plan to make, an actual printout from the JD financial system that has it up there. There's

printouts that you can make from these software 1 packages proving that it has been made to their 2 general ledger. And if not, then staff can make a 3 recommendation back to the Commission for failure to comply, because they are put on notice with this 5 order. 6 MR. WILLIS: And, Commissioner Brisé, as 7 far as the fine goes, the recommendation that the 8 staff would bring back to you would be a violation 9 10 of this order, which would be a show cause order recommending fines at that point for failure to 11 comply with the order. 12 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. I think I 13 14 would be comfortable with that, providing that we are closely looking and monitoring for the 90 days. 15 You know, and 90 days is 90 days. 16 17 MR. WILLIS: Yes. And I think it is 18 pretty clear what the company has to produce. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: 19 Thank you. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Was that a motion? 20 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: With that I move 21 staff recommendation on Issue 30. 22 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: It has been moved and 23 24 seconded, staff recommendation on Issue 30. 25 Any further discussion? Seeing none, all

in favor say aye. (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Any opposed? By your action you have approved staff recommendation on Issue 30. I believe that sums up all the issues. That being said, we are adjourned. And we are going to start the hedging workshop. We will start that at a quarter after 3:00. (The Commission Conference concluded at 1:53 p.m.)

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1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard
6	at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
8	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
12	financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 7th day of October , 2011.
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15	Jame-Jamost
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