1		BEFORE THE
2	FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3	In the Matter of:	
4	ADDITENTION FOR	DOCKET NO. 110200-WU
5	APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN WATER RATES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY BY WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES,	
6	INC.	PIEMI SERVICES,
7		/
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9	DDOCEFDINGS.	COMMISSION CONFEDENCE
10	FKOCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 7
11	COMMISSIONERS	CHAIRMAN RONALD A. BRISÉ
12	FARITCIPATING:	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM
13		COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
14	DATE:	Thursday, August 2, 2012
15	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
16		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way
17		Tallahassee, Florida
18	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
19		(850) 413-6732
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: This takes us to Item Number 7, Docket Number 110200-WU, WMSI PAA rate case. After everyone gets settled, Mr. Brown, you can go ahead and introduce the item. Give them a few seconds to settle in. (Pause.)

Okay. I think we're ready now.

MR. BROWN: Good morning, Commissioners. I'm
Todd Brown with Commission staff.

Item 7 is staff's recommendation on Water

Management Services' request for a rate increase. The

Office of Public Counsel and the utility are here to

address the Commission this morning. I believe there

also may be a Franklin County Commissioner here, and as
you can see from the gallery, numerous customers are in
attendance today.

Staff has an oral modification that has been previously provided to the Commissioners and all parties. Staff is prepared to answer any questions the Commission may have.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

I believe that we have about seven individuals who are interested in speaking, and we are going to proceed with that shortly. The instructions are that you have three minutes. There is a light

fixture at the podium. So long as the light is green, you can continue going. When it turns yellow, on this one you have two minutes left; when it turns red you have 30 seconds, and then once it starts flashing, you need to stop, okay.

So we certainly appreciate that you will respect the time. I really don't want to have to ask you to stop, but if I need to I will do that. So at this time we will begin with Mr. Mason Bean.

MR. BEAN: Good morning, Commission. I'm impressed already. Thank you for the prayer. That was powerful. I appreciate that.

I'm Mason Bean; I'm President of the St.

George Island Civic Club, here speaking on behalf of probably 370 customers and property owners. As you can see, we are well represented here. We were supposed to wear blue shirts, but there would probably be more people if it wasn't a workday, but I think we've got plenty of customers. And we are concerned about quality water service at a reasonable price on the island.

We have also had tremendous support from our Commissioner, District 1 commissioner, Pinki Jackel.

She is here and she will speak later. We, as customers -- and we want to be fair, but we are

concerned about the viability of Water Management

Services, Incorporated, especially given the need for
improvements -- for additional financing for plant
improvements.

In WMSI's 2011 annual report, it shows a negative common equity of over 2.6 million. We are also aware that 1.2 million flowed out of the water company to another owner's company. And on top of all of that, there is an additional \$930,000 of interest that has incurred due to a lack of payment to a DEP loan. We are concerned that this lack of equity and managerial imprudence will inhibit the opportunities of financing for needed capital improvements.

It also seems that there were several previous payments to the owner of WMSI that were not used to improve the plant or perform maintenance to the water system. So we question the wisdom of granting WMSI additional monies without requiring proof that these improvements have been made. So we ask you today to require WMSI to establish escrows to ensure that payments of loans, capital improvements, repairs, maintenance, and other needed expenses has been demonstrated before -- that you have oversight by the PSC to do right by its customers, to make sure these things are done. Thank you very much.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

At this time we will have Mr. Rick Watson.

MR. WATSON: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, I'm Richard Watson, and have been a resident of St. George Island for over 20 years. here today to speak as President of the St. George Island Plantation Owners Association.

For those of you that aren't familiar with the Plantation, it is a planned unit development that was started in 1977. It's the five western miles of the island. There are 899 homesites. At this time there are 509 homes and 390 lots which are undeveloped.

I'd like to make three points. Item 15 of the Proposed Agency Action, which is the \$1.2 million that has been transferred out of the utility. staff and the staff of the Public Counsel suggests the utility's cash advances to the utility's president and associated companies adversely impact the utility's ability to meets its financial obligations and operating responsibilities. We completely agree.

Imagine our surprise when we learned that the utility had been collecting increased rates for us to pay for the pipe under the new bridge and that payments to DEP are in default. Those funds, we believe, should be repaid with interest to the utility so the utility

can begin to meet its debt obligations. As mentioned by Mr. Bean, we want to ask the PSC for strict oversight and the utility be required to establish multiple escrow accounts to ensure its fiduciary responsibility. The Plantation Owners Association and the St. George Island Civic Club, the two largest associations on the island, are united in this request.

The second item, Item 5, we are opposed at this time to approval of Phase II rate increases based on the pro forma plant additions and associated expenses. The ratepayers have no confidence that the needed improvements will be made at a reasonable price in a reasonable amount of time.

Yellow light. Third item, we object to Item 24 of the PAA which triples the availability charges to \$5,310. For the reasons stated in Point 2, the improvements justifying the increase are speculative in view of the utility's past performance. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Mr. Newt Colston.

MR. COLSTON: Thank you, Commissioners.

My name is Newt Colston, and I'm a retired partner of Black and Veatch, a large design engineering firm. I spent 25 years in the Carolinas designing water and wastewater facilities.

WMSI borrowed \$4 million from DEP in 2003/2004 to hang a new 12-inch raw water line on the new 4.3 mile bridge to the island. The line was specified to have a ceramic or similar coating that would inhibit rusting as it is exposed to salt air. When the construction was completed, WMSI became aware that the pipe lacked the coating specified and paid for. We understand that WMSI subsequently sued and the case was settled for approximately three-quarters of a million dollars. The money was not returned to WMSI and ended up somewhere else. The funds could have been used to pay down the DEP loans.

As well as not benefiting from the advantage of having a rust resistant pipe, we, the users, are being charged for the use of the 750,000, plus interest, and we will have to may for a new water line sooner than we should have paid, than we should have.

WMSI obviously didn't inspect the pipe during the 12-month construction schedule or it would have been obvious that the pipe did not meet specifications.

Consequently, on the proposed Phase II construction, we are deeply concerned that WMSI's demonstrated lack of attention to inspection and certification of construction material and workmanship will, again, be a problem.

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We urge the PSC to require that WMSI provide competent, independent -- and that's a big word -- independent on-site inspection, as well as project administration during construction. The construction contractor must be qualified and have demonstrated relevant experience in the construction of large ground storage tanks, high service pumps, electrical, and other required trades. He should also have successfully accomplished water plant projects in the 3 to \$5 million range.

On Page 12 of the PSC document, the contract was awarded for a low bid of 2.6 million. We would like to know has the Commission scrutinized the bidding process or evaluated the cost estimates submitted by WMSI. Again, we are extremely concerned that we, the citizens and users on St. George Island, will not get a quality product and request that the PSC require a qualified experienced contractor.

Again, WMSI to date has not demonstrated any concern for the welfare of its customers. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Colston.

At this time we will ask Mr. Don Murray to come forward.

MR. MURRAY: Good morning. I'm Donald Murray, a Ph.D. economist. I have concentrated on

capital costs, market structure and pricing issues, and the economics of regulation in the energy industries.

Earlier in my career I served as chief economic studies at the U.S. Federal Power Commission, now the FERC. I have testified as an expert witness in approximately 40 different state and federal courts and regulatory bodies, including this Commission. I am here today as a concerned customer of Water Management Services, Incorporated, or WMSI.

Apparently a private entity acquired certification from the PSC to operate as a monopoly private water utility on St. George Island. However, a recent report raised serious issues from the staff, especially referring to the funds discussed previously. If the Commission may find it necessary to adjust for these reasons, the role and authority and actions regarding WMSI may be important to the Commission. I believe it is relevant that for months, while this proceeding was working through a regulatory process, that WMSI was negotiating with a municipality for the sale of WMSI. I only learned recently of this negotiation.

The issue is if the Commission takes action to try to move some of these funds into different locations, it may not survive the sale of WMSI to a

nonregulated entity. For example, if funds are taken from rate base, that doesn't affect the asset value and would probably not affect the fair market value. So the actions of the Commission would not survive the acquisition of the company. And that's a primary concern I would like to leave with the Commission this morning. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Murray. Next we have Mr. Ed Aguillar (phonetic).

MR. AGUILLAR: Good morning. My name is Ed I have been a banker, builder, and developer Aquillar. for 30 years in the State of Florida and in several other states. As a developer, I had to build a water treatment plant. I had to own and manage it for five years in order to get approvals for a 13,000 unit master plan community, so I know the headaches involved, I know the challenges involved. With that, we ended up selling that to a municipality, but what we have seen here -- you have heard from several of us regarding many different issues. As you can see, we are a large group of citizens who organized initially just to gather information. We were just looking to be find out information about a very secretive plan to sell the company. Obviously it's our water supply as residents, and we became further united once we found

out all the questionable practices regarding many different topics.

As mentioned earlier, the DEP and bank loans are not performing. They haven't been kept up to date. In addition, the DEP loan was restructured and recast to not only reduce interest rates, but extend the maturity date by ten years. We understand there may be a good reason for this. All of this still resulted in nonpayment further jeopardizing the company. So after receiving the benefit of the restructuring, it still remained noncurrent, nonperforming.

As a banker, I can't imagine any underwriting criteria that would support a loan with this borrower's track record. It appears that, once again, a dire picture is being created or fabricated through transfers of monies or other possible nonpayment of loans that would create an artificial increase in the company's value by asking for a rate increase. So after nonperformance, looking to be rewarded for that to either sell the property or increased rates so that the loan-to-value would be more attractive for a lender that was willing to accept a questionable past history on performance from a borrower with a limited ability to tax its customers under a monopoly, and a manufactured lower loan-to-value to overcome a past

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full of questionable behavior.

As mentioned by others earlier, whether it is a parent siphoning off of funds, the manipulation of defaulted loans, or the secretive approach to circumvent the public and the PSC's oversight, we request your continued vigilance in assuring that all of us are treated fairly.

I understand that WMSI claims that their restructure of the DEP loans was for financial accounting benefits, but this doesn't address anything regarding the nonpayment history which then continued after the restructure was complete. And WMSI claims that the OPC, the PSC, and the citizens are misinformed and inaccurate regarding questions and statements made, yet the transparency that all three groups have requested time and time again has been repeatedly challenged, ignored, or delayed.

Thank you for your past support and continuing attention to these important issues.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

At this time we will hear from Commissioner Jackel from Franklin County District 1.

And welcome.

COMMISSIONER JACKEL: Thank you. little shorter than those guys.

Good morning. I'm Pinki Jackel, Franklin

County Commissioner for District 1, which is Eastpoint

and St. George Island. I am currently Chairman of the

Franklin County Commission.

I want to thank you all for the opportunity to come before you this morning to have comment on these very important decisions that you will make regarding the future of Water Management Services and the customers it serves. I'm speaking to you today in two capacities; one, as my district's representative, and the other as a customer of Water Management Services where I am a resident of St. George Island.

The last time I appeared before you was on St. George Island in 2010. You were considering at that time an approximate rate increase of 100 percent that you later determined was not set forth properly and documented sufficiently enough to warrant approval.

The request before you today reminds me of the expression "deja vue all over again." Many of the concerns expressed by the folks that you have heard from today are the same concerns that you have heard previously when you denied WMSI their request for rate increases. It would seem that we all continue to go round and round on these issues, and we end up at the same place every time.

In my role as Commissioner, my board receives a lot of communications on issues that affect our residents' pocketbooks, and that's really the bottom line. We live in a county that is 64th in economy and rank in the whole state of 67 counties in the State of Florida. We live in an area that has experienced 75 to 80 percent decrease in real estate values in the past seven years. And further, we have a struggling economy affected by the national economic disaster and the disaster of the BP Horizon oil spill.

Franklin County was one of those eight affected counties by the disaster. You may ask, "What does this have to do with your hearing today and the decisions that you will make?" But I believe the perspective of those who are affected by your decisions is very important in your consideration. It is one thing to consider the actual validity and predications of this request, but it is certainly another to consider those who will bear the burden of an increase in a stagnant struggling economy that is dependent upon two industries still in a state of freefall since you were last considering your rate increases for the same customers.

I believe the case of the residents of the St. George Island has been stated very clearly and

succinctly today. In a nutshell, these are problems —
there are problems with this request. We know it; the
Office of Public Counsel knows it, and you know it. We
have stated the many questions regarding the management
of WMSI, and we have concerns about their future
viability to deliver quality water services at a
reasonable price. We have concerns about the oversight
of funding any future rate increase as it pertains to
improvements. Who will do this? Who will take the
responsibility for the people being served to make sure
that additional rate money received will be seen in the
agreed-upon improvements? Who will be accountable at
the end of the day?

Sitting where you sit today, I believe the questions and concerns you have listened to are fair and reasonable. I could go on, and we could continue to go round and round. But just like last time, we believe that we will end up at the same beginning and starting point.

I respectfully ask you to continue to carefully decide, as you have in the past, for the residents of St. George Island, the customers of St. George Island as you make these very important decisions regarding the rate increase request before you today.

I thank you again for this opportunity to 1 appear before you. I thank you for the very hard work 2 that you do for the State of Florida, and commend you 3 for your efforts. And, lastly, I invite all of you to 4 Franklin County to come and eat some of the best 5 oysters in the whole wide world. Thank you. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner, there's a question for you. Commissioner Graham has a question 8 for you. 9 Yes, sir. 10 COMMISSIONER JACKEL: COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Madam Chairwoman, 11 12 welcome. COMMISSIONER JACKEL: Thank you. 13 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: A quick question. 14 Since the last rate case, and I know it hasn't been 15 that long, what things has the county done to help 16 alleviate some of these problems; anything? 17 COMMISSIONER JACKEL: I'm sorry, could you 18 repeat the last part of that? I could hardly hear you. 19 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Has the county done 20 anything to help alleviate some of these issues? 21 22 COMMISSIONER JACKEL: Could you be more specific as to the issues you're referring to? 23 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, anything to help 24 relieve the burden of this utility. I mean, one of the 25

big issues that keeps coming up are a lot of the shallow wells that are out there. Have we done anything to deal with those shallow wells? Are we still handing out permits for those shallow wells? Are we looking to take those back?

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understand it, and permitting shallow wells is not a role of the county government in Franklin County. I believe that comes under the Northwest Florida

Management Water District, and they are the determining entity for the issuance of permits for shallow wells.

So that does not come before the Franklin County -- my board.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Have you guys taken a position on those wells, like sent some sort of resolution to the water management on those shallow wells?

COMMISSIONER JACKEL: We have not been previously asked to take a position or to state a resolution on the status of those permits.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, I guess the question is have you guys done anything in the past couple of years to help this utility out?

COMMISSIONER JACKEL: During the past two years this utility has not come before my board and

requested any assistance in helping them.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JACKEL: Thank you, sir.

Any other questions I could answer?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Seeing none, thank you, Madam Chairperson.

COMMISSIONER JACKEL: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Our last speaker this

morning is Mr. Walter Armistead (phonetic).

MR. ARMISTEAD: Thank you, Commissioners.

I have been on St. George Island -- my family built the seventh house there in 1959, and we still have numerous commercial businesses on the island, and so we are very concerned about the water rates. And I believe that our family is probably the single highest water user on the island, individually. And I'm very familiar with the water company. I've worked with Gene over to the years, tried to help him a couple of times in getting some loans through the bank, the old Apalachicola State Bank.

And there are some concerns. Like, you know, we didn't bring up this issue of 1.2 million. It was brought up by staff. And this was -- I was at the rate case hearing two years ago when it was brought up, and I was flabbergasted, to be honest with you, when we

came back this time to find out that that issue hasn't been resolved. I mean it's two years. I mean, it doesn't take that long to do an audit and to find out whether it was an improper taking or not. And so from a business perspective, I was upset that that had not been already addressed.

And, secondly, you know, we are business people. I understand that improvements have to be made on the island. The water company has to maintain itself, and we understand that. And I'm not against any rate increases if they're proper. We know that you cannot make proper improvements without rate increases. I understand that. But having said that, I know that the utility company since the early '90s has always had financial problems. They have always been cash strapped. It has always been a struggle for Mr. Brown to maintain the utility from a cash standpoint and to make improvements in there.

Having said that, the quality of the service is good. I have no problem with that. The quality of the water is good. He has always done -- they do a good job. His people down there do a really good job, and I cannot, you know, say any more for them for that. But we are concerned, because when you see a rate base of \$3 million, and then you see that the debt on the

whole company is now \$7 million, and as long as I have been here it looks like to me the debt is increasing.

It's not going backwards. It's getting more and more and more.

And then if y'all allow him to borrow another \$3.3 million to put these improvements in, the loan could potentially go to \$11 million. And so, yes, that is a concern, especially when we read in y'all's report that the DEP loan is in technical default. And it didn't say in there what DEP is going to do. They said, well, we will wait until after the rate case hearing to see what positions that we'll take on it. So, yes, we are concerned about it.

And, lastly, I know the red button is up there, but I just want to make one more comment here. For our tap fees to go from 1,600 to 5,300 is exorbitant, and it looks like to me based on what Erik Sayler's report said, that that rate base from going -- I mean, that tap fee going from 1,600 to 5,300 is all because you're going to possibly preapprove this case in two stages here all at one time. Well, nothing has been done yet; there has been no improvements. And so I see no sense in going from 1,600 to 5,300 overnight without any improvements being made.

And if you need to have an escrow account, I

know it was done in the early '90s, y'all did require 1 the company -- go back and look. It probably wasn't 2 when y'all were here, but it was done. They had to 3 escrow money to make sure that improvements were made, 4 and you may have to do that again. Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. 6 7 All right at this time we'll end customer 8

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participation, unless there is someone else who failed to sign up and who's interested in speaking.

Okay. Seeing no takers. Thank you very much for your participation. At this time we'll go back into the regular process here. I guess, Mr. Brown, you could tee us back up again.

MR. BROWN: I can go issue-by-issue, if you like, or if you wanted to hear -- I don't know if the other parties have any opening statements this morning.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. We will hear from Commissioners as to what their preference is, whether we are going to go issue-by-issue or address some of the bigger issues that are outstanding there.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

For me, I think it would be helpful to hear a brief general overview from our staff, including the procedural posture that we are in. I recognize that

this is a PAA and we have recently, just within the last few years, had a full hearing, and I know some years before that, and all of that is referenced in the background material. I think it would be helpful to hear, again, a brief general overview of the case, the docket that is before us, and the procedural posture that we are in. And then per your leave, of course, maybe a brief statement by each of the parties before we go into the issues.

MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, I'm Bart

Fletcher with Commission staff. To give a background

about the WMSI, the last case was in a docket in 2010,

and in that docket it was directly a formal proceeding.

It went directly to hearing and the final order of that

case came out in January of last year.

In that case, the Commission approved a

1 percent increase for the utility. It was roughly
about a \$13,000 increase. In that last case, the
utility did come and in its petition request certain
pro forma items. One was the storage tank, as it did
in this case. Others was a potential looping of lines,
and that is also in this case here. But what was
decided in the record in the last case is that there
was no documentation regarding those pro forma item
requests for that plant. There was just the

engineering estimate, conceptual estimates, and the Commission has not relied on that in order -- for inclusion to get recovery in service rates. So that was the reason for the 1 percent and the excluding the requested pro forma items.

In the last case it was -- it came out the outflow -- basically, the balance in Account 123, investments in associated companies. The Commission's decision there was to -- we only had, basically, opinion testimony. We had no audit regarding that account at the time. The Commission's decision was to order staff to conduct a cash flow audit, and that audit was issued July of last year, and that's one of the reasons why you will see this in this case. We did have that audit. We were aware a few months after that test year -- or, excuse me, that audit was issued that the utility had filed a test year for this case. So staff's track was we have an upcoming rate case, the issue will have to be addressed regarding the cash flow audit in the new rate proceeding.

In this case, the utility has filed also for some of those same pro forma plant items, for the ground storage tank with a little bit different take on it, if you will, a little bit of modifications to its original plan in the last rate case. In this case,

they have actually had a new treatment plant added to
their pro forma items requested, and also an upgrade in
the capacity of the storage tank. That's different
from the last case, as well as a request for Well
Number 5. That's the reason why you will see a
difference from the last case of the pro forma items.
It's an additional request of about a million dollars
more than what the request was in the last case.

And that's -- basically, in this case it was
originally planned to go to a full hearing in their

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And that's -- basically, in this case it was originally planned to go to a full hearing in their test year, but when the MFRs were filed in this case the utility elected to ask for the PAA track, informal track over five months statutory deadline, and it has been waived by the utility through this agenda date. And, that's basically the differences between the last case and the reason why you were addressing the cash flow audit in this case.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Fletcher.

I suppose at this time it would be appropriate for Mr. Friedman to make some statements.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

Do you just want introductory remarks now, and not any argument on any particular issues?

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: That would be correct.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. My name is Martin

Friedman of the law firm of Sundstrom Friedman and Fumero. We represent Water Management Services, Inc.

As an introduction, in order for you to have a perspective on the arguments that you heard from the customers earlier and the arguments that you will hear from Public Counsel, you need to keep in mind a couple of things. One is that a group of these customers out here have formed a water company in anticipation, I guess, of trying to somehow take over the assets of this utility, and they have been aided and abetted in that effort by Public Counsel.

So when you hear the comments of the customers and the Public Counsel, keep in mind that the purpose of their argument is not to reach a fair and just rate. Their argument is to try to cash strap this company and make it as difficult as they can to operate financially in order to assist them in whatever efforts they are going to make to try to acquire the utility.

The staff -- unfortunately, some of the staff have aided and abetted the Public Counsel and the customers in that endeavor. It's clear when you read every one of these issues in the staff recommendation that at every opportunity the staff has -- let me just say at almost every opportunity; you should never say never -- at almost every opportunity the staff has

adjusted otherwise reasonable and necessary expenses and taken them out of the revenue requirement. One clear example that just jumps out at you is this issue of Issue 12 of the staff recommendation. And I'm not going to argue the merits of this, because dollar-wise it's not a big issue, but it really point outs that something has gone awry with the staff.

As I view the staff's job, it's like your job. You're balancing. You're a regulator. You balance the interests of having a viable utility with the interest of keeping rates as reasonable as possible for the customers. That's the same job that the staff ought to have when they bring you a recommendation.

And I think that they have failed to do that in this case.

One of the most obvious things is in this

Issue 12 where the staff recommends the reduction in

transportation expense for mileage reimbursement for

Mr. Brown and Ms. Chase, who are the administrative

staff, because they say they should have been

maintaining records, and we have been telling you since

1994 that you should be maintaining records. Then they

go on to quote from an order that says these employees

shall maintain travel records prospectively so that we

may adequately consider the level of expenses in the

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Now what the staff has failed to point out to you is that when it talks about "these employees," the order is referring to field employees, not administrative employees. This was made really clear in the order that was entered after the last rate case. There was a show cause about whether they failed to keep those records, and this Commission in that order made it clear that the reference to "these employees" referred to field employees and not administrative personnel. They specifically made this determination in that case. So the staff or somebody at the staff is intentionally trying to mislead you to believe that that quote from the 2004 order referred to administrative employees, whereas this Commission has clearly said subsequently it does not apply to administrative employees. And, in fact, that requirement for the administrative staff to keep travel records didn't happen until the last order, which was, I guess, in January. And they kept keeping those -they have kept those records since they were required to do so.

It makes you wonder why would the staff intentionally mislead you into a minor issue like that. It's a three or four thousand dollar or five thousand

dollar issue. Why would the staff intentionally mislead you by quoting something that they know that you disagreed with in a subsequent order? It makes you wonder. I think it taints the whole staff's recommendation, and I hope that you keep that and the fact that the customers are trying to take over this utility when you consider the staff's recommendation and the comments of the customers. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Mr. Sayler.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. One moment. I do have excerpts from some orders that I would like to pass out for the benefit of the Commissioners. Ms. Vandiver has it. If she could pass it out. And if you don't mind, just a moment. I have a couple of copies for the utility.

Just a little background about that handout. This is an order, and the highlighting on the orders are my highlighting that I added. The bolded print is just a keyword search that Westlaw does to just give you a little context.

CHAIRMAN BRISE: Just for further practice, when handouts are to be handed out, if your staff could make it available to our staff so that they can --

MR. SAYLER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. I would certainly appreciate that.

MR. SAYLER: Good morning, Commissioners and Mr. Chairman. My name is Erik Sayler, and I'm with the Office of Public Counsel. And I have the distinct pleasure to appear today before this Commission on behalf of the citizens of the State of Florida and the customers of Water Management Services.

I want to thank all the customers who came out today driving almost two hours to come and appear, and those who spoke, and those who came to listen and watch and see how the PAA process works here before this Commission. I would like to take a moment to say that we are here today on WMSI's rate increase and your deliberation on staff's proposed agency action, or PAA recommendation.

The other day we filed a letter with this

Commission on July 31st. I have extra copies of that

letter in case anyone needs that. And this letter

raises succinctly, I think, most of -- well, not all of

our concerns, but all of the major concerns and

questions and issues that we have with this rate case

and staff's recommendation at this juncture in the PAA

process. I am not going to try to attempt to go

through many of those. I'll save those substantive

arguments, just like counsel for WMSI, until the issues themselves.

However, there are a few ones that keep repeating themselves, and that is Issue 5, and that is related to the \$3.3 million pro forma plant request.

You know, we disagree with some aspects of it. Some aspects we don't feel are supported, but the main thing we are concerned about is making sure that if this

Commission does order it that the monies are prudently expended and actually all go into rate base and into plant.

The next issue as it relates to is Issue 15.

We agree with audit staff's analysis of the
\$1.2 million. We also agree with staff's finding of
managerial imprudence. You agree with some of the
remedies, but we also agree or believe that some of the
remedies don't go far enough. And, again, those are
succinctly stated in our letter.

And as several of the customers have mentioned, there is quite a long history that this utility has before this Commission. And when I was preparing for this case, I learned that this utility was started in 1978. And as part of my preparation, I decided to read every single order I could find in every docket from 1987 to present. And before you

today is an excerpt from one of those orders. But let me tell you, this utility has a colorful and interesting history before this Commission. Much more proactive interaction between this Commission and this utility than in most utilities that you will see coming before this Commission. And as you are aware from looking at the handout, that this utility in 1992, this Commission under its own motion sought to potentially revoke this utility's certificate for providing water service.

And what I would like to do, with your indulgence, is just read a little excerpt from the first order and then the last order. And you'll notice they're Bates-stamp paged. On Page 1, "As a result of the utility's history of noncompliance with orders, rules, and statutory requirements, we issued a notice of our intention to initiate revocation of Certificate Number 302-W for water services in Franklin County issued to St. George." That was the prior name of the water utility, St. George Island.

On July 9th, 1992, St. George filed a formal objection to the notice of intent to initiate revocation and the case was set for hearing. In the intervening months, staff and the utility reached some sort of agreement or stipulation on it, and that is

what is memorialized by this order approving the stipulation. But as you can see in the top corner of your page, it says, "The purpose of this agreement is to determine whether utility funds are being used appropriately for utility purposes and to protect the customers from any dissipation of utility assets."

And I would assert to you, Commissioners, you may be in a very similar situation today as we were -- as this Commission was back in 1992/1993 as it relates to this utility. And that is something that we would ask you to make a determination of and consider. You will see from the proposed stipulation that there are many requirements of this staff to be actively engaged in so-called micromanagement of this utility, but it was ultimately for the benefit of the utility and to protect the customers from dissipation of the utility assets. And this was initiated in 1992.

In 1995, if you will turn to Page 9, in the order closing the docket -- in the meantime from the initiation of this proceeding to the closing of the docket, the utility had filed two rate cases. The first one was dismissed; the second one actually went through to full hearing and decision and that was the last rate case that this utility had before 2010, which came before you just recently.

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But in that docket, and I direct you to the highlighted portion on the right-hand side, it says, "The record for Docket Number 940109-WU indicates that St. George has made significant strides towards bringing itself into compliance with the Commission and the Department of Environmental Protection's requirements. In addition, there are still a number of encumbrances -- " I would say probably debts or liens --"on utility property. St. George does not appear to be in immediate danger of forfeiting any of its assets. Since it appears that many of the concerns that led to this docket are resolved to one extent or another, we find that this docket shall be closed. circumstances warrant such an action, we may reinitiate revocation proceedings at a later date."

So in 1995 this utility started turning the corner. A few years later when this utility came before this Commission on the water main case, one of the things this Commission did was review whether escrow requirements should be continued for the service availability charges. At that time, the Commission had some very appreciative language in those orders and complimented the utility on doing a fine job and released itself from the escrow requirements. However, unfortunately it seems like we may be back in a

situation where history is repeating itself.

Again, thank you very much for your time and for listening to a brief history. I would encourage anyone to read the history of WMSI or consult with the staff, because many of the -- I don't want to say old-timers, but the veteran staff probably can tell you some war stories that are quite interesting. But, again, thank you for your time, and I look forward to discussing with you any of the issues, and I hope we have a full, frank, forthright, and productive discussion today. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Sayler.

Commissioner Edgar, your light is still on.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: A few general comments, and then to maybe move in if that is appropriate.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As Mr. Sayler has pointed out, this particular utility has been before the Commission a number of times. That is not unusual for small privately owned utilities that we regulate. I recognize that -- well, let me just put it this way. I want to kind of set the stage, if I may, from my perspective. We are not in an evidentiary hearing posture. This is a PAA. We have recently had an

evidentiary hearing. I was a participant, and

Commissioner Graham was on the panel with me. At that

point in time we had significant expert witness

testimony and also participation by a large number of

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customers.

I want to thank the customers. From my perspective, thanks to the customers who have come today to participate and to share their thoughts with us. And I note that we had a number of customers when we had the hearing on-site who shared comments with us and that was very, very helpful.

But often with a small tightly knit community, which I perceive the St. George Island community to be, and also with island communities, although friendly and welcoming, sometimes there can be factions and sometimes opinions can run strongly and there can be emotions that also can enter in. So I would certainly ask, and I know our advocates will stick to the facts and try to refrain from any of the rhetoric.

I also note that we did receive, as

Mr. Sayler has pointed out, a letter from OPC of

July 31st detailing their comments in great detail.

And I know that that was eleven days after the

recommendation was filed, so that was a lot of

information, I think, for our staff and for my office
to absorb on a short turn around. And I note that the
utility filed a response to that, and I'm sure we'll
hear more about it.

So I guess what I would like to say is just
to point out again, PAA. This is not evidentiary. And

to point out again, PAA. This is not evidentiary. And I am certainly going to try to stick to the issues that are before us and look prospectively as we are supposed to do.

So, Mr. Chairman, if you are ready, I'm ready to tee up Issue 1, and then we may be able to take 2, 3, and 4 as a group, and then and dive into Issue 5.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Is everyone ready for Issue 1? Okay. So we will go to Issue 1.

MR. RIEGER: Thank you, Commissioners. My name is Stan Rieger of Commission staff.

Issue 1 deals with the quality of service provided by WMSI. Staff is recommending that the quality of service provided by the utility should be considered satisfactory.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I note that from the customers that we have heard from today we have not had any complaints or concerns raised about the water quality service or the

customer service. I also recall from my perspective 1 that at the evidentiary hearing of a year and a half or 2 so ago we did not have complaints about customer 3 service or about water quality. And my understanding 4 from the written information is that that remains the 5 same. And so with that, I would move the staff 6 7 recommendation on Issue 1. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved and 9 10 second. All in favor stay aye. (Vote taken.) 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Seeing that, Issue 1 12 13 is voted favorably. Moving on to Issue 2. MR. BROWN: Okay. Issue 2 is are the audit 14 adjustments to which the utility and staff agreed; they 15 amount to \$877 worth of reductions. 16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis. 17 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. 18 Chairman. 19 I move staff's recommendation on Issue 2. 20 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. It has been 21 22 moved. Is there a second? Okay. It has been moved and properly 23 seconded. All in favor say aye. 24 (Vote taken.) 25

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. It was voted 1 affirmatively, so Issue 2 supports -- the Commission 2 supports the staff recommendation on Issue 2. 3 Moving on to Issue 3. 4 MR. BROWN: Issue 3 is about the audit 5 adjustments contested by the utility based on the audit 6 7 that was performed by audit staff. As you can see, there were numerous adjustments laid out in the 8 recommendations statement and discussion of those 9 within the recommendation itself. If there are any 10 that need to be discussed, I can take care of that. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioners, any 12 discussion on issues pertaining to Issue 3? 13 Commissioner Brown. 14 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I move staff the 15 recommendation on Issue 3. 16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved and 17 seconded. All in favor say aye. 18 (Vote taken.) 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Issue 3 supports 20 -- I mean, the Commission --21 22 MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Chairman. May I make a brief comment, Mr. Chairman? 23 Just because we are not arguing against some 24 of these minor issues, please don't take that as our 25

acquiescence that we believe that the staff recommendation is correct. We have picked a number of primary issues that we are going to address, but we do disagree with a lot of these. As I mentioned in my opening, a lot of these other adjustments that were made. I just wanted to make sure my silence wasn't treated as acquiesce.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Understood and appreciated.

MR. SAYLER: That would also echo some of the OPC's concerns, so --

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SAYLER: About agreeing with some adjustments and not agreeing with others. But as a wise man once told me, focus on the major things and let the minor things -- don't sweat them.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. Understood.

Moving on to Issue 4.

MR. BROWN: Issue 4 addresses any additional test year plant adjustments that needed to be made. Staff believed approximately \$9,300 of plant adjustments should be made basically removing or reclassifying certain items that should have been capitalized to plant.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Any questions or comments by Commissioners on Issue 4?

I'm ready to entertain a motion. 1 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Chairman, I move 2 staff's recommendation on Issue 4. 3 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved. Is there a second? 5 Moved and seconded. All in favor say aye. 6 7 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Let the record 8 reflect that the Commission supports staff 9 recommendation on Issue 4. 10 Moving on to Issue 5. 11 MR. BROWN: Issue 5 addresses the adjustments 12 to be made to the utility's pro forma plant additions 13 and associated expenses. Staff is recommending a 14 15 two-phase rate increase. In the first phase, staff is recommending removing all of those pro forma plant 16 expenses or plant additions and associated expenses. 17 In Phase II most of those expenses get put back in with 18 the exception of the cost associated with Well Number 5 19 and a minor deduction for some land costs. 2.0 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. 21 22 I suppose there is going to be some discussion on Issue 5. So, Commissioners? 23 Commissioner Balbis. 24 25 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

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I just want clarification from staff on this. With this two-phased approach, there was some discussion by some customers here today that the utility should not recover any rates until the improvements are made. With this phrased approach that is, in essence, what would happen, that until all of the documentation is provided and the improvements have been completed, that is when the increase would occur?

MR. BROWN: That's correct, Commissioner.

just wanted to point that out. I think that was, again, discussed, and I think it is important to point out. The other really discussion I would like to have, and it started in Issue 1 and really deals with all the pro forma plant increases or plant additions, and that's really the process to have these improvements constructed.

I think that the storage tank and the other improvements have been identified as needing repair with engineering reports, you know, our staff, et cetera, and yet, you know, it has taken years to get to the point for the utility to move forward with that.

And I understand that there is a water commission that has formed, and maybe that's something that can be

addressed if the chairperson of that water committee would take note.

I think it's interesting in the municipal utility sector, which I have experience in, that a capital improvement plan is presented to the Commission and approved, and then on a yearly basis those additions are reviewed and approved again. And it seems to be an easier process for utilities to make improvements without having to go through an extensive regulatory process. So hopefully the water study commission will look at that, but I just wanted to have that discussion. I thought it was appropriate for this issue. And those are all the comments I have on this.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

I have a couple of questions for staff. The first question, during the last rate case the Commission found that the pro forma plant additions were reasonable and prudent. Is that conclusive evidence that in this case that those pro forma plant additions are, in fact, reasonable and prudent?

MR. JAEGER: Commissioner, this is PAA. And I think what staff is saying is in the last rate case everyone agreed that we needed that ground storage

tank, even OPC's witness, and we don't think anything has changed in this PAA proceeding. Nothing has shown staff that that is not still the case. And also there was that looping and some other stuff for fire flow that people agreed at the last hearing. So it is PAA, so we don't have an evidentiary record for this case, but we still think those are needed.

What we did throw out was the well, because there was very little growth and they didn't show any need for this well, so we threw out about \$571,000 of pro forma on the well, and then we adjusted some other minor adjustments, like Mr. Brown said, for land acquisition and stuff. But basically we're saying that we did go to hearing on the ground storage tank and on this looping, and we don't see anything that has changed that those are necessary.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I understand that.

Thank you. But the utility has provided enough cost justification to support those pro forma plant additions at this phase?

MR. JAEGER: On August 18th I think they did receive three bids they submitted, and they let the bids out to a -- I'm sorry, I should have probably let Todd Brown answer that one -- but they did submit these for bids, and they actually had an outside, I think,

consultant doing it, so they weren't involved directly in the bids.

Todd, you can correct me.

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MR. FLETCHER: That is correct; Mr. Jaeger stated it correctly. In August of last year, they did have three bids submitted, and that was conducted by an outside third-party, Professional Engineer Les

Thompson. So that is the distinction between this case and the last case is we have actual bids this time and went through the bidding process versus last time the only cost estimate we had was conceptual from an engineering study.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Well, I think that also answers one of the concerns that was raised by a customer about whether staff has reviewed the bid process and found it to be fully vetted.

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, we believe that everything has proceeded accordingly and appropriate because it was administered by a professional engineer, the bidding process.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Another question about the DEP not complicit in subordinating its loan to Fidelity Bank. Can you address that issue and how that affects WMSI's ability to obtain the loan if DEP is not willing to subordinate its position?

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MR. MAUREY: Andrew Maurey, Commission staff. We do not know if DEP will subordinate to the Fidelity loan, and we won't learn that until sometime in the future. We can't suppose what might or might not happen.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But at this time the evidence that we have, through the data requests we have learned that DEP does not want to subordinate its loan.

MR. MAUREY: It does not typically subordinate loans, no.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I have a question for WMSI regarding whether our Commission decision today is a prerequisite for obtaining the loan.

MR. GENE BROWN: Definitely; absolutely.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes; that is correct. They are looking to this Commission's decision to be able to support that there is going to be sufficient additional revenue to pay the loan, and that's part of our concern that I'll address when I get a chance to do that.

MR. GENE BROWN: The rates have to be in place. I don't know if any of you were here when we built the water line across the bridge, but you did a three-phase process. The first phase was preliminary soft costs and preliminary planning. The second phase

you put in effect in 2003. That gave us firm rates that showed cash flow, and then we built the project, and it ended up costing \$7,009,000.

But we had to have that money, that cash flow. No bank is going to loan another 3.5 million on a promise that -- especially with some of this language in there about what a bad manager is running this.

Nobody is going to make that loan unless the rates are in place. That's just the reality.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

MR. GENE BROWN: I've got good credit, but, you know, General Motors couldn't make that loan.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

Actually you just got to a point that I have a question for the staff regarding. Not to go to Issue 15, but somewhat related to this, if we find that the company mismanaged -- mismanagement, as staff is recommending, does that cripple WMSI's ability to obtain the financing through Fidelity?

MR. MAUREY: We do not believe so. He was correct on the point about cash flow. And staff was very careful in crafting this recommendation to focus on the cash flow -- the project, the need for the project and the necessary cash flow to make the project come to fruition, and we focused on that. There will

be a lot more of that come out in Issue 15. 1 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. I'm done. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis. 3 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. I have a follow-up question following the 5 same line of questioning Commissioner Brown had for Mr. 6 7 Maurey. The phased approach, will that affect their ability to obtain financing, or do you feel that it 8 will not hinder that ability? 9 MR. MAUREY: Staff believes that with a final 10 order in hand from this Commission that it will have 11 suitable cash flow in the future when these projects 12 come on-line is satisfactory to induce a lender to make 13 funds available. 14 15 **COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Any further questions on 16 Issue 5? 17 Commissioner Brown. 18 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 19 I'm ready to make a motion. If there's no 20 further questions, I move staff recommendation on Issue 21 22 5. MR. FRIEDMAN: Can we comment on this issue? 23 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I'll get through my 24 motion first, and it's up to you. I move staff. 25

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You moved staff. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Is the

Commission interested in hearing any further comments
on Issue 5?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I am.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. We are.

So, Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Commissioners.

Our concern with Issue 5, and we take exception with Mr. Maurey opining that an order of the Commission saying you're going to get the money in the future gives any comfort to a lender that that money is going to be there. And also I take great exception with his comment that this order -- the Commission putting in an order that this gentleman mismanaged his company would not have any impact on a lender who's reading this order to see whether he or she would want to make this loan.

Both of those points he's completely incorrect. And what I would suggest to you and what we have requested is that instead of doing a two-phased approach like the staff has recommended, that we do a two-phase approach where we go ahead and include the

24.1 percent increase in the first phase of the rates. And then when the construction is finished, we true it up, and that way the customers are protected and the utility is protected, as well.

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The company would be willing to escrow that I think it's important when you're a banker, portion. and these guys aren't bankers, they don't understand -you know, I don't know how many of them have ever been in business and tried to get money and scrape and borrow. You know, the Commission wrote a report back in 2001 about the challenges of small water and sewer utilities like this in obtaining financing, pointing out that most of them the owners are out there getting, you know, scraping to get cash, putting home equity loans, using credit cards, you know, all those kind of things that utilities -- that small utilities have to do in order to survive is exactly what this utility is doing. And the Commission will hamper that ability. Not that they can't do it, but it will sure create challenges.

If the Commission just says, yes, once you get it done, you know, we may give it to you. And by the way, you know, the owner mismanages the company. I think that has a tremendous adverse impact. What I would ask that you do is that you go ahead and allow

the rate increase for the pro forma adjustments. Put it in an escrow account. That way the bank looks at it and says, okay, we know the money is going to be there. They are not going to change their mind in the future. The money is going to be there. It's in an escrow account; it's starting to be collected. And that gives them some level of comfort that the money is really going to be there.

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It also protects the customers. The money is in an escrow. It's going to be used for the purpose that it was intended to be used for. How can anybody be harmed by that process? That's exactly what you did, as Mr. Brown pointed out earlier, when they did the bridge replacement. They did an escrow account, and at the end of the escrow account the Commission commended the utility on the way it handled the escrow. It did a great job on doing it. It did everything according to what the Commission wanted them to do, and they closed the escrow account. And that's all we're asking you to do here is let's go ahead and get those rates in effect so a lender will have the comfort that, in fact, the rates really are going to be there, the revenue is really going to be there. And that is the modification that I would request that you make to the staff's recommendation.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Friedman. 1 Commissioner Graham. 2 Thank you, Mr. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: 3 Chairman. 4 I just want to hear staff's feedback to that 5 recommendation. 6 7 MR. MAUREY: The recent proposal you just heard wasn't included in the filing. I mean, it's 8 something this Commission and staff could consider, but 9 it wasn't before us. 10 When the pipeline was built, the increase was 11 based on a final order and the increase was granted in 12 stages. The project was completed, and that's a 13 significantly larger project than the one that is 14 15 before you now. That tripled rate base at the supply main. 16 Now, the --17 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Maurey, if you would 18 just wait one second. 19 Thank you, gentlemen. 20 Go ahead. 21 22 MR. MAUREY: Now, the issue of management imprudence, that's a tough call. Staff struggled with 23 that. But the results of the cash flow audit are what 24 they are. And that's all I have to say about that. 25

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I guess what I'm 1 looking for is do you -- does staff feel that Mr. 2 Friedman's recommendation was palatable or not? 3 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Does staff need -- you're good, or do you need a break? 5 MR. MAUREY: No, I'm good. If the 6 7 arrangement were structured in the way that counsel has suggested, that is palatable to staff. We could work 8 with that, and it would be more conducive to secure 9 financing. Lenders would certainly like to see that 10 money already collected, already available. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Graham. 12 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, I can hold off 13 and wait until I hear any other comments that are out 14 there, but I didn't have a problem with the 15 recommendation that the counsel had laid out there, and 16 staff doesn't appear to have a problem with it, so at 17 the time I will make the proper amendment, or let 18 somebody else do it. 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. 2.0 Commissioner Brown. 21 22 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And I think having the escrow account is a 23 good thing, and it provides some security to the 24 25 utility as well as to the customers that these projects are going to be built. I did want to hear from OPC, though.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you, Commissioner Brown.

We have been advocating escrow accounts all throughout this case for this utility, and we believe that any money for a rate increase, even the one that's recommended in Phase I potentially should go into an escrow account to make sure that the funds, as designated, go where they are supposed to go.

The thing I'd like to point out is that this is at a PAA recommendation. Some of the things are holdovers from the last case, like the replacement of the water main, or, excuse me, the groundwater storage tank and the looping. Those are things that our office agreed to. There was some dispute in the last case whether or not they needed, you know, \$400,000 worth of land, and that's still an issue that we would have, and we have not had an opportunity to engage an engineer to determine the reasonableness of this, nor have we had an opportunity to engage an engineer to determine whether or not they need the parallel line or need to relocate the system.

So there are some aspects of their pro forma requests that should be implemented, and there are a lot of aspects that we believe should be determined

ahead of time and not just kind of preapproved on a -as is being suggested by counsel for WMSI. I would
like to point out that their engineer, Les Thomas, has
worked for WMSI, if I recall from the last rate case,
numerous times over the years. He is their engineer.
He was their witness in the case. He's independent of
WMSI, but yet he is their witness. The bidding process
was not handled by staff hiring someone to go out and
do an independent bidding process. So it is what it
is, and that's why it raised a lot of our concerns
with, you know, was there a review of the bidding
process and things of that nature.

And I will tell you this, when I was reviewing the bids and who prepared the bids, I did notice that one of the bids was prepared by someone now who works for the Public Service Commission. So as far as the cost related to that bid, I have great comfort, because I have a lot of, you know, trust in this particular staff person. But I just wanted to say that we are concerned about the money. Even if it goes into an escrow account, what kind of controls are going to be on it to make sure that you don't have gold plating or \$500 hammers or things of that nature go through the escrow accounts.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

I just want to have staff confirm with this option of an escrow account we have -- I don't want to get too much into Issue 15, but we have an issue in this case of potentially withdrawing funds for utility purposes and using them for something else. I want to make sure that this escrow option will protect the customers' money and to make sure that it is used for utility purposes.

MR. MAUREY: It would not be the typical way that these assets are financed, but it's something we could certainly work. And, yes, it would -- the escrowing of the account would ensure that. It would offer that protection.

And one final point to Commissioner Graham's question to me earlier that I neglected. The staff's representation of the company management imprudence, that that would impede the company in getting a loan, the fact that it's currently in default on its current loan is more of an impediment than what the staff referenced in the staff recommendation. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: The other question I

had for staff -- and we have had discussion, and there is a lot of information in the recommendation on the financial viability of the company. If there is a change in ownership, if there is a bankruptcy, if there is any other change and we do move forward with this escrow option, are the customers protected, as well?

Because, in essence, they will be paying for these improvements immediately, only it will go to the escrow account.

MR. MAUREY: That's correct, yes.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay, thank you.

That's all I had.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. In terms of posture, we have a motion on the table to accept staff's recommendation. These are our options. We can either -- the mover and the seconder of the motion can withdraw the motion, and I think it would probably make sense, if that was the desire, for staff to maybe take a fifteen-minute break to synthesize what was proposed by Mr. Friedman, since there may be some consensus there, and for them to come back with their full understanding of that, and then maybe we can look at a motion at that time to move forward. So if that is the desire of the movers and the seconders, I will entertain a withdrawal.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I withdraw 1 my motion. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Does the seconder --3 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I withdraw my second. 4 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: So there is a withdrawal of 5 the second. At this time we will take a 15-minute 6 7 recess. COMMISSIONER JACKEL: May I ask a question, 8 please? 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. Come forward. It's 10 not typical. 11 COMMISSIONER JACKEL: I'm not sure what the 12 protocol is, and I don't want to impede the progress of 13 this meeting, but since this is new information that we 14 15 have not heard of prior, and this is a new proposal on the part of WMSI to your staff, I have concerns about 16 what you will entertain as far as conditions in escrow. 17 Escrow accounts are fine. I think this is a 18 wonderful idea. However, how can we be assured or how 19 can you be assured that the escrow requirements that 20 are set forth will be stated for the purposes of loan 21 22 repayment only? That would be a primary concern. If the escrow account is established for the 23 repayment of a new loan, then that is one thing. But 24 if it's just established for a broad-based use of the 25

utility owner, then I have grave concerns about that. 1 So I would ask your staff to entertain in what this 2 appendix to this issue may be is that that be 3 structured very tightly, very strictly such that those 4 funds could only be used for the use of loan repayment 5 or debt repayment regarding this improvement. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Madam Chairperson. 8 COMMISSIONER JACKEL: Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: And that is part of the 10 reason why we are taking a break so that they can --11 COMMISSIONER JACKEL: And I would not ask you 12 for this comment except for this is new information to 13 the public and introduced to this proceeding. 14 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. 16 At this time we will take a 15-minute break. 17 We will be back at 11:05. 18 (Recess.) 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Where we were in 2.0 the process was we took a break so that staff could 21 synthesize some of the conversation that was going on. 22 So at this time we want to hear from staff as to what 23 they have come up with during the break. 24 MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioners.

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What staff believes would be a palatable way of addressing the utility's request would be to escrow the Phase II amounts. And if I could direct your attention to Page 40 of the recommendation. And, again, I believe for Phase II with the oral modification there was a slight adjustment in material. I will say that, if you're looking at that page.

But on the recommendation paragraph that is for Phase II, you see the \$346,491. We would recommend that that entire amount be escrowed, which is basically 24 percent of the Phase I revenue requirement. And then also, in addition to that, as the utility had stated in a letter that it would be willing to escrow the amount of the DEP loan, that right now, again, as it has been discussed, that that number will fluctuate based on DEP's restructuring for that loan. But right now the numbers we have, it would be -- they are paying two payments a year which total about 300,000. So if you would add the 300,000 to that 346, and once you take that figure and you divide it by the Phase I revenue requirement, it basically is about 45 percent of the total revenues of the Phase I.

We would recommend that that 45 percent of the Phase I revenue requirement be placed in the escrow and that would be to secure the amount that would be

for pro forma plant items, and then all -- that staff
has recommended in Issue 5, and as well as to pay the
debt service to escrow those amounts in order to ensure
the debt service payments are paid on the DEP loan.

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Now, the procedure that would be set up would be kind of similar for interim purposes where an escrow account would be established, an agreement would be made where the Commission Clerk would be a signatory to the escrow agreement, and then also with that, because of the escrow in making sure that dollars are paid from -- are drawn from the account, escrow account are properly made, there would be a request by the utility to withdraw, whether it be the interest payments to the bank, if it is Fidelity Bank, or whoever the financial institution is that they secure financing with, is that interest payments are made -- it will be made -- once they make a request by the Commission that there be a withdrawal, we would look at that request, we would look at the documentation from the bank, and then the Commission would approve that because we will be a signatory to the escrow amount. It would require our approval before that is withdrawn to make those interest payments on the loan while the pro forma plant items are being constructed, and that would be administratively done by staff. We would look at their

withdrawal request, and we would administratively oversee any withdrawals of that.

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And then also when the pro forma plant items are placed into service, then that will commence -- the bank would want -- the debt service payments would include not only the interest, but the principal payments. Again, the same procedure. They would have to request for a withdrawal of that. We would look at that administratively in order to make those withdrawals from the escrow account to pay those debt service payments. It would be included in that for the pro forma items as well as the DEP debt service payments, those withdrawals.

We envision -- and the utility can speak to it further, but looking at the project and the scope of it and the scale, about one year it would take to -- from the final order issued in this case in order to secure that financing and also to complete the pro forma plant items. And they can speak to that, as well. That would be amenable, period, or speak to that. We believe it is because the scope is about six months we believe that it would take to complete them, and it would allot six months for the securing of financing. That's how we came up with the one year.

Another note is as it continues to go in

been completed, we recommend that there be -- twelve months after that that there be a true-up, looking at the exact revenue requirement that is taken -- that snapshot in time after it has been twelve months since they have been placed into service and do a true up proceeding, come back to the Commission regarding that as far as any rate adjustments. And then also to address what the Commission wishes to do with the disposition of the escrow, whether to continue or what that may be at that point.

Again, that would require the utility's sign-off as far as the procedure setup. But in a nutshell, the effect on the recommendation if this were to go, it would definitely be the revenue requirement and just the normal fallout issues as it would take through the rates and everything, we would ask administrative authority.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: The only thing I didn't understand was the one year. I'm not sure what that one year context was. Otherwise, I mean, we offered to escrow those DEP loans. We've offered to do that for some time now. So, you know, nothing that he has said causes us any concern. I'm just not sure I understood

the one year -- the significance of a one-year time period, if they could explain that so I could understand it.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. I think, Mr.

Fletcher, if you could provide some more information on that.

MR. FLETCHER: Yes. Given the scope of the pro forma projects, staff's engineers reviewed that -- in their opinion that it would be about six months in order to complete those, and we were allotting six months additional in order to secure financing. That's how we arrived at the one-year period.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: My only comment would be that I noticed that in the staff rec they had an 18-month time frame to do all the things that Mr. Fletcher just said he thought we could do in twelve months. And while everybody would love to do things in twelve months, I think that, you know, Murphy's law comes into play, and I'd I would prefer to have 18 months than twelve months. And, like I say, that is what I thought the staff had in the recommendation was 18 months.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Understood. Mr. Fletcher?

MR. FLETCHER: Eighteen months is fine,

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Commissioner. I was told a year, but 18 months is 1 I wasn't aware of that. fine. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very 3 much. Commissioner Graham. 5 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Just a question for Mr. 6 7 Fletcher. So the true-up that you're talking about is going to be twelve months after the loan is in place. 8 So roughly two and a half years from now? 9 MR. FLETCHER: The true-up would be twelve 10 months after all items are placed into service. 11 12 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: So two and a half years from now? 13 14 MR. FLETCHER: About two and a half, yes; 15 about that. MR. JAEGER: I'm sorry, I heard him say Phase 16 I think what we're talking about is 45 percent of 17 the final revenue requirement. I wanted to make sure. 18 I heard him say 45 percent of the Phase I revenues, but 19 there is not going to be a Phase I and Phase II under 20 this. There's just going to be one revenue 21 requirement, is that correct? 22 MR. FLETCHER: That is correct. But in order 23 to -- I can give you a ballpark of the figures. If you 24 were to look on Page 40, it would be -- roughly what 25

needs to go into the escrow would be 45 percent of the Phase I revenue requirement, and that was just real roughly trying to calculate the dollar amount. And, of course, that would fall out.

It would be a different percentage if you were to look at the revenue requirement, but I was just trying to come up with a number. It will fluctuate.

We can memorialize the correct percentage in the order, based on the Commission's vote.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Before I go to Commissioner Graham, OPC.

MR. SAYLER: Yes, Commissioner. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity.

I know we are in the PAA procedure posture, and oftentimes the Commission does adjustments to staff's recommendation on the fly, and this is one of those situations. And we are concerned that it appears that this is an on-the-fly recommendation of more than a 30 percent increase for this utility over the initially recommended 10 percent increase for the Phase I rates. We are also concerned that you are asking to -- you are being asked to approve rates for this Commission for a project that hopefully will be built, but may not be built. And the question is is it prudent or appropriate to approve rates ahead of time

for a project that has not been placed in service?

I know you did something similar to that with the bridge main, so there is a little bit of precedent there, but this is way more complicated than a bridge main. The bridge main was one simple project; you had one contractor, and he apparently wasn't overseen properly because they got the wrong coating on it. But here you're talking about at least five or six different projects. You're talking about a tank. You're talking about some parallel lines which we dispute are even needed. You've got some looping and things of that nature.

And these are lots of costs and lots of things that we think that have just been kind of not tested in a way that we think is appropriate. So we are very concerned about on the fly, while in principle you agree with escrow accounts, but there are a number of things that should be included such as who is going to oversee the construction project from the Commission's standpoint? Are you going to trust the utility to do so? Their engineer, Les Myles -- or not Les Myles, Les Thompson, you know, the question is do you want them approving it or do you want someone within Commission staff kind of being there to help monitor it and make sure that, you know, things are

prudently being done, prudently installed, and things of that nature. And that is not part of this proposal.

And neither is this proposal anywhere similar to any of the things that this Commission has done as far as escrow accounts for this utility in the past. So the question that we have is we do appreciate that there is a true-up, but the question is are some of the underlying costs that you are approving for even prudent to begin with. I was just told by one of the customers that the lots that Mr. Brown has under contract for over \$420,000, those lots really go for about \$25,000 apiece. And this person is a realtor on the island.

Now he may have mixed motives or whatnot, but at the same time 25,000 times eight lots, that's 200,000. You're talking a significant difference. So these are the questions and concerns that we have with approving this on the fly.

Let's see. Safeguard true-up at the end.

Who is going to monitor the escrow account? We

understand that it will be the Clerk's Office, but, you
know, who is going to monitor the day-to-day running of

it. And those are some of those concerns that we had

initially with the staff's proposal, but we thought

there was great protection as the staff had written

Issue 5, meaning the utility had to go get financing, they had to go put it into service, and then after it is used and useful in the public service then the Commission would do that review.

Also the question is what about holding any of these revenues subject for refund. You know, he needs to have some sort of timetable, like, you approve these rates, they go into the escrow account, they will be held subject to refund like you do for interim rates, and then if he does not get financing, say, within six or nine months for the building of this project, then I think it would be entirely appropriate that all that money be returned to the customers.

And so those are just a few of the concerns that we have with what is being proposed on the fly and we would want more time to review. And this isn't -- like I mentioned earlier, this is an eleventh-hour request. They could have proposed this, you know, nine days ago when they saw the recommendation. They could have proposed it months and months ago, but they didn't. They waited until the eleventh hour. And perhaps it would be useful if the utility provided an actual proposed -- this process fully vetted, something that the Commission can review and tinker with after some time to review and deliberate on it.

So thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Fletcher, any comments on that?

MR. FLETCHER: To the protection of the customers, the whole nature of this with the true-up, they are subject to refund. And also the security is the escrow, so the customers are protected just in case later on there is any amounts that were deemed by the Commission or through the analysis of the true-up they need to be refunded back to the customers.

And then also I just wanted to follow up with one more thing with reflection of the escrow amount, the percentage amount to the Phase II. I want to give you -- state that. If you look on Page 40, that was the 1,784,357. I think it was slightly off of the oral modification, but with what I had stated earlier about the debt service for DEP and the Phase II, that would be roughly 36.25 percent of the Phase II revenue requirement that would have to go into the escrow account.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Commissioner Balbis, you had a question or comment?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes, thank you. I just wanted to follow up on OPC's statements. And I

appreciate staff's follow-up. I think that the explanation of how the escrow would work and how, you know, it would be subject to refund, I think is important. But, you know, I think we have to remember that everyone agrees we have an above-ground storage tank that is crumbling. They need to make these improvements immediately, and whatever we can do to have those funds available and still protect the customers is something that we need to do. And I believe that this compromise can protect the customers, provide the funding, or the ability to obtain the funding for the utility to make these improvements. So whenever we're ready to be in a posture for a motion, I would be more than happy to make it.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And as often happens, Commissioner Balbis beat me to it and made some of the comments that I wanted to make.

I agree, as I think our staff elaborated upon, and Commissioner Balbis pointed out that the process that we have been discussing here as resolution to Issue 5 before us is intended -- and I do believe does have significant protections for the customers -- is intended to facilitate the improvements that it is

my understanding from the information we have that are needed for improved and continued quality service.

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And I do believe that when we have discussed now, with the back and forth discussion here, that a true-up in 18 months would also include, if appropriate, a refund under those circumstances similar to interim rates, as has been discussed. And I do not believe that we are making a decision on the fly, if that is the direction that we intend to go.

And, quite frankly, I don't appreciate the characterization, as this is an issue that has been before us for many, many, many months. Our staff has pored over it. We have pored over the information. We received a nine-page letter a day and a half ago. Some people may consider that being presented at the eleventh hour. But I do recognize, as I said earlier, that all involved want to advocate strongly for their position, and I respect that, but this Commission is making the best decisions that we possibly can thoughtfully.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think we are in probably the best posture at this point for a motion, and I'm waiting to see who's going to lights up.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. And I hope

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1 I get this correct.

I move that we revise staff's recommendation to include the escrow account as discussed by staff.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: So are you saying you're moving staff's revised recommendation on Issue 5?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes. I just wasn't sure if it was presented as a formal revised recommendation, so I wanted to be careful with my statement.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. I think that the recommendation is understood and the motion is understood.

Is there a second? Or, before we go to the second, I think we may have some counsel from our General Counsel.

MR. KISER: Yes. I would just recommend that that motion list, you know, those major provisions that were outlined by staff so that it is clearly in the motion and not something that has to be gleaned from, you know, going back and looking at the transcript. It would probably be cleaner if we just said, you know, A, B, C, D, what the major points are.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. So what we will do is we will ask staff to list or put into the record the

revised recommendation and at that point we will be in a posture to have a clear motion.

MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, staff's revised recommendation for Issue 5 is to approve the Phase II improvements now under escrow where the entire amount of the Phase II would be placed into escrow. Plus, as submitted by the utility, also hold in escrow the payment of the debt service for the DEP loan. And this would be an escrow agreement where the Commission Clerk would be a signatory, as well as the utility with the bank, and the procedure would be for any kind of withdrawals during the construction of the pro forma items would have to be submitted to the Commission, and it would be upon the approval of Commission staff whether any withdrawals are released to pay interest payments during the construction.

And when the pro forma items are placed into service, the debt service costs for the principle and interest payments, again, any withdrawals that come forward submitted by the utility would have to be approved by Commission staff, and then as well as Commission withdraw -- withdrawals from the escrow account for any DEP debt services.

In our motion we recommend a true-up mechanism, twelve months after all pro forma items are

placed into service. We are recommending a 12-month true-up after the items are placed into service for twelve months. We are recommending a true-up mechanism where staff would come back to the Commission regarding any required -- whether there's going to be any customer refunds that need to be made as a result of that recommendation and as well as bring to the Commission the disposition of the escrow agreement. I think that captures -- oh, and the company has 18 months to complete the securing of the financing and the pro forma plant items.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Is that clear for

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Is that clear for everyone? Okay. Does the revised recommendation as stated into the record reflect our understanding prior to us going into the motion?

MR. FLETCHER: Excuse me, one last point. The amount of revenues to be placed into escrow is approximately 36.25 percent.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right.

MR. BAEZ: Mr. Chairman, and if they can also include -- just make sure that the delegation is part of the motion, as well.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. All right. I think we have clear minds.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chair, I am clear

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and I am if we are in that posture to make the motion 1 or, second the motion, and move it for a vote. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Commissioner 3 Balbis, did you want to make that motion? 4 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Let's try this again. 5 I move to approve staff's revised recommendation with 6 7 the provisions set forth by Mr. Fletcher. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Second. 8 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. It has been 9 moved and seconded. Any further discussion? 10 Okay. I think that this recommendation 11 addresses many of the issues that were potentially 12 outstanding in my mind. And for the record, I think 13 that it is our duty anytime there are things that come 14 before us for us to take a hard look at them, and we do 15 have the authority to adjust them as necessary as we 16 feel will be best for the whole or serve the public 17 interest. So that is my thought on this process. 18 So at this time we are ready to vote. It has 19 been moved and properly seconded. All in favor say 20 21 aye. 22 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Let the record 23 reflect that the revised recommendation on Issue 5 has 24

been approved by the Commission.

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Moving on to Issue 6.

MR. RIEGER: Commissioners, Issue 6 deals with the used and useful percentages of the utility's water system. Staff recommends that the water treatment plant storage facilities should be considered 100 percent used and useful. The utility's transmission and distribution lines should be considered 100 percent used and useful except for the distribution lines serving the area known as The Plantation, and it's just those lines that are less than eight inches in diameter. This recommendation is consistent with the methodology approved by the Commission in the utility's prior rate cases.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I did want to hear from the parties on this issue starting with WMSI.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Friedman.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And whether it supports the staff recommendation as delineated.

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, we concur in the staff's recommendation on used and useful percentages.

MR. GENE BROWN: No, we don't.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: We will start with OPC.

MR. GENE BROWN: -- (inaudible) they are used and useful. The houses are all served.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Mr. Sayler.

We'll come back to Mr. Friedman in a few.

MR. SAYLER: We weren't going to raise this as an issue, and we didn't raise it. I do note that from the last rate case OPC put on testimony that used and useful for The Plantation should not be 60.9, but right around 53/54 percent.

And I do disagree where it says consistent with the methodology approved by the Commission in Dockets 940109-WS and 100104. My understanding from the 1994 docket, that was kind of a stipulated used and useful percentage, it wasn't where the Commission applied the used and useful rule. If the Commission applies the used and useful rule, it would actually be less. But that would be something that should this hopefully -- whatever, you know, if we are in some other posture down the road, that may be an issue that we raise. But we think it should be lower, but we're not making a big deal about it.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Understood.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Anything to add?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Brown will address the used and useful on The Plantation lines.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. Mr. Brown.

MR. GENE BROWN: This is not a big dollar issue, but we started building these lines in 1976, and since then we have got about 600 houses in there and they are all served by these water lines. We are not a developer and haven't been for many, many years. are now compelled to provide fire protection. All of the fire protection, the fire hydrants, and we have hundreds down there, are on 6-inch lines.

And kind of a rhetorical silly question, I guess, but if it is only partially used and useful, what houses don't get the water when they catch on fire? And if we have got lines running to every house and there is no lines on any cul-de-sacs, or T roads that don't have houses -- I mean, just common sense, it has been used and useful for years. And if we don't get it now in this case, then it will have been depreciated out. So we will have put all these fire hydrants and all these lines and never gotten recovery on them.

In fact, we are only going to get a part of it because it has been depreciated out all this time, and now we have got a few years left. So this isn't a big item, but maybe it's the principle of the thing. But it's also the money; it is \$20,000, maybe.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 1 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Mr. Brown. 2 Any further comments or questions on Issue 3 Number 6? Commissioner Graham. 5 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I just wanted to Yes. 6 7 here staff's comments on Ms. Brown's comments. MR. RIEGER: Yes, Commissioner. Basically, 8 it all boils down to available lots that are being 9 served as opposed to occupied lots. And as far as the 10 indication about the fire hydrants or whatever, it's 11 not uncommon to have fire hydrants on utility systems 12 that do have used and useful applied to it. It doesn't 13 necessarily mean if there is a fire hydrant on there. 14 It indicates that that line should be fully considered 15 used and useful just primarily on the fire hydrant 16 consideration. 17 There is available lots left to be served, 18 and since there has been basically no growth between --19 with this rate case consideration, and what was 20 considered in the last rate case, we saw no reason to 21 22 budge that number that was determined during the last rate case. 23 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much. 24 Commissioner Graham. 25

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: No.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

And I just want to say I agree with staff's recommendation on this, and I appreciate the utility's argument about, you know, the fire hydrants, but in most cases, you know, the infrastructure is designed and constructed and the cost of which to be shared upon the ultimate development of the parcel. And in this case if development has not continued, then this Commission, I believe, in practice has not made the existing customers shoulder the burden of the infrastructure. So I think that I agree with staff's recommendation on this issue, and would be prepared to move forward with a motion.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I think we are in the proper posture for a motion.

> COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I move staff's recommendation on Issue 6.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved and seconded. All in favor say aye.

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Let the record reflect that Issue 6 has been -- I mean, the recommendation on Issue 6 by staff is supported by the

Commission. 1 Moving on to Issue 7. 2 MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, Item 7 is 3 staff's recommendation regarding the appropriate amount 4 of unamortized rate case expense for not only the 5 instant case, but the prior case for inclusion in 6 7 working capital. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Are there any 8 questions or comments on this issue? Okay. I'm ready 9 to entertain a motion. 10 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Move staff 11 recommendation on Issue 7. 12 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved and 13 seconded. All in favor says aye. 14 (Vote taken.) 15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Issue 7 has been 16 approved by the Commission. 17 Moving on to Issue 8. 18 MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, Issue 8 is 19 staff's recommendation regarding the appropriate 20 working capital. It's a fallout issue. 21 22 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Can I get a motion on Issue 8? 23 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman. 24 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Oh, Commissioner Graham. 25

Sorry. 1 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: If there is no 2 objection from the board, I would move staff 3 recommendation on Issues 8 through 14. 4 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Are there any 5 objections from Commissioners? 6 7 MR. FLETCHER: I'm sorry, I just wanted to point out because of the vote on Issue 5, there would 8 9 be a fallout. If staff would be given administrative authority for Issues 9 and 11, that would make those 10 appropriate changes based on your vote on Issue 5. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Understood. 12 So on Issues 9 through 14, understanding the 13 authority that would be delegated. Is there a second? 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 15 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It has been moved and 16 seconded. 17 Any discussion? 18 Okay. All in favor of supporting staff 19 recommendation on Issues 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, say 20 21 aye? 22 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. And 8, as well. 23 Okay. So that vote included Issues 8, 9, 10, 24 11, 12, 13, and 14. Okay. 25

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So now moving on to Issue 15.

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MR. MAUREY: Commissioners, Issue 15 is an issue that has carried over from the last rate case and deals with Account 123. Staff recommends that cash advances through this account have impaired the utility's ability to meet its financial and operating responsibilities. Staff is recommending an adjustment to the president's salary for management, managerial imprudence. The adjustment included in the recommendation totals \$44,441.

We're available for any questions.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Any discussion from the Commission?

Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Yes, I would like to hear from Mr. Friedman, I quess, to sum up this issue, and your comments that were in the letter addressed it yesterday.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. Again, Martin Friedman on behalf of Water Management Services.

I'm just going to make a couple of brief introductory comments, and then I'm going to let Mr. Brown comment on the bulk of what we want to address.

But, you know, as was pointed out, this was a

really hotly contested issue in the last rate case. I know that two of you were part of that proceeding.

And, you know, after consideration by the panel, some number of recommendations were made. We would suggest that there has been no change in the facts that would lead for any basis to make any changes from what this Commission did in the last case.

And as Mr. Sayler did earlier in quoting from some prior orders, I've got a couple of comments I want to quote from to remind you of some considerations and decisions that this Commission made in that last rate case. In regarding -- these same options that were mentioned are the same options that, and one of which was reduction of officer salary, was something that OPC raised in that former case that went to formal hearing, and this Commission declined to make that adjustment. And we would suggest to you it is inappropriate to do it at this time.

And obviously, as I mentioned earlier, any finding of what may be termed managerial imprudence, I think, would have a detrimental effect on the utility's ability to secure funding at a reasonable interest rate. And this is what the Commission observed in the last rate case. "Upon close review, the advances of funds to the utility's associated companies do not

appear to have negatively impacted the rates approved. Finally, we note that we have declined to micromanage business decisions of a utility." Not just this one, any utility. "Based on all of the above, we do not believe that the actions requested by OPC, one being the reduction in the president's salary, are appropriate. We note that there was no evidence presented that documented Mr. Brown, or BMG, that's Brown Management Group, have misappropriated funds from the utility. We do not believe that customers are being charged higher rates due to Ms. Brown's actions.

"While the recommendations proposed by OPC regarding future treatment of Account 123 were well-intended, we do not have the express statutory authority to preclude a utility from making investments in associated companies." And, in fact, there's a NARUC account for investment in associated companies. So obviously this is not the only company that does that.

"In addition, our practice has been not to micromanage the business decisions of regulated utilities, but instead to focus on the end product goal. Also, we note that the overall quality of service provided by the utility is satisfactory. In fact, despite the difficult financial position of WMSI,

as evidenced by their comments at the service hearing, the customers continue to receive quality service and are satisfied with the responsiveness of utility employees."

And I think that you heard that same testimony today, that they are providing a really good quality of service. You know, something that you don't generally hear a lot of times when -- at least the testimony that I hear, of having this good quality of service. And their being able to do that with the financial constraints they have, I think that the management ought to be lauded for doing that, not reviled for it.

I will remind you that when the OPC wasn't satisfied with that determination in the last rate case, they filed for a rehearing. And in the rehearing this Commission stated, "Having considered --" they wanted the same thing. They wanted you to say that Mr. Brown had misappropriated \$1.2 million and that they ought to reduce his salary. "Having considered OPC's arguments, we determined that there is no evidence presented that documents Mr. Brown or BMG have misappropriated funds from the utility. We found that the adjustment to expenses and overall rate of return of 3.85 percent, the customers were not being were

charged higher rates due to these advances, and the customers continue to receive quality satisfy.

Further, we stated that we do not want to micromanage this utility, and have declined to take the three actions OPC requested.

"OPC also argues that if WMSI had used some or all of the \$1.2 million in advances to reduce its debt, the utility's interest expense would be lower. However, the capital structure is reconciled to rate base, and any interest on debt instruments to be included in the rates would be limited to the amount included in rate base. Therefore, the customers do not pay any interest paid by the utility over and above the amount associated with used and useful rate base. Even if the full amount of the \$1.2 million was used to pay down the utility's debt, the capital structure of WMSI would still consist entirely of debt.

"Finally, we note that if the utility does obtain equity investment, the current cost of equity is set at 10.85 percent, which is almost triple the debt." In other words, if you put 1.2 million in equity, the customers would pay a lot more in rates because they would be paying a rate of return of three times what they are paying on the debt.

The Commission concluded, "In denying OPC's

request under the facts of this case as set forth in the record, we merely disagree that we should not impute an interest return on 1.2 million that may have been advanced to related parties. Therefore, we found and still find that the customers have not been penalized by the utility's actions. Further, we have historically avoided micromanaging."

You heard a couple of things in there many times. It's not our job to micromanage. And the second part is that this Account 112 -- this Account 123 does not have any impact on the rates of the utility. Now, nothing has changed since then. The interest is calculated, the capital structure is calculated with the same methodology that it was back then, and so there is no reason to say all of a sudden we are going to reduce his salary. And they are reducing his salary because they are saying there is going to be more interest expense.

Now, y'all made a finding after a full hearing there wasn't going to be any more interest expenses. And now in a PAA case without any additional testimony, the staff has all of a sudden made an about-face and is saying, oh, yes, there is going to be an interest expense and we are going to reduce the president's salary by \$44,441 because we think that was

imprudent. And we think that -- I don't know what got into the staff between last time and this time, but it seems like that they are taking diametrically opposed positions. And now I want to ask Mr. Brown to make a

couple of comments, as well.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Before you go there, I think Commissioner Graham has maybe a few questions on some of your statements already.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Sure.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Actually, I don't have a few questions. I just have a comment. One thing, the one major thing that has changed, and I'm not saying that I agree or disagree with the position that staff took, but the one thing that has changed is the DEP loan has gone into default. I mean, you said nothing has changed. In my opinion, and I don't know if that's what staff went into, but that was a huge difference.

MR. FRIEDMAN: But that hasn't increased the cost, interest expense to the customers by one penny. So that's what -- the whole determination that was addressed there is is there going to be additional interest paid because of the actions taken by the company in Account 123. The answer was no.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: The staff said it was

managerial imprudence. And defaulting on a loan, in my opinion, is managerial imprudence.

MR. FRIEDMAN: But that's not the basis they used for cutting his salary. If you look at the issue --

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I understand what you're saying, but I'm going back from the previous order, and you're saying we chose not to get involved. We chose not to micromanage because you guys were paying your loans. You're not paying your loans now. So now the argument that we chose not to micromanage is not the same argument anymore. It may not be exactly the reason why staff decided to get into this, but I'm just saying that, in my opinion, is something that is major that has changed.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Okay. I don't think that involved -- I mean, we have already dealt with that issue, because we are now going to escrow that money. So we don't have to worry about that. But the basis for reducing his salary -- not the basis for saying whether he didn't manage it correctly, but the basis for reducing his salary was solely based upon the staff saying there is going to be more interest expense, and therefore we think he should reduce his salary to cover that. Whereas, the Commission, including yourself,

after an evidentiary hearing last time said, no,
there's not going to be any more interest expense. How
do you reconcile those two positions? It can't be
done.

Now, whether you think that, you know, his salary should be reduced because of the default in the DEP loan, that's a whole another issue. That's not what the staff has recommended. I'm dealing with what the staff has recommended, and what staff has recommended is diametrically opposed to what this Commission determined a year ago.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, I think what we're dealing with is a comfort level, and staff doesn't still have the same comfort level that it had two years ago. I know I don't have the same comfort level I had two years ago. Once again, I'm not saying that I agree with the position that staff has taken, but I'm looking at a comfort level.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I understand, and we have taken care of that. In fact, the company has offered to escrow that money for some years. But now that's taken care of prospectively, we don't have to worry about the DEP loan.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And Mr. Brown does have a

couple of comments he would like to make. 1 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Understood, but there are 2 some questions prior to that. 3 Commissioner Brown. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 5 And I do want to talk a little bit more about 6 7 that DEP loan. You know, calling a company -- saying that a company has managerial imprudence is a grave 8 accusation, so I want to kind of get into that just a 9

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If the funds were available to the utility, why did the utility default on the loan from DEP? In addition, why were cash advances made to affiliated companies instead of paying the DEP loan?

MR. FRIEDMAN: The fact is that no money has been advanced to companies in years. So the DEP loan just went into default in March or something. So there is no money that was given to Mr. Brown or given to affiliated companies in March instead of paying that loan. So don't get confused with that issue, and then I will let Mr. Brown address about why it's in default.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Sure.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Brown.

MR. GENE BROWN: Okay. I circulated a memo yesterday to all of you. It was late, but I got one

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for Mr. Sayler --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Can you please speak into the microphone.

MR. GENE BROWN: Okay. I don't know if any of you have read my memorandum, but I would encourage you, as I make my comments, to stop me and ask any questions you have. I think a lot of your concerns are answered in that memo. And I would like to make a couple of preliminary comments.

Somebody said we have a colorful history,

WMSI at the Commission, and that is true. You and your

staff have made me a much better utility manager, and I

have learned two things, basically: You follow

Commission orders and you provide great service. And

we have been following the Commission orders to the

letter, and we have been providing outstanding

consistent service.

I'd also like to refer back to a question
before I get into the comments about 123, a question
Commissioner Graham had about what has the county done
to help us. Well, Commissioner Jackel made some
comments; I just feel I need to respond to those. Let
me give you a little history with the county. I have a
long history with them, too. But the first thing they
did --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Brown, can you -CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Brown, if you could
answer Commissioner Brown's questions.

MR. GENE BROWN: Okay. Well, I'll focus on DEP. The only payment I have missed, and it's late, it was due in May. I've paid well over a million dollars. I started working on this project in August of '09, and since then I've spent half a million dollars, and I have gone through another rate case with this Commission, and I expected based on my consultants and OPC's position that we were entitled to \$132,000 at least, and instead in that case we got a rate decrease.

This Commission voted for whatever reason to keep our rates exactly the same, but we had to pay all our rate case expenses. My actual expenses are now 299,000, but that 229,000 had to dealt with. So after 20 years of struggling with this company with no general rate relief, I come in with all the increased cost of everything in the world and asked for a reasonable increase, and I got what I considered about a \$200,000 decrease. And that was in January of '11, and I had been dealing and making every payment that DEP required up to May 15 of this year. And prior to that I went over and met with the people at DEP and told them that I've got a choice. I've got to put you

at the bottom, because I've got to keep providing this service and there is just not enough money. I thought we were going to -- and I was dealing with him all through the last case.

And so what I told him was the same thing I told the staff in a letter here recently, that when this case is over we were going to shift DEP from the bottom of the priority list to the top, and we were going to start escrowing all his payments. So he wrote a letter and said you're in a technical default, but we're not going to do anything until this case is over. And our understanding with him is the same as you have written into the order now is that we will escrow his money off the top. And the letter to me, which we have given to the staff, was that we will look at that and consider a restructuring of your loan payments.

And this is not unusual when you're dealing with lenders in situations where there's not enough cash that you have to restructure payments. And so that's what we are in the process of doing, and hopefully we will get some relief in this case. And when and if we do, it will all be escrowed off the top so that part of that is paid directly to DEP.

And I think that's what he's talking about in his letter of response that we will look at an

appropriate restructuring.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

MR. GENE BROWN: But I haven't been -- I have missed one payment. I'm late about 90 days on one payment out of a \$7 million project where I had to borrow 6.3 and I have gotten no help from anybody, including the county or anybody else to help pay for that bridge project. I mean, they tore down our bridge and tore down the water line, and yet this Commission refused to increase tap fees. As I understood the 75/25 rule, we're entitled to 75 percent of plant.

Well, that needs to be adjusted. In the last case the Commission refused to adjust it. We are at about 30 percent. The only other utility in Franklin County is at 75 percent owned by St. Joe Paper Company so --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. I have a follow-up question with staff, if you don't mind.

Mr. Fletcher or Mr. Maurey, regarding the extension of that loan and putting it out 20 years or so, has that affected the overall principle amount, though, of the DEP loan?

MR. MAUREY: There have been multiple restructurings of this loan. One restructuring, the third amendment did extend the maturity of the loan. Other restructures of the loan capitalized interest

from missed payment. So technically he is in default on one missed payment; however, as part of the cash flow audit, we asked the auditors to look in the history of the DEP loan, and there were missed payments.

Now some of these amendments were designed to capitalize that missed payment so it will be made deferred, if you will, but it was missed on the due date and that will increase the principle amount.

Whenever capitalized interest goes unpaid, it is rolled into the principle amount. It will be paid someday.

And so that's what we were referring to when we said multiple missed payments.

And the amount of interest that is referred to in the recommendation, that was as of December 31, 2010. The initial cutoff date for the cash flow audit. It has come to our attention from an e-mail from DEP that that amount is higher now, which isn't surprising, it's a year and a half later. But the adjustment was quantified based on that interest amount, but the finding of managerial imprudence wasn't because of that higher interest.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And can you please, I guess, go into a little bit more of how staff determined the managerial imprudence. I understand the

recommendation, and I know the long history of this utility, and the 1.2 million that staff is saying was taken out for nonutility purposes, I just want to make sure staff is clear that that was used for nonutility purposes. Because my understanding is that it's just 1.2 taken out. We're not sure whether the funds were necessarily used for nonutility purposes.

audit was to see what was recorded on the company's books. The cash that came in, the cash that went out, and how it was utilized by the utility. We didn't track it. Once it left the utility for a nonutility purpose, we did not look at it past that. However, in this instance we had multiple transactions in this Account 123 over the seven-year period of the cash flow audit. Over 1,300 transactions. That's quite a bit of activity in that account. And money came back and forth. Money was put in, money came out. And on a net basis, 1.2 million more left the utility than came in over that period, according to the cash flow audit.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: With regard to the 35 percent salary reduction, can you go into whether there is Commission precedent to support that based on the actions of the utility, the DEP loan, the 1.2 that staff is saying, 1.2 came out of -- not necessarily for

utility purposes or nonutility purposes, but can you go 1 into whether the recommendation is defensible. 2 MR. MAUREY: Well, we believe the 3 recommendation is defensible. There have been 4 adjustments --5 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Commission precedence. 6 7 MR. MAUREY: -- to the president's salary. Yes, there are precedence. The president's salary has 8 been adjusted by up to 50 percent on some occasions. 9 In this instance we did tie the amount of the 10 adjustment to the extra interest, or the additional 11 interest that will have to be paid because of the 12

restructuring of the loan.

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Now, we had to come up with an amount. We could have gone up to as high as 50 percent based on precedent, but we were more comfortable in this instance not going that high. Because in those other instances there was issues of quality of service, and in this case we are in full agreement with the utility that to date the quality of service at this utility is very good. As we indicated in Issue 1, it's satisfactory. That is a snapshot in time. Through today it is satisfactory.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BROWN:

Okay.

Commissioner Balbis. And after Commissioner Balbis's question, then you will proceed with you -
MR. GENE BROWN: Okay.

questions for Mr. Brown. You know, because what you have stated is contradictory to what staff stated in their recommendation. And I'm focusing on Page 36 of the recommendation, the second paragraph, which states that although -- you know, despite the availability of these funds through rates, multiple payments on the loan from DEP were not made by the utility. And during the period when debt service payments were missed, cash was being advanced to the president's associated companies. And then on December 30th of 2009, the utility entered into this Amendment 3. But you indicated that the only payment you were late on was in the beginning of this year.

MR. GENE BROWN: Right. The only payment that is not in strict accord with the written documents with DEP is the May payment, which is, what, 90 days ago. Everything else is consistent with the written loan agreement as amended several times with DEP.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So then why did you enter into Amendment 3 of the loan agreement?

MR. GENE BROWN: Amendment 3 said what?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: To extend restructure of the 20-year loan because of a missed payment of \$208,000 on November 15th, 2009.

MR. GENE BROWN: Well, that's just not true.

I mean, there were two misstatements of fact in the sentence you read earlier which are just factually incorrect, and the statement you just read is factually incorrect. So I have lots of problems with the staff recommendation.

The restructuring of the loan to go from

20 to 30 years had nothing to do with missed payments.

I have been trying to do that for sometime. I did it

for several reasons, all of which were very prudent.

Number one, it saved the ratepayers money.

It's just factually -- and as a matter of law and rate structure, it's just not true that this cost the ratepayers another nine-hundred-and-something-thousand. As a matter of fact, it saved them money, because by maintaining -- it's just like household debt. You've got credit cards. If you have a 5 percent card and a 20 percent card, you pay off the 20 percent card. As long as you could extend that DEP debt, if I could extend it 100 years I would do it. And I did a little chart, I don't know if y'all have looked at it, but --

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Well, Mr. Brown, I'm

sorry to cut you off, I just have --

MR. GENE BROWN: Well, I mean, we saved a lot of money by doing what I did, and it had nothing to do with any missed payment.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay.

MR. GENE BROWN: And I'll explain that later.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Unfortunately, the posture we're in -- this is a PAA process, it's not a full evidentiary hearing, so I believe staff just responds to your filing and then provides a recommendation based on that. And I will turn over to staff on that issue in a moment about the missed payment of \$208,000 in 2009.

But my second question to you, Mr. Brown, is you indicated that you decided earlier this year not to -- to put DEP on the bottom of the list, or bottom of the stack. I believe that was your analogy. But we granted you on January 19th, 2012, interim rates which are put in place for you to cover your costs while we go through this rate process. Why didn't you include enough money in the interim rates to pay the DEP, to make the DEP payments?

MR. GENE BROWN: Well, that's just not the way this process works. Maybe I'm misunderstanding what's going on here, but I don't think the ratepayers

are responsible for any of those payments on any of my debt. I have never understood it that way. I have been doing this, what, 38 years. I wish it were true that I could pass those payments along to the ratepayers, but I just can't do it. It just doesn't work that way.

And, you know, when I have a chance to go through my memo or explain that I can, but you get a return based on a weighted cost of debt, or pure debt, or pure equity based on a rate base. And these below-the-line items that we are off wandering into now, I have always considered just that, below-the-line. And I've got a chart here that I'd like to -- maybe this is a good -- well, a lot of these questions will be answered, and they are in the memo, but that interest is not paid by ratepayers. I wish they -- it's paid by me and my family and other companies.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay, thank you. And let me just -- a question for staff on that point.

Based on the utility's filing, did you find indications that they missed a payment to DEP for \$208,000 in 2009?

MR. MAUREY: I'm relying on the cash flow audit. In Finding 5 it talks about missed payments to DEP on this loan. Now some of them are capitalized, so

they will be recovered eventually. I don't believe this is semantics. I think it is probably an area for evidentiary review. I will, until told otherwise, go along with the cash flow audit that says payments were missed, and the interest has increased as a result of those missed payments because the interest itself will be capitalized into the loan.

The e-mail we got from DEP indicates now that the total interest on the loan is 1,123,000, not the 930,000 we estimated back in 2010. So that amount grows. Now I will agree that the customers aren't paying that higher interest -- aren't paying that higher interest now because the loan has a long maturity. They are paying that interest over time. It's similar to the difference between a 15-year and a 30-year mortgage. Your payments are going to be lower under a 30-year mortgage, but you are definitely going to pay a lot more interest under that option than under the 15-year mortgage, and that's the principle that we were discussing. The interest went up as the maturity got stretched out and also because the principle has been growing from capitalized interest.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So then just to follow up, staff is presenting that there is an additional interest expense of 928,000-and-change based

upon the company entering into Amendment 3 to the DEP loan.

MR. MAUREY: That's the way the math works, yes.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then the recommended reduction in the president's salary of 33,688, that represents the additional portion of the additional interest payment?

MR. MAUREY: A portion, because it's really the 44,000 that equates to the 930 over time. In addition to the salary, there is also the component for payroll taxes and for pensions and benefits. So it's the 44 that comes off of the 930,000, give or take, and then we back into each of those numbers the three components that make up the \$44,000 adjustment.

finished, but I would just like to make the comment, I mean, I understand where staff obtained the \$44,000 number of the additional, which represents the additional interest expense. I'm uncomfortable of jumping to the management imprudence at this point. I think that relying on a cash flow audit and other information presented and the information presented from the utility. I think there is still some question about that. And unfortunately we are not in an

evidentiary proceeding to really dive into that, so I'm hesitant to stamp management imprudence at this point on this issue. But I would like to hear from other Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think we are going to go back to Mr. Brown. I mean, we were asking questions in this space. I don't think that we are going to complete this issue or the remaining issues prior to 1:00, so I think it would probably be a good time for us to recess for our lunch break and return here at, I guess, 1:15, and then we will continue from there.

Okay. So at this time we will recess until 1:15.

(Lunch recess.)

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Good afternoon. We are reconvening now at 1:20, and we are on Docket Number 110200. And we were going to allow Mr. Brown to continue with his comments at this time.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope some of you have the memo that I delivered late yesterday because I'm going to -- I know we don't have time for me to go through that, which is the reason I sent it over yesterday after I got Mr. Sayler's the day before. So I'll just try to highlight some points I made in that, and I would like to encourage you to stop

me and ask questions when you think something is important or you're not following. I know this maybe gets a little confusing and I'd like to clarify a few things.

First of all, as I stated in my memo, I have a bit of a problem with the way this issue is worded because it refers to the utility's cash advances to the president, which is me, and associated companies in the amount of 1.2 represented by Account 123.

Well, let me just give you a little history of this account. As some of the senior staff here knows, I've always invested back and forth. A lot of that's been done to keep the utility afloat, and it's just been my nature. And some of the senior staff, Marshall Willis and some others, will tell you that's just the way we've always done business, and done it through two companies, a water company and Brown Management, which is a conglomerate, a Sub S corporation.

But until 2003 over -- ever since the '70s those were counted under accounts, accounted for under Accounts 145 and 146, which are advances, are cash loan accounts. But in 2004 we started looking a little closer at NARUC, which we're mandated by order of this Commission to follow, and we looked to the part that

said items which do not have a specified date but which have been carried for more than 12 months and items that are not paid within 12 months shall, not may, not if you want to, but shall be transferred to Account 123, investments in associated companies.

So that's a whole different animal; that's an equity investment. And that's the way it was treated, that's the way we've always handled it on our tax returns from that point forward. And it's a little disingenuous, I think, in the staff recommendation to say that this all built up the last few years. In fact, at the end of '03 those dead accounts were transferred as equity. And at this point Water Management, because of these investments, owns 100% of the stock and therefore the ownership, and part of that involved a transfer back of a 10% ownership in Water Management Services. So that became treasury stock and went to the remaining shareholders in Water Management.

The other equity in Brown Management was a series of houses, real estate, different things that have been used over the years to keep this company afloat. For example, in the 2010 test year when we were litigating the last case and we came up \$705,000 short in cash, Brown Management sold two assets at a fire sale for \$421,000, which helped fund the water

company deficit, and I'll talk a little bit more about that in a minute.

And the whole, as one of the staff members said earlier, the entire rationale for this recommendation is the, apparently the PSC audit which we cooperated in and it took seven months and we provided thousands of pages and great detail. And as part of that we documented to them that Water Management Services does own all of the stock, all the ownership in Brown Management, number one. And, number two, that that ownership, that stock had a value greater than the 1.2 million.

So to perpetuate what I refer to as an old lawyer, the big lie theory, if you tell a lie, if you're bold and you tell it over and over, after a while people come to believe it and it becomes part of the narrative. And that's what's happened here.

In the last case, Public Counsel stood up and said, pointed at me and said this man took 1.2 million of your money, pointing to the customers. So the next day I get a call from a banker who read it in the paper. I had to go down and explain that's not true. I've had to put up with that being in the press, I've had to put up with it being in these memos that are circulating around. We've got this big issue. Gene

Brown took 1.2 million of our money.

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And if Mr. Friedman, my lawyer, pointed to that lady over there and said, you know, Gene, she stole 1.2 million of your money, I probably wouldn't think too kind -- I don't know her, these people don't They believed it. It became a narrative in know me. that case and, and it worked very well, because in the final analysis of that case, even though Public Counsel came in with their expert, Donna Ramos, and presented prefiled testimony that we were entitled to \$132,000, that was their position, and we were saying, no, we're entitled to three or four hundred thousand dollars, the final result after that narrative was set -- and the narrative was this, and it works like a charm. I practiced trial law for a long time. You set a narrative, and if you can get the judge and jury to buy into it, that dominates the proceeding. But here the narrative was he's a bad man, he stole 1.2 million of your money, he stole it from the ratepayers. So every time we said, you know, we don't have enough money because we need rates and we're having these shallow wells and everything, everybody --

MR. SAYLER: Excuse me. Nobody ever said that you stole any money. They said that it was taken out of the utility for non-utility purposes.

MR. BROWN: Well, wait just a minute. I don't think Mr. Sayler handled the appeal in this case. But the, but J. R. Kelly stood up, pointed at me, and said, he took a 1.2 million of your money, pointing at me, and those are the quotes, and he doesn't need this money, he doesn't need a rate increase. If he put that back -- and then he filed in the rehearing -- he said, if he'd just put that money back. And so we've never been able to recover from that honestly because that's a defense to anything that we say. You know, until you settle that, it's the elephant in the room, you can't deal with this. But I don't want to get sidetracked. I just want to move through this.

The audit that was done by the staff was not, and I repeat this, it was not an audit of ratepayer money as compared to money that was used for operations or not operations. They never said that this is ratepayer money, that we had enough money. What they did, and if you go back and read it, they divided it. And the way they came up with their figures, they divided activities on their cash flow statement, utility activity and non-utility activity.

But in their utility activity, if you buy into their narrative, you would be thinking utility activity, that must mean money that came from the

ratepayers. But that is not true. Their utility activity that they're charging me with, which came up to a net of 900 and something thousand which we say is 200 and something thousand, all of which is less than Brown Management, the investment is worth then and now. But it included, for example, it included as utility activity a sale of two lots down the street here in Tallahassee owned by Water Management, true. It's utility activity in the sense that those are owned by the corporation, but it's not true that that's utility activity in the sense of it came from these ratepayers.

So they sold that, those two lots to Brown
Management for 480,000. The profit to Water Management
was 234,000. I walked in to my controller, gave him a
check for 229,000 because we needed the cash in Water
Management. But to now use that as a predicate for
saying, oh, well, that's utility activity, well, that's
misleading and disingenuous. I mean, those are just
two examples. The 421,000.

So over the years -- and I'd like to, if
Marty could stand up here and show you this chart. I
don't know if you can read that from here. It's
included as Exhibit A, along with a detailed cash flow
audit. If you have your memo, you'll see Exhibit A is
that chart backed up by detail year to year, actual

cash in and cash out of this utility company for

11 years starting in 2000. That being the year that

DEP came, I mean DOT came in and said, we're tearing

down your bridge and you've got to pay for it,

\$7 million. Well, the ratepayers have never

acknowledged any responsibility in that. I've got to

pay for it. But, anyway, this shows year to year the

deficits.

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And the chart which is here, the blue starting in 2000 is the total cost of operations. green are funds from ratepayers. The red are funds from Gene Brown affiliates and third parties, including lenders that I've paid off and extended loans with and worked with and still have to pay. It's about -- now that we've gone through this, it's over \$8 million that my wife and I have to pay, my family, my companies, but no ratepayer is signed on that note and this rate structure does not require any ratepayer to pay any part of my interest. I just need to repeat that. It's inconsistent with the staff recommendation. ratepayers are not charged, not only are they not charged with any principal that I had to pay \$7 million to get this bridge built, they're not charged with What they're charged with is a rate of return on rate base.

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Our rate base is 3.7 million. So you take a weighted cost of debt and you apply it to that, that's what -- that's embedded in rates but the entire interest is not. But this cash flow which I provided to the audit staff and everybody else, Public Counsel, goes through in great detail, and we've got all the backup for it year by year, and it shows, for example, in this 2000 when we got up to less than a million dollars, the green ran out. The red is what I had to come up with through loans or through investments, But this, this dream world of thinking, oh, well, we said in an '03 order that you were going to have plenty of money, and that's true, there was an order in 2003 cited by the staff that said you're going to have \$405,000 from these rates. Well, that order was based on \$34 a thousand, which is our bread and butter. I mean, \$34 is a base facility charge and a steady rate for water service.

But -- and I don't want to accuse the staff of intentionally not telling this Commission the rest of the story, as Paul Harvey used to say, but they didn't tell you that that was not really the order that we have been traveling under. That order was a 2006 order which changed the whole ball game. It came in and at the last minute staff said, oh, we've got to

deal now with the Water Management District and we're going to cut your base facility charge back to \$27. But don't worry, trust us, you're going to make a lot of money because we're going to charge a 50% premium or surcharge on all gallons over 15,000. And at that time we had very few shallow wells. The Plantation, for example, had a state DRI that prohibited it, because I developed the Plantation and I made sure it was in there. It also had, and this goes to Commissioner Graham's order before, what has the county done to help? Well, the county, then and now, as we sit here, has an ordinance that prohibits shallow wells in the Plantation with, with serious penalties. And we've repeatedly asked them to enforce their own ordinance with letters to their lawyers, to their city, county They've ignored it; they refused.

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I tried to get on the agenda. I asked the chairman could I, the next time you talk about the water company, could you let me know so I can be there to talk about this? I got a letter back about two sentences, we don't do that. You can come to every meeting, and if it comes up, you'll be there like any member of the public.

They -- but those wells started going in in 2005 and '6.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Brown, Mr. Brown, if you could --

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MR. BROWN: Okay. I'll move on. Here's what happened to our revenue from those wells. We've now got -- we had less than a hundred, I think. Now we've got four or five hundred. Every one of them costs us about \$100 because these are high-end users. some little calculations in my memo that determined that if these high users start getting free water and they can put in a well for a couple hundred dollars, then that is a direct hit to our revenue of \$128. And if you multiply those out with the wells that started coming into service after this Commission order of 2006, which is a different order than the order that the staff represents to you as being the order, and that's the sole support, that order cited said that we would have a lot of money, we'd be fine. It said we'd get 405,000.

Well, the DEP payment itself was 420,000. So just off the top it wasn't adequate even if we'd gotten that money, which we did for two or three years until they changed it in '06. But it didn't include bridge maintenance, insurance, storage of the bridge -- any of that. So we've never had, and I repeat, we've never had adequate rates to pay DEP or these other debts.

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And so I want to jump to, again to Commissioner Graham's concern about the DEP situation. There's no threat of default now from DEP. I've met with them on a monthly -- repeatedly over these problems and explained how I was working with the Commission. And the last meeting, he said, we can't agree to subordinate, we can't agree to another payment schedule. And then I got a letter a couple of days later acknowledging that, saying you're in technical default but we're not going to take any enforcement action. We'll work with you when, when this case is over.

And my agreement with him at DEP was that as soon as I get the rates from this proceeding, that he was going to be shifted from the bottom of the list to the top of the list. So if we get \$1 million a year, 1.3 million, we're asking for about \$2 million in this case, that we were going to provide an escrow that at our bank he would have his money off the top. there's no doubt in my mind that he will accept that. And if I thought that we were in threat of foreclosure, I'd go sell another asset. I've got some more of the same assets. I sold two of them when I didn't have enough money -- when we were litigating in 2010, I sold two in about a week for 421,000. And if I thought

there was a threat of foreclosure, I would go sell another one tomorrow.

But, you know, I don't know how many of you have been in business. And if you look at this chart, which he doesn't have up there anymore, but the bottom line is over this time -- I wanted him to hold it up the whole time, but -- well, he said -- I said, Marty, I got an easel. He said, oh, I can hold it up. That's all right. (Laughter.) I wanted to, I was going to put it on an easel right there where nobody could miss it.

But you get my point. The point is the red is the money I have had through hook or -- whatever you want to call it. You just -- water companies struggle, small private water companies in Florida. That's why when I started 38 years ago there was a lot of us, and now I think there's three or four in A class. And I do have this one on the market and I've offered it for the appraised value. And I think these customers have been instrumental, they've killed the deal with Carrabelle and now they've formed a corporation. And they're trying to set a new narrative now. The new narrative is -- they're expanding on the old narrative. The new narrative is Gene Brown is a bad man, he stole
1.2 million of your money, and he didn't make his

payments, and, therefore, he's going into foreclosure and we're going to be there to pick up the pieces. And the county is right in with them. I mean, that's -- you know, there's a lot of people that are thinking that's what's going to happen. But's it's going to be a long, long way from here to there before that ever happens.

And if I thought, Commissioner Graham and the rest of you, if I thought there was any threat of DEP foreclosing before this case is over, and I guess it's going to be another eight months or so, they'd be paid probably by next Monday. So I think that's not imprudent to do what I've been doing.

I had to, frankly, I had to make a choice:

Do we cut service or do we work with these lenders?

And before I forget to give you the amounts, this

totals, including 123, this red, for 11 years is

\$16,235,000. That is the cash deficit that Gene Brown

and my family and my companies have had to -- I don't

want to say beg, borrow, and steal because I haven't

stole anything. We did invest 100 -- or 1.2 million

technically. Over, over 38 years we invested that much
in an investment company which is now owned 100% by

Water Management. And that is for value. That is

equity, not debt. There's a big difference. And for

the staff now to say, well, he just took the money and, you know, he owes it back, and Public Counsel is saying, well, he took 1.2 million of the ratepayers, and you're going to hear them say in this case, you know, you've got, you've got to pay that back, well, they've already got it.

And there's this narrative going on. I mean, I heard Fidelity Bank mentioned several times by a couple of Commissioners and staff people. They know, because I've filed all my confidential documents with them, that we've been working with Fidelity Bank for about a year and a half.

But about two weeks ago I got a call from a banker in Orlando I've been working with and he says, who is Erik Sayler? And I said, well, he's Public Counsel. He said, well, why is he calling me? And I said, well, I don't know. What did you tell him, I said. He said, well, I told him we couldn't talk to him, that we couldn't -- it's against bank policy. We don't talk about customer loans.

And then we stayed on the phone, and it was on my cell phone so I know it was about an hour and ten minutes, we stayed on the phone for over an hour talking about this loan, how to structure it to make it work. And it was very positive, very upbeat. And I

told him we're within two weeks because July 20th we're supposed to get the staff recommendation. I said, they're probably going to recommend that we get three or four hundred thousand dollars more in rates. And he said, okay, well, give me that.

And so on that Friday afternoon I got the staff recommendation. Monday morning I came in the office to get ready to scan and e-mail the part of the staff recommendation that I wanted him to see, and instead I get a phone call and he says, totally different tone, totally different everything, oh, your loan is dead. We just can't do this deal.

I said, what are you talking about? He said, well, Erik Sayler called me again aggressive, demanding, and demanding after I'd already told him, he wanted information. I said, well, did you give it to him? No. I said, well, you're killing the loan? He said, yeah, because then he called my boss in Atlanta to talk about my loan.

And so what's happened is Public Counsel, and I can't, I don't, I can't prove this, but I've been doing this a long time, as you can tell from this gray hair and these wrinkles and all, and I've dealt with a lot of bankers. And they don't go from spending days working on something and talking for hours to this deal

is dead.

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When Erik Sayler called my banker in Atlanta and made whatever comments he made, and I wouldn't be surprised if the facts would show that he scanned and sent or told them about this imprudence part. You're dealing with a crook. Why would y'all want to do this? And I've known bankers a long time. They don't deal with crooks, they don't like trouble, they don't like -- and I said, what office was he from? Some Public Counsel, very official sounding office. So you've got my banker is getting calls from Public Counsel, aggressive lawyers calling. Banks don't like that. They don't like to go after trouble.

And I said, what did Mr. Sayler say? He said, well -- because I was pressing him -- and then said, I don't know, but he was not positive. That was his exact words, emphasizing "not."

So what's happened here, Mr. Sayler and Public Counsel, I think J. R. Kelly who started all this by telling this Commission and my customers that I took -- and he said I never said stole, but that's the implication. If you took it and not going to pay it back, that's kind of like stealing. He doesn't tell them it's an investment and they own Brown Management.

But now they've killed that loan and it may

delay -- and, you know, that's, they poisoned that well. I'm going to have to start all over with a new USDA lender, but they're one of the best. But it's very difficult to fight through this process.

And my chart is not still up there, but I would -- you talk about cutting salaries, I already cut my salary.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Brown.

cut my salary \$40,000. You can see that in your reports. Over the years I've put in -- even if you take out 123, the investment through 123, if you net that out of my cash flow schedule, the net, the net deficit that I've had to make up in 11 years is \$15 million. And you want to cut my salary back or the staff does to less than three of my employees make, and I've already cut one of them by 25%, my operator on the island. So I'm supposed to run this company and be liable for 8 million and come up with 15 million and do it for less than, than my employees make? That just doesn't seem fair.

And I'm sensitive. I mean, I know it sounds bad, you're in default, but there's, there's technical defaults, there's strategic bankruptcies, there's, there's a lot of things you do in business that are

1	honest and proper and prudent when you have to make
2	choices. And if I thought that DEP was going to
3	foreclose or it was under threat, they would be paid.
4	But they've written me a letter, which I've gave, giver
5	to staff that says they will look at the subordination,
6	they know the improvements need to be, need to be made,
7	and they'll look at restructuring it and all when this
8	case is over. And I've told them a year ago that when
9	this is over, you're going to be on top of the list.
10	We'll take your money off the top. Our rates are
11	1.3 million a year. That's more than enough to pay 200
12	and something thousand. So they can take theirs, we'll
13	live off the rest. So
14	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Brown.
15	I think we
16	MR. BROWN: If you have any questions
17	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.
18	MR. BROWN: I would like to hear them and
19	I because I want to clear this up. And let me say
20	this and we
21	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Brown, Mr. Brown, thank
22	you.
23	MR. BROWN: Okay.
24	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. In fairness,
25	Office of Public Counsel.

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Thank you, Chairman Brisé. MR. SAYLER:

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With regard to the shallow wells that were discussed, that was an item of significant import in The Public Service Commission the last rate case. sponsored a witness from the Water Management District that explained the reason for the shallow wells, explained that, yes, there's a DRI in the Plantation that you can't do shallow wells, there is a county ordinance, but there is a state law, and statute supersedes county ordinance and DRIs, that allows for shallow wells if you get a permit from the Water Management District. And also that came out in the last rate case. Mr. Brown litigated that right -- all the way to the 1st DCA. And the 1st DCA held that, no, the statute trumps the county ordinance and the DRI. It's unfortunate that that has adversely impacted the, you know, the flows and things of that nature and income, but that's just where the shallow well issue comes into the bottom line. I just wanted to make that point.

But just stepping back, we're here today on this issue on whether or not Mr. Gene Brown has committed managerial imprudence as it relates to running his utility.

I took a moment over the lunch break to kind

of look up the terms "imprudent" and things of that nature.

Imprudent, according to the Macmillan Dictionary, means not sensible, especially in relation to the way that money is spent or invested.

I also looked up the word "dissipate" and "dissipation," which if you return back to the order that I provided to you at the very beginning of my introduction. On page 1 it says, the purpose of this agreement, meaning the proposed stipulation between staff and the utility to avoid this Commission revoking his certificate, is to determine whether the utility funds are being used appropriately for utility purposes, and to protect the customers from any dissipation of utility assets. And that's where we're essentially at here today on this issue.

And dissipation, according to the American Heritage Dictionary, is a noun that means the act of dissipating or the condition of having been dissipated. Very helpful definition. It means wasteful expenditure or consumption.

So I looked up "dissipate," which is a verb that means to scatter in various directions, dispel, disperse, to spend or use wastefully or

extravagantly, to squander, to deplete. And the example provided was to dissipate one's talents or to dissipate a fortune on high living.

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And the question is this. This utility has been granted in rates various times throughout the years funds to pay its loans. Whether the amount set in rate was going to be designed to do the entirety of the debt or the amount of debt reconciled to rate base, that's a position of ratemaking policy. But the fact of the matter is from 2004 when this utility started putting money in and out of Account 123, investment in other companies, to this date there's been a net outflow of \$1.2 million.

And earlier it was said that there's no evidence in this docket. Well, in the last docket there was testimony put on by OPC Witness Donna Ramos where she looked at the general ledgers of this utility and found that in fact \$1.2 million of money had flown in and out and netted out of that account. And that was evidence that was provided, it was sworn to and applicable for that administrative hearing.

And in that administrative hearing the Commission decided, well, we want to verify those

assertions made by OPC, and so this Commission ordered that cash flow audit. So if you turn to page 56 of that order, PSC-11-0010-SE-WU, it says, based on the record of this proceeding it cannot be determined if the level of investment in associated companies is appropriate. However, the amounts in question are not included in the rate base and are not considered in the determination of appropriate rates. That said, based on the circumstances in this case, our staff shall initiate a cash flow audit of the utility as soon as possible. And if it is determined that the activity in this account has impaired the utility's ability to meet its financial and operating responsibilities, our staff shall recommend an appropriate adjustment for imprudence.

That cash flow audit came out last summer.

It was, for whatever reason staff didn't act on it.

OPC was concerned that it wouldn't be addressed in this rate case, and that was one of the prime reasons we asked for a full administrative hearing, an unusual step for a PAA rate case.

Well, then the Commission staff updated their cash flow audit as a part of this rate case and then provided the information where we're at.

Much of the information, to my understanding as a

non-accountant, that was provided in this document from Mr. Brown today or last night is similar to the same response that he provided to the Commission staff updated cash flow audit back in March. Or the cash flow audit was in March; his response was in late March, early April.

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But the fact of the matter is we're here today to determine whether or not managerial imprudence occurred, if the actions related to the financial ability of this utility to pay its debts. I agree, if you can't pay your debts, there's maybe a question of managerial imprudence.

So here we are. You have money flowing in and out of Account 123, a greater amount of flowing out of 123. And the question before you, did that constitute managerial imprudence?

Well, here are the facts. The utility is currently in default, technical or otherwise, of the DEP loan. That's a fact. Starting in 2009 the DEP -- well, probably actually I think a lit bit before that filed various loan amendments to the DEP loan. The third loan amendment was the one that was negotiated in 2009 to allow this utility to miss a scheduled payment.

Mr. Brown is absolutely correct, they have

never, quote, missed a payment and gone into default. But at the time in 2009 when they missed that payment, they negotiated the ability to miss that payment and then took that interest portion of that payment and put it on the back end of the loan, and along -- I don't know if it was that time or another time where they extended the term from 20 to 30 years. So you have that going on in 2009, but yet you have all this money coming in and out of Account 123.

So while Mr. Brown is going to DEP saying, I believe, the economy is bad, I heard that's what it was in the last rate case, the economy is bad, global recession, this, that, and the other thing, can you change the terms of my loan? But yet you have this, a lot of activity in Account 123, real cash coming out.

In addition, as noted in the last order where it says, further, in 2008 WMSI received net proceeds of \$719,337 in settlement for the failure of the paint coating on the supply main bridge. The Commission did not dispute how they adjusted it, but the Commission said, we find that the utility's treatment of the settlement was appropriate. Even though we find that the proceeds were not for the

maintenance of the bridge, we are concerned with the management's use of the funds, which was then later on addressed and to be addressed through this Commission's cash flow audit.

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So here you have several negotiated mispayments with DEP that were negotiated, but that ended up capitalizing that interest on the back end of the loan, which the incremental interest amount on the life of the loan the customers will pay for. Staff has said that in their recommendation. The customers are responsible for that incremental increase over the life of the loan, the 30-year loan.

Let me ask you this. Is negotiating to miss a payment, to miss a payment the same as just not paying it? I would agree it's qualitatively different, but still there should have been cash there built into rates. He had a 700, over a \$700,000 settlement the year before, so he -- I think, as a, as an outsider who's looking at this, that there should have been cash there to be able to make that payment.

In addition to that --

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Sayler, if you would stop for a second. There may be a question for you.

MR. SAYLER: Sure.

CHAIRMAN BRIS

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Edgar.

I don't have a question, but whenever you are open to

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

it, I'm prepared to make a motion on this issue.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. SAYLER: I'll wrap it up.

So at the time that he was making these

renegotiations with the DEP, was DEP aware of the fact

that this cash was flowing in and out? Was he

negotiating in good faith? I don't know. That's a

decision that is ultimately -- does that contribute to

a finding of managerial imprudence or not?

Also, as was noted in the cash flow, updated cash flow audit that was provided to this Commission in March, from all of 2011 an additional \$40,000 net increased out of that Account 123. And you may remember last year this utility came to this Commission twice requesting a payment plan for the regulatory assessment fees. And regulatory assessment fees are automatically built into rates. That's just part and parcel of ratemaking. However, the utility did not have that money, came to the Commission saying, we don't have the money. Can we get a payment plan? And the Commission granted it and it probably is what the

Commission should do because the interest on that,

interest and penalties was paid for by the utility, not

by the customers. But still you have \$40,000 of cash

that went out of that Account 123 to non-utility

purposes. And there's no evidence in the record that,

you know, that cash that went through ultimately paid

down debt or did operations.

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And so with that, I just leave it there. I think there is plenty of evidence in the record. And, remember, we're a PAA proceeding. You're talking about competent substantial evidence, whatever you find in the record in this docket file or things like that to make your decision on is sufficient for making your decision. If we disagree with it or if the utility disagrees with it, we have the right to protest this and require it to be set for formal administrative hearing and have that evidence tested.

We have the Commission cash flow audit which we believe is accurate and supports a finding of managerial imprudence. You have the utility's response to that. It's ultimately a question of who is more credible, your staff or this utility? And we'll leave it at that. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Commissioner Balbis.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I just have two quick questions for staff.

As a result of the cash flow audit, the only adjustment that you're recommending is due to the additional interest payment for the amendment three at the DEP loan, or is there another adjustment?

MR. MAUREY: I would like to clarify that. The missed -- the increased interest was the basis for calculating the adjustments, not the reason for the finding of managerial imprudence.

The finding, the recommendation of managerial imprudence was related to the -- well, the multiple missed payments. And we, we believe that payments were missed. Yes, amendment three negotiated to miss a future payment, but it was predicated and it was crafted after a missed payment already had occurred. And that's similar with amendment four, and then the payment that was missed in May of this year.

So it's, the reason for managerial imprudence was tied to the missed payments, the financial difficulty that the utility has been placed in. only used the interest cost as a basis for calculating that adjustment, not the reason for the adjustment.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Then the cash advances in the amount of \$1.2 million net and the

results of the cash flow audit, did it warrant any additional adjustments other than those made in this issue?

MR. MAUREY: That was the only adjustment we made as a result of the cash flow audit.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Did -- as a result of that audit was there anything that warranted additional investigation into the cash advances or does it adequately address that issue?

MR. MAUREY: There's been a lot of discussion today that might warrant further investigation.

There's -- but for purposes of today this is what we have. I don't know how to answer your question other than that.

did. I think that's important. And that's personally where I am. There's been a lot of discussion from all sides and staff on questions regarding the cash advances, whether or not there was a missed payment, you know. So I still believe there are questions out there, but unfortunately we have this process where it's based upon the filing and this cash flow audit.

And one last question. Can we make the adjustments that are recommended without finding, making a finding of managerial imprudence?

MR. MAUREY: Well, I --

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MR. JAEGER: Yes, Commissioner. I believe what we're saying is we're trying to keep the customers whole, not have them -- you know, if there's been an increase in cost, and we think the increase amounted to that about 44,000 that we're trying to adjust. whether it's managerial imprudence or just saying there's been an increase in cost that the customers should not be made to pay for, that's what we're hanging our hat on.

MR. MAUREY: Well, our main goal is for this utility to have sufficient cash flow to secure the financing necessary to make these capital improvements. That's what we want at the end of the day. We're, we're not wed to the managerial imprudence necessary finding here. If you believe further investigation is necessary, you're not ready for that, we, we certainly understand that.

It's -- we want the utility to be able to make the improvements necessary to keep water quality high and water on the island.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And as far as options that we may have for additional investigation or provide the company additional opportunities to provide information, what options do we have?

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MR. MAUREY: The Commission on its own motion can launch an investigation. If this matter gets protested, I'm sure additional discovery will occur in this docket.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. That's all I had at this time.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

And, Mr. Maurey, you just said exactly what my concerns are, is the utility's ability to secure the necessary financing to make the improvements that are critical. And a finding of managerial imprudence, I do believe, would be detrimental to the utility as well as the customers because ultimately the financing will most likely not be secured.

I don't know if -- my feelings are was this an accounting error, are there accounting errors that have been repeatedly occurring, or is it managerial imprudence? I don't know if we have enough evidence at this stage in the PAA process to support a clear finding of managerial imprudence.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Maurey, did you have a comment?

MR. MAUREY: Oh, is there -- I didn't think there was a question there.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Okay. Okay. That was a period there.

I think that we are in the proper posture for a motion.

Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'll put this out there and see if it gets, gets legs.

Obviously we've had a lot of discussion on this item.

We had the staff recommendation before us, the additional written information, and then further verbal details supplied by both of the parties, much of which focuses on the issues within Issue 15 and those related to it.

As I read the information before us, my understanding is that Issue 15, the way it is presented, has primarily three pieces. The first is looking at the staff recommendation on 15. The first piece of, or what I'm dividing into three parts, the first would be the escrow proposal. And I believe that that was addressed in our decision on Issue 5; is that correct?

MR. MAUREY: That's correct.

commissioner EDGAR: All right. Then I'm going to consider that first part of the staff recommendation disposed of by our earlier decision.

The second piece is the recommendation of a salary reduction to the utility president with accompanying reductions in benefits and pension related expenses.

And then the third is a finding or a recommendation of a finding of managerial imprudence. I'm going to just take those backwards.

Regarding the finding of managerial imprudence, speaking for myself I am uncomfortable making a finding such as that in a non-evidentiary hearing based on, again, the procedural posture that we are in and the information that we have before us. I do believe that the term "imprudence" in our deliberations is often a term of art and does have legal ramifications that may apply in other, other legal forums, but I do believe has specific meaning in our deliberations and under our statutes and our precedential decisions. Therefore, I'm uncomfortable using that term in the posture that we are now in.

I do, however, believe that there have, as has been pointed out, there have been some missed payments. We have had significant discussion about the DEP loan and how that was handled and the posture that it is in. And I also believe that there has been additional workload on the utility, on many of the

customers who have engaged on this issue, certainly on 1 our staff, and potentially on the DEP staff as well. 2 And so to address that, I would make a motion 3 to have a 15% reduction in the salary of the utility 4 president, with the pensions and benefit reduction 5 prorated accordingly. 6 7 And I think that wraps up, would wrap up the issues for 15. And I put that out there as a motion, 8 see if it gets a second, or see if there is discussion. 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. There's a 10 motion. Is there a second? 11 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I'll second it. 12 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and 13 seconded. 14 15 I see a light. Commissioner Graham, for discussion. 16 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: For discussion, I guess 17 my question is, and this will go towards staff, can you 18 adjust the president's salary? Do you need the 19 managerial imprudence to adjust the president's salary 20 or can you just subjectively adjust the president's 21 salary? 22 MR. JAEGER: I think what we said is you can 23

adjust the salary based -- it's, it's almost like Gulf

Power got a 10% increase on their equity return because

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of good management. And it may not be imprudent, but he has caused, caused this additional interest expense and additional ten-year extension. So it may not, you may not say imprudent, but it may not have been as good as it should have been. So there may be some idea that there has been a minimum harm to the customers.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, I'm trying to,
I'm trying to understand this. I completely agree with
taking out the managerial imprudence because that's
going to hurt everything moving forward. But I guess
I'm trying to figure out, you know, if you're looking
at another president of another company that's making
less money, I can see us saying, okay, well, you're
paying yourself too much; we need to bring that down.
Or you're not making enough; we'll allow for it to go
up.

But for us to, just to go in there and to cut his salary -- and as you heard him say earlier about making less money than some of his employees are making. And I guess I feel, I feel a little uncomfortable about that. I understand, I completely understand why staff did it and I understand the purpose behind it all, but I guess I'm looking more towards -- and that's why I'm asking you more legally is this something that we can do? Do we have enough

here to be able to do that? Because to me it feels, I hate to use the word arbitrary, it just, it's not specific enough. I don't see the facts to be able to -- where does 15% come from, where does 12%, where does 8% come from?

MS. HELTON: I agree with you that I think there has to be a basis to do that. I don't know if the basis could be, and I'm not as familiar with the other folks on this table with the numbers, but if the basis could be the additional interest that the customers are going to have to pay, well, that needs to come from somewhere.

If that's -- or if there's some other way or some other number that the staff could look at to come up with a basis for reducing it by 15% because of Mr. Brown's actions in managing the company.

MR. MAUREY: Staff believes that you can, you have a basis for making this adjustment. We, we tied it to the amount of interest expense. But that's at this point in time and this adjustment is now. The, the premise that the cost structure of this company has been increased because of certain actions, this Commission can make an adjustment to the person responsible for those actions, and that's what we believe we've recommended. We don't believe a

declaration of managerial imprudence is necessary to make that adjustment.

There are other cases where, as you alluded to, where the salary might be too high or too low and the Commission has made adjustments and not found imprudence, just that the expense seems out of line with other companies that have a similar situation and compared to those expenses. So between zero and 50%, the Commission has made adjustments to the president's salary over that range and it does haven't to be tied to a specific amount.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think that that clarified my, my line of thought, line of questions. Because originally it was attached to, you know, a particular amount. We can make the decision that it's not attached to an amount. We found that there is some issue with the management, and so therefore we are going to impact the salary by this amount and it -- I mean, by this percentage. And it has nothing to do with, with the actual, with a specific amount. I think that that is probably the, the global perspective of the motion as, as it was stated. I don't know if I'm reading that right. Okay.

Mr. Brown, you've been chomping at the bit to

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say something. You know, sometimes --

MR. BROWN: I want to make this one point. I mean, because I'm --

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Go right ahead. Sometimes words hurt us.

MR. BROWN: Understanding what Mr. Jaeger says, he says this reduction in salary is based on costing the customers more money. I did a little example in the memo, and maybe I don't understand this and somebody here, some of these rate analysts need to explain it if I don't understand it, but the first reason I extended the amortization, which did cost more interest, is to match up the depreciable life with the amortization on the loan. Because there's nothing in these rates at all to get any capital back. The depreciable rate is 40 years. My loan was 20 years. I got it increased to 30 years so we would come closer to covering some of the principal which was not in rates at all. So that was very prudent, number one.

Number two, it saved the customers money.

And I won't go into great detail. It's in your memo if you want to see the calculations. But by doing it my way, the total pass-through cost would be 1,785,000 to the customers embedded in rates from this increased amortization.

If you do it the staff's way, it would either be debt or equity or a combination of the two. But if I paid off that low interest loan in 20 years and we still had debt at our current level of 6.5%, then the customers would pay that amount multiplied by the rate base, assuming the rate base is the same. So doing it the staff's way, which I'm getting ready to be, my salary is going to be reduced for this I guess, but that would cost the customers 2,443,000.

If, if I really double down on what the staff is telling me to do, get your debt paid, you know, then it would convert to equity at the current rate of 11.16, and that would cost the ratepayers \$4,195,000. So by doing what I did, which was prudent utility management, I saved the customers somewhere between \$2 million and \$4 million over the life of the loan. I mean, that's just -- somebody, you know, there are a lot of experts here, a lot of lawyers, a lot of CPAs, a lot of people, and if I'm, if I'm misunderstanding this, then maybe I do need to be corrected.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. BROWN: But I think that by saving them money it can hardly be argued that's imprudent.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you very much,
Mr. Brown. Point taken.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. And I would just like to have some discussion on the motion that's before us. I somewhat agree with Commissioner Graham on where the reduction should take place if we find there's a reduction.

I just -- you know, what we have before us is staff, based on an audit report that there's an additional cost to the customers of \$208,695 due to the amendment three to the DEP permit or DEP loan. So I just want to make sure that the customers don't pay for any of that additional interest.

And I appreciate the calculations that are presented to us. But, you know, unfortunately in this process I can't base my decisions on a back-of-the-envelope calculation. And, you know, perhaps an evidentiary hearing on this issue would have been -- or can, is warranted. So I'm not that concerned with what account or what person's salary is reduced as long as the customers don't pay for these additional costs. And I think the motion does that. I'm not sure if a percentage of that amount -- you know, my position is these are additional costs identified by staff. The customers shouldn't pay for any that, not a percentage of it. But, you know,

that's my position. I look forward to more discussion 1 on that. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you, Commissioner 3 Balbis. 4 Commissioner Graham. 5 (No comment made by Commissioner Graham.) 6 7 Okay. All right. So we have a motion and we have a second. Further discussion on this motion. I 8 guess we're ready to vote. 9 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Can I ask to clarify 10 that motion one more time? 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. That would be 12 appropriate. 13 Commissioner Edgar. 14 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'll make the attempt. 15 And if there is a better way to approach it, I am, I am 16 open to it. This is simply my effort to try to pull 17 together the pieces that, that we have before us in 18 light of all of the information and all of the 19 discussion, and in recognition that this is not an 20 evidentiary proceeding. 21 22 So as I stated, I believe that the issue before us has three pieces. I believe that the first 23 piece has already been disposed of by our decision in 24 Issue 5. I believe the third piece would be a finding 25

of managerial imprudence, which I am not comfortable with making for the reasons that I described earlier. Therefore, I would remove that portion from the staff recommendation.

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And, therefore, in light of that, I would move that we reduce the salary of the utility president by 15%, with the pension and other benefits to be adjusted apportionately as appropriate, and that that reduction be made on the basis of a history of some missed payments, the current status of the payments on the DEP loan, and, and this is my nontechnical word, but lack of clarity or confusion regarding some of the accounting practices.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. All right.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. And that sounds like one of my motions. (Laughter.)

But I do understand the motion and I agree with most everything that's included in the motion.

However, I feel that making the full adjustment of the 44,441 is supported by some documentation, and I would be able to support the motion if it involved a revenue reduction regardless of where the reduction takes place of that full amount so customers don't have to pay any of the additional expense. But I understand the motion

and cannot support it at this time.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I think Commissioner
Balbis down there read my mind. I was going to speak
to staff about that. I don't have a problem with
making that dollar amount deduction, but I don't feel
comfortable going in there and saying we are going to
surgically cut it out of the, the president's salary,
you know. You can figure out where you want to cut
that dollar amount. I just think we should, we should
specify what the dollar amount is and then let him
figure out where he's going to get it. You know, going
back to what Commissioner Balbis was saying, just
making sure that the ratepayers aren't coming up with
that dollar amount. And I guess, staff, is that
something that's feasible?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, it is. If you -- just the -- locating the dollar amount so the customers would not have to pay that, that is definitely feasible and that can be definitely not tied to any particular expense like the president's salary, just O&M expenses, and wherever that fallout would be.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: It's kind of like where we've in the past have, for lack of a better term, dinked people a couple of basis points because, you

know, we're smacking the back of the hand or whatever
the case is. Here we are trying to cover a specific
cost, and so I guess I agree with Commissioner Balbis.
I don't want to specifically go and tell him where it's
going to cut from. It's just that you need to find out
where you need to cut it and run your business. That
wasn't an amendment. That was just my thoughts.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Understood. Understood.

Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I am supportive of the motion. I think we do have the latitude to reduce it by the 35%, the 15%, whatever we feel is appropriate. Again, we're not tying it to a specific transaction here like the DEP loan and the additional interest. I'm supportive of it and comfortable that we have that authority, so I would support the motion at the 15% reduction.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Any further comments on the motion? Okay. We're still on your motion. We are still on your motion.

I have one question in light of the comments made by Commissioner Graham and Commissioner Balbis to staff.

Mr. Fletcher, you mentioned O&M expenses. So if we were to pursue the motion as it stands with 15%

and we were to back out what that 15% would mean in 1 terms of the dollar amount of that, of the reduction 2 for the president's salary and then allocate the 3 balance of the dollar amount that would be identified that Commissioner Balbis and Commissioner Graham are 5 concerned about and allocate that somewhere in O&M

expenses, where would that fall into, do you think?

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MR. FLETCHER: I'm not sure of the particular account. I can tell you the difference of the 15% would be roughly slightly less than \$20,000 grossed up. And what we have in the recommendation now is about 46,000 grossed up at the 35%. And just basically having the language in the order, not tying it to a specific salary, not tying it to managerial imprudence, just that the O&M expenses will be reduced in order to have the effect of the ratepayers not bearing the additional cost of interest.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. FLETCHER: And I would note at this time that if, if there is a, if it is voted out, that the 15%, we would have to revisit one component of Issue 5, I believe. It would slightly adjust the amount, that percentage that I gave earlier, the 36, 36.25% that needs to be escrowed. It would slightly lower that, I believe, to 35, maybe a little bit less than 36.

administrative authority to revise that percentage of 2 monthly revenues that go into escrow. 3 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. All right. So we're 4 ready to -- Commissioner Edgar. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I would just say, Mr. 6 7 Chairman, if appropriate procedurally, I would add to my motion that staff have the administrative authority 8 to make whatever technical accounting adjustments are 9 in keeping with the decisions that we have made when 10 all wrapped up together. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. All right. So the 12 motion that is on the table right now is a 15% 13 reduction to the president's salary. The other 14 component of the motion recognizes that the decision 15 that we made earlier deals with the escrow component. 16 And I'm missing the third component. 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: No finding of managerial 18 imprudence. 19 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: No finding of managerial 2.0 imprudence. All right. All in favor of the motion as 21 22 stated, say aye. 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Aye. COMMISSIONER BROWN: 24 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Aye. 25

if we would be, if that is the decision, be given

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Any opposed? 1 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: 2 Aye. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Aye. 3 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. So you've got 3 to 2, 4 so the motion carries. 5 All right. Moving on to Issue Number 16. 6 7 MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, Issue 16 is staff's recommendation to recognize the net gain on 8 sale of land and other assets to the benefit of the 9 ratepayers that would be amortized over five years. 10 It's approximately \$1,100. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Commissioner 12 Graham. 13 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I'd like to move staff 14 15 recommendations on Issue 16 through 23, with any other fallouts from other decisions we've already made that 16 changed the previous staff recommendation. 17 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Edgar. 18 That's a motion? 19 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Yes. 2.0 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: It's been moved. 21 22 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I would second that with the addition that I think there was an oral 23 modification on Issue 17, and I'm not sure that that 24 was, was added in. Am I --25

1	MR. FLETCHER: Right. With that modification
2	and with your other recommendations to be given
3	administrative authority.
4	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Then I second.
5	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: That's fine.
6	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Moved and seconded,
7	recognizing a modification. Any further discussion on
8	Issue 16, 16?
9	Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.
10	(Vote taken.)
11	All right. Let the record reflect that Issue
12	Number 16 has been approved by the Commission.
13	Moving on to Issue 17.
14	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Excuse me.
15	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I think we
16	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: The motion was 16
17	through 23.
18	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Oh, it was 16 to 23?
19	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Man, how did I miss that?
21	(Laughter.)
22	All right. So we are 17 through 23. So the
23	motion reflected
24	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 16 through 23.
25	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: 16.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Including the oral mod 1 on 17 and any technical adjustments. 2 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: On 17 and so forth. 17 3 through 23. So now we're on 24. 4 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I think we probably 5 need to take that vote again. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: We need to take that vote again on -- okay. So we'll redo that just for clarity. 8 Issues 16 through 23, there's an oral 9 modification on 17, the motion was made by Commissioner 10 Graham, it was seconded by Commissioner Edgar. I don't 11 know if we need to go through that process again but, 12 just for clarity, is there a motion? 13 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: That motion as you 14 stated, but we made sure that if there's any changes 15 that staff has got to make from decisions that we made 16 earlier to the staff recommendation, they have the free 17 authority to do that. 18 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Okay. So staff has 19 administrative authority to make the appropriate 20 adjustments. 21 22 Okay. It's been moved by Commissioner Graham. Is there a second? 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 24 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and 25

seconded, seconded by Commissioner Edgar. So all in favor, say aye.

(Vote taken.)

Okay. Let the record reflect that the Commission approves staff's recommendation on Issues 16 through 23, with the oral modification, and it gives staff the appropriate administrative authority to make the adjustments as necessary to reflect all of our votes up to this point.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: You got it.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Good deal.

That's a mouthful.

Moving on to Issue 24.

MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, Issue 24 is staff's recommendation regarding revised service availability charges for WMSI, particularly with the plant capacity charge, main extension, and meter installation charges.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Is there a motion, comments, questions? Oh, Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. If I might make -this is, well, it's the last issue really that's on the
table, so I do have some comments about the service
availability charge issue. And obviously we think,
excuse me, we think the amount is inadequate and the

number ought to be the amount we asked for, which is 9,000 and some change, but, round numbers, \$10,000.

And the, what the staff is recommending and what they've done is they backed into it by saying, well, let's figure out what the least amount it is it can be. And under your rule the least amount is the cost of the collection -- not collection system. This would be the distribution system. And the staff comes up with a, with an amount that results in a CIAC ratio of 24.9%.

Now your guidelines, as the staff points out, say that you're looking at CIAC of, of not in excess of 75%. But in practice what this Commission has typically done is to approve a service, requested service availability charge up to the 75%. It's interesting that the Public Counsel would dis, you know, would disagree with this because the Public Counsel typically is the one that comes in, at least in my experience, and says, hey, we want those service availability charges because it reduces the rate. Having a 24, 24.9% CIAC ratio is going to result in substantially higher rates than if you had a 75% ratio. And I'll give you, I'll give you this, it's discretionary. I mean, it can be anywhere in there. But I think that it needs to have some justification to

why you're picking the lowest number.

And, again, this is an issue, I think, where the, where the staff is, is trying to insert themselves into the management of the company by saying this is how much we think it ought to be.

The only justification for the staff is to say we think it may stunt development out on the island. Well, I can -- I don't know any of these people that, that are qualified to make that determination, frankly.

There's certainly no analysis in the staff's recommendation about whether any amount of service availability charge will, quote, stunt development. It's just a, a, an unsubstantiated statement that somebody at the staff made. And so as a result, they're saying, well, they didn't say, you know, maybe 6,000 or 8,000 would do it. They're just saying we think, we think five may stunt development. Well, would it -- could six, could six be okay, would seven be okay, 7.5? I mean, it's -- that's, that's really a bogus reason to deviate from what this Commission's typical practice is, which is to allow the utility to request whatever service availability charge they want up to the threshold amount in the rule, which is not to exceed 75%. Because what that does is it

gives, it gives the utility 25% investment. They've got some skin in the game. That's what y'all wanted. But yet you want a lot of CIAC because you want to keep the rates down. And so that rule was adopted to do that balancing act between giving an incentive and, and, and making sure that the customers' rates were down.

And so I would suggest to you that the \$5,000 in round number rate is, is, is a wrong number for you to use from a policy standpoint. And we would, we would recommend and ask that you increase that to the, to the \$10,000 we asked for in our, in our recommendation -- in our MFRs. There's no reason, no legitimate reason not to. And as, as a backup, I mean, if, if you don't want to go all the way to 75%, then go higher than 40 -- 24.9%.

And I would point out, as Mr. Brown mentioned earlier in a different argument, is that there's one other certified utility in, in Franklin County. And for that utility this Commission approved water service availability charges at 71% and wastewater at 75%. So the only other utility in the county, y'all have said 71 to 75 is good, and this utility you're saying 24.9. And I don't think that's appropriate and I think that's inserting themselves into the management of the

company. And I would recommend that you go to some number closer to the \$10,000 the utility has requested.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I agree with a lot of what Mr. Friedman said concerning CIAC and the percentage. If I could have staff walk through, walk me through how you arrived at that number. Because, again, these are going to apply to services that are after the implementation of these rates, not existing customers. So if you can walk me through the decision-making process to come up with this recommendation, and then any subsequent changes to that, if we increase that amount, what would the effect be on the rates, if any, so we can have an idea as to what, what that would be.

MR. FLETCHER: Okay. As a background, the current charges with the plant capacity, main extension, and meter installation, they're around \$1,620. What was in the utility's petition was to bring for those three charges a little over \$10,000.

How staff arrived at its recommendation is, and distinguishing from the utility mentioned by Mr. Friedman, I think it was St. James, is that is a

relatively new utility. And the customers, that's the beginning and the genesis of the utility, not -- it hadn't been too far along since that utility was in operation. And that's to basically capture the customers and set it at the design capacity at that point.

And this situation is distinguished from that one for those service availability up to 71 and 70-plus percentage CIAC. In this case the company has been around since the '70s. And I would note that the low CIAC ratios began in the mid 2000s, and that would -- and particularly with the real estate boom, that would probably have been a good time to come in for a service availability in order to capture those customers that were connected during that time period in the 2000s to have them pay their hydraulic share.

At this point whenever you're getting the service availability petition now in 2010 after the real estate boom and growth is stagnant, you're basically having a subsidy level there as I see it.

And I know in service rates there's always a subsidy issue, but the amount of it is what staff was looking at in this case. You're basically trying to play catch-up with the remaining customers of the island.

And the amount of \$10,000, that seemed, that subsidy

level, if you would, was a bit steep given their circumstances and not coming in when their CIAC ratio was low and they didn't have -- where they could have captured that growth in the past in the 2000s. So that was one basis.

And also the order is a guideline. It's 75%. As Mr. Friedman mentioned earlier, the 75% was put there so that the 25%, as he mentioned, would be a vested interest on the utility. Well, that is not the case here because this utility has a negative equity. There is no -- that rule doesn't -- the 75% would not apply to this utility because they have a negative equity position.

So given all of those factors and not having the remaining customers play catch-up, if you will, and pay that exorbitant subsidy, if you will, and realizing that there are inherent intergenerational inequities (phonetic) than there are, we decided to recommend the average cost. Looking at the treatment plant and also the transmission and distribution mains and dividing them by the total number of ERCs to come up with an average cost, and we've cited in the order on page 53 of the rec where the Commission has taken that approach, it's the third paragraph, and we did that for Wedgefield Utilities, Inc., back in the 2000,

'99 docket, where you take that average cost, basically making sure that at least the remaining customers, they will pay their fair share, and the guideline meeting the minimum CIAC at design capacity, which is the CIAC will be equal to the amount of the transmission distribution lines, those are, that was the thought pattern and process that we went to in our recommendation. And we stand by it as far as it being reasonable and not basically being exorbitant catch-up, if you will, for the remaining customers.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And the second part of my question, the effect on rates if --

(Simultaneous conversation.)

MR. FLETCHER: I apologize.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: -- percentages.

MR. FLETCHER: There was no effect on rates at this point because that's additional connections. At the time of connection they'll have to pay that service availability fee. So we have a test year in this case. There's no effect on rates in this case because you're talking about future payments of CIAC. We have a test year with a rate base established that would be CIAC collected beyond our test year and per -- for the purposes of rate setting in this case.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So then just to

confirm, if we were to go with the utility's proposal of the \$10,000 connection fee, if you will, versus what staff recommended, it would not be a reduction in the revenue requirements.

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. And with that, I move staff's recommendation on this issue.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. I think OPC wanted to interject something.

MR. SAYLER: Yes, sir. Thank you. And I apologize for interrupting.

We don't normally get involved in the service availability charge, but we had lots of customers who thought that the \$10,000 amount would be detrimentally adverse. Right now -- most of those customers have already left today; otherwise, they could come up and talk to you, especially those who are in development and what not. \$10,000 would be not good. \$5,000 is difficult because that is just the tap fee, as it's called on the island. And on top of that, when you build a house on the island, you have to spend almost \$10,000 or more on an anaerobic digestion septic system. So you're talking just for water and sewer \$15,000 just out the gate. And a lot of the customers say that during this time when there's a depressed

economy, that's just one more barrier to people investing. Yes, often times that's either rolled into the loan for the buyer or the developer has to carry that cost until such time. So they were concerned and we're just conveying that concern.

But the other concern we have is just regulatory, consistency with the regulatory process. Because this service availability fee is not based upon current plant-in-service or been updated for current plant-in-service. It is based upon some future \$3.3 million plant-in-service that may, after true-up, be less or more than \$3.3 million. So it doesn't seem fair for customers who potentially will hook into the system next year to be paying for a plant that may not necessarily be in service at that \$3.3 million amount. So that's why we believe that the amount is high. We think the current status quo is adequate until such time as the Commission staff have verified that the plant has gone into service, and then set that service availability charge appropriately.

And then finally, and I've repeated it over and over and over again, it's escrow accounts. Service availability charges are cash that comes into the utility and they should -- they become CIAC and they write down rate base. But if you're writing down rate

base with the CIAC charges, then that same amount of cash should then be taken down and written down in principal above and beyond what the actual debt service is. And right now we're in a situation where this utility is \$7.7 million in debt, \$3.7 million in rate base. So if you were to require that this money go into an escrow account and then go down and pay down whether it's the Centennial Bank loan, the DEP loan, or whatever future loan is to pay down that debt service, then that will help bring this utility back to a more sure financial foundation faster. So thank you for your indulgence.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

And I just wanted staff, Mr. Fletcher, can you respond to the proposal to put those service charges into an escrow account and whether that is a prudent course of action?

MR. FLETCHER: Well, when staff was -actually considered that because the Commission had did
that in the past for this utility for service
availability. But given the growth that has been
stagnant for the past several years and not any
substantial growth in the foreseeable future, I didn't
think the dollar amount would be material in order to

do any kind of escrow requirement. 1 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis. 2 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. 3 Chairman. 4 I believe the staff's recommendation is a 5 good compromise between the present charges and the 6 7 proposed charges. There's not going to be an effect on the rates in any case, and so I, I move staff's 8 recommendation on this issue. 9 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Is there a 10 second? 11 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Second. 12 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and 13 seconded. Any further discussion? Seeing none, all in 14 favor, say aye. 15 (Vote taken.) 16 All right. Moving on to item, Issue 25. 17 MR. FLETCHER: Issue 25 is a fallout issue. 18 It basically is our -- we stand by our recommendation. 19 There is no changes based on the Commission's previous 20 decision in other issues. There would still be no 21 22 refund required for interim rates. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. 23 Commissioner Graham. 24 25 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you,

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

I move staff recommendation on Issues 25 Mr. Chairman. 2 through 28. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Is -- Commissioner 3 4 Edgar. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'll second that, with 5 the standard administrative delegation to our staff. 6 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and 7 seconded on Issues 25 through 28. Any further 8 discussion or questions on Issues 25 through 28? 9 10 All right. Seeing none, all in favor, say 11 aye. (Vote taken.) 12 13 Any opposed? Okay. Seeing none, let the record 14 reflect that Issues 25 through 28 are supported by the Commission staff as per staff recommendation. 15 16 All right. Seeing that there are no further 17 issues before us, we will adjourn this agenda and --18 this Agenda Conference. 19 (Agenda Conference adjourned.) 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS COUNTY OF LEON)
3	
4	WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR,
5	Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
8	transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of our notes
9	of said proceedings.
10	WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are
12	we financially interested in the action. DATED THIS 175 day of Cuguet, 2012.
13	DATED THIS VI day of Congress, 2012.
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16	Juli amo Ginda Boles
17	JANE FAUROT, RPR LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR FPSC Official Commission FPSC Official Commission
18	Reporter Reporter (850) 413-6732 (850) 413-6734
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In Re: Revocation by Florida Public Service Commission of Certificate No. 302-W Issued to St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd. in Franklin County.

Docket No. 920782-WU

Order No. PSC-93-0370-AS-WU

Florida Public Service Commission March 9, 1993

Before J. Terry Deason, Chairman, Julia L. Johnson and Luis J. Lauredo, Commissioners.

ORDER APPROVING STIPULATION

BY THE COMMISSION:

St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd., (St. George or the utility) is a Class B utility providing water service to 959 customers in Franklin County.Docket No. 871177-WU was opened when the utility filed an application for a rate increase on June 30, 1987. During the pendency of this rate proceeding, St. George also entered into a consent **order** to address DER compliance violations. DER required corrective actions were incorporated into the **Order** Establishing Final Rates in Docket No. 871177-WU by **Order** No. 21122, issued April 24, 1989. The rate case docket remains open awaiting the completion of required improvements by the utility.

On June 10, 1992, as a result of the utility's history of noncompliance with orders, rules, and statutory requirements, we issued notice of our intention to initiate the revocation of Certificate No. 302-W for water service in Franklin County issued to St. George. We also approved the filing of a petition for injunctive relief in Circuit Court to prevent the disposition of assets and to insure continuous service during the pendency of the revocation proceeding. The Circuit Court denied injunctive relief.

On July 9, 1992, St. George filed a formal written objection to the notice of intent to initiate revocation, and the case was set for hearing. On October 20, 1992, this Commission received a letter from St. George offering to discuss an interim settlement, and on January 20, 1993, an executed Proposed Stipulation was

submitted by St. George.

Based upon our review of the Proposed Stipulation, which is appended to this **Order** as Attachment A, we find it appropriate to approve the Proposed Stipulation with the modified termination date of August 16, 1993, as agreed upon by the utility. The purpose of this agreement is to determine whether utility funds are being used appropriately for utility purposes and to protect the customers from any dissipation of utility assets.

It is, therefore,

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd.'s proposed stipulation is hereby approved effective February 16, 1993, with a duration of six months. It is further

ORDERED that this docket shall remain open.

By **ORDER** of the Florida Public Service Commission this <u>9th</u> day of <u>March</u>, <u>1993</u>.

STEVE TRIBBLE, Director Division of Records and Reporting

by: Chief, Bureau of Records

(SEAL)

Attachment A

Filed: January 20, 1993

PROPOSED STIPULATION

St. George Island Utility, Ltd., ("Utility") submits this Stipulation as settlement of the above-styled docket as follows:

1. Co-manager. The Utility shall retain at the rate of \$50.00 per hour Ms. Mary Labatt ("Co-manager"), an engineer selected by the Commission to serve as a Co-manager of the Utility with Mr. Gone Brown. The

Internal Affairs Agenda

Item No.

Co-manager shall devote such time and effort to the responsibilities of Co-manager as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes hereinafter set forth in this Stipulation. The co-manager shall be paid from the revenues of the Utility.

- 2. Collection of Funds. Any and all funds collected by the Utility shall be deposited into one (1) utility account, except for CIAC, which shall be placed into a separate escrow account for utility improvements. The escrow agreement governing the escrow account and all disbursals therefrom, shall be approved by the staff of the Commission and shall provide that any withdrawals from said escrow account shall require the signature of Steve Tribble.
- 3. Payment of Expenses and Debt Service. Approval by the Co-manager shall be required for any and all expenditures of Utility funds, and the Co-manager shall co-sign all Utility checks. No debt service or other payment shall be made from the funds of the Utility if the Co-manager or the Commission determines said payment or debt service payment to be non-utility related.
- 4. Resolution of Dispute Concerning Expenses. In the event that the Utility and the Co-manager shall not agree concerning the approval of a payment, the dispute shall be presented to the prehearing officer for final resolution. If the prehearing officer determines that the payment is related to Utility business, the payment shall be approved. In the event that the prehearing officer determines that the expense is non-utility related, the payment shall not be made from utility funds. The prehearing officer shall make such determinations within 30 days of the date that a written request to resolve a dispute is filed with the Division of Records and Reporting. If the prehearing officer determines that a debt service expense is non-utility related, and if the failure to pay such debt service expense would result in the immediate foreclosure or levy of the utility's operating assets by a non-affiliated creditor, the utility shall have the option to make the payment to avoid foreclosure or levy, thereby terminating this stipulation. In such event, the Commission may resume the hearing schedule in this docket.
- 5. <u>Term.</u> The Utility shall operate under the terms of this Stipulation for a period terminating on July 31, 1993, at which time said Stipulation may be extended

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- upon approval of the Commission. The failure to reach agreement concerning the extension of this Stipulation shall be grounds for the Commission to resume the hearing schedule in this docket. The docket shall remain open until final resolution of the issues are identified in this docket.
- 6. <u>Suspension of Docket</u>. The hearing schedule in this docket shall be suspended during the terms of this Stipulation or any extension hereof. No final hearing on revocation of the certificate of the Utility shall be held until at least ninety (90) days following the termination of this Stipulation.
- 7. <u>Violation of the Stipulation</u>. Any violation of this Stipulation by the Utility shall be grounds for the Commission to resume the hearing schedule in this docket. Any alleged violation of this Stipulation shall be addressed by the Commission. The Utility shall have an opportunity to present a response to any alleged violation prior to a determination by the Commission as to whether a violation of the Stipulation has occurred.
- 8. Approval by the Commission. This Stipulation shall be effective upon approval by the Commission. In the event the Commission rejects or modifies this Stipulation, in whole, the Utility may, at its option, consider the Stipulation void and shall not be otherwise bound to the terms of this Stipulation. The Utility agrees that if the Stipulation is rejected or modified by the Commission, in whole or in part, that it will attempt to reach a stipulation that will be acceptable to the Commission.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this <u>20th</u> day of January, 1993.

GENE D. BROWN St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd. 3848 Killearn Court Tallahassee, FL 32308 (904) 668-6103

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

DOCKET NO. 920782-WW

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Proposed Stipulation has been furnished by Hand Delivery this 20th day of January, 1993, to the following parties of record:

Catherine Bedell, Senior Attorney Public Service Commission Division of Legal Services Fletcher Building 101 East Gaines Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-0862

Lee Ann Knowles, Esquire Public Service Commission Division of Legal Services Fletcher Building 101 East Gaines Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-0862

GENE D. BROWN

As printed in Florida Public Service Commission Reporter

END OF DOCUMENT

1993 WL 581480 (Fla.P.S.C.)

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In Re: Revocation by Florida Public Service Commission of Certificate No. 302-W issued to St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd. in Franklin County.

Docket No. 920782-WU

Order No. PSC-93-0890-FOF-WU

Florida Public Service Commission June 14, 1993

Before J. Terry Deason, Chairman, Susan F. Clark and Juila L. Johnson, Commissioners.

ORDER APPROVING MODIFICATION

BY THE COMMISSION:

*1 St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd., (St. George or the utility) is a Class B utility providing water service to approximately 959 customers in Franklin County. The utility has been the subject of several proceedings related to service, compliance, and customer complaints and has been fined by this Commission and DER for past violations. By orders issued by both agencies, the utility was required to perform corrective actions to alleviate utility problems.

Docket No. 871177-WU was opened when the utility filed an application for a rate increase on June 30, 1987. During the pendency of this rate proceeding, St. George also entered into a consent **order** to address DER compliance violations. DER corrective actions were incorporated into the Commission's **Order** Establishing Final Rates in this docket, **Order** No. 21122, issued April 24, 1989. The rate case docket has remained opened awaiting completion of required improvements by the utility.

On June 10, 1992, as a result of the utility's history of noncompliance, the Public Service Commission issued notice of its intention to initiate the revocation of Certificate No. 302-W for water service in Franklin

County issued to St. George. On July 9, 1992, St. George filed a formal written objection to the notice of intent to initiate revocation and the case was set for hearing. On October 20, 1992, the Commission received a letter from St. George offering to discuss an interim settlement, and on January 20, 1993, an executed Proposed Stipulation was submitted by St. George. The Commission approved this Proposed Stipulation in Order No. PSC-93-0370-AS-WU, issued March 9, 1993. The purpose of this agreement is to determine whether utility funds are being used appropriately for utility purposes and to protect the customers from any dissipation of utility assets.

On April 15, 1993, the utility submitted a Modification of Stipulation to the Commission for consideration, which is appended to this **Order** as Attachment A. The purpose of this modification is to establish a priority for the distribution of CIAC funds deposited into the escrow account required by the Stipulation. The priority set forth in the Modification is as follows:

1. The first \$75,000 to Sailfish Enterprises, Inc., for repayment of a loan for the third well,

- 2. Funds as needed to complete the DER mandated improvements as determined by the co-manager
- 3. \$51,425 for the altitude valve, 50 hp pump and other planned improvements as referenced in the Developer Agreement with Ken Gordon, and
- 4. \$40,000 to be paid for attorney and consulting fees to file and process a rate case on behalf of St. George. Further, the CIAC funds received from Ken Gordon, a developer, should be placed in the above referenced escrow account and separately identified so as not to go toward the repayment of the third well loan.

We find the priority for distribution set forth above to be reasonable. However, we also find that St. George has not complied with the terms of the previously approved stipulation in that the utility has not set up a separate escrow account for all CIAC funds with the PSC as a signatory as described in Paragraph 2 of that stipulation. Specifically, Paragraph 2 provides as follows:

*2 2. Any and all funds collected by the utility shall be deposited into one account, except for CIAC. CIAC shall be placed into a separate escrow account which shall be governed by an escrow agreement. The escrow agreement shall provide that any withdrawals

shall require the signature of the Director of Records and Reporting.

Based on the foregoing, we find it appropriate to condition our approval of the Modification on the utility's complying with the Stipulation and its proposed Modification of Stipulation by adding the Commission as a signatory (specifically), Mr. Tribble, Director of the Division of Records and Reporting, to the escrow account. The utility shall have five working days from the issuance of this **Order** within which to comply with Paragraph 2 of the stipulation as set forth in **Order** No. PSC-93-0370-AS-WU.

If the condition is not timely met, this matter shall be set directly for hearing based on the utility's failure to comply with the provision set out in Paragraph 2 of the Commission approved stipulation as set forth in Order No. PSC-93-0370-AS-WU.

On May 28, 1993, a subsequent Modification of Stipulation, was submitted by Sailfish Enterprises, Inc. (Sailfish) on its behalf and "at the specific request of Mr. Brown", owner of St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd. (St. George or utility). The Modification of Stipulation submitted by Sailfish on May 28, 1993, does not provide for Mr. Tribble's signature for disbursements of CIAC funds placed in the escrow account set up for the repayment of the Sailfish loan. This is the only substantive difference from the modification filed on April 15, 1993, and approved herein.

CIAC funds are virtually the only monies available for the utility to make the necessary improvements mandated by both DER and this Commission, therefore we find that it is necessary for the Commission to oversee any and all disbursements of these funds. Accordingly, we find the requirement of Mr. Tribble's signature for disbursement of CIAC funds is an integral part of the Stipulation and shall not be waived. For this reason, we deny the modification request submitted by Sailfish on May 28, 1993.

It is, therefore,

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that the Stipulation approved in **Order** No. PSC-93-0370-AS-WU, issued March 9, 1993, is hereby modified as set forth in the body of this **Order** and in Attachment A. It is further

ORDERED that the modification request submitted by Sailfish Enterprises, Inc., May 28, 1993 is hereby denied. It is further

ORDERED that St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd., shall take all necessary action within five working days of the date of issuance of this **Order**, to insure that all withdrawals from the CIAC escrow account shall require the signature of the Director of Records and Reporting.

By **ORDER** of the Florida Public Service Commission this 14th day of June, 1993.

STEVE TRIBBLE, Director Division of Records and Reporting

*3(SEAL)

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4). Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68. Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by this order, which is preliminary, procedural or intermediate in nature, may request: (1) reconsideration within 10 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.038(2). Florida Administrative Code, if issued by a Prehearing Officer; (2) reconsideration within 15 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.060. Florida Administrative Code, if issued by the Commission; or (3) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court, in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility, or the First District Court of Appeal, in the case of a water or wastewater utility. A motion for reconsideration shall be filed with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting, in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060. Florida Administrative Code. Judicial review of a preliminary, procedural or intermediate ruling or order is available if review of the final action will not · provide an adequate remedy. Such review may be

requested from the appropriate court, as described above, pursuant to Rule 9.100, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

ATTACHMENT A

In Re: Revocation by Florida Public Service Commission of Certificate No. 302-W issued to St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd. in Franklin County

DOCKET NO. 920782-WU

Filed April 15, 1993

MODIFICATION OF STIPULATION

St. George Island Utility Company (Utility) requests approval of the following modification of the stipulation approved in the above-styled docket by **Order** No. PSC-93-0370-AS-WU issued March 9, 1993.

Paragraph two of the stipulation shall be amended by adding the following thereto: All CIAC funds collected by the Utility shall be immediately deposited into escrow account no. 0218162601 established at Capital City First National Bank. Any and all withdrawals from said escrow account shall require the signature of Steve Tribble, Director, Division of Records and Reporting. The CIAC funds deposited into said escrow account shall be distributed in the following order:

- 1. \$75,000 to Sailfish Enterprises, Inc. for repayment of third well loan:
- 2. Such funds as may be necessary for completion of the DER mandated improvements as determined by Mary LaBatt, co-manager;
- 3. \$51,425 for the altitude valve, 50 hp pump and other planned improvements permitted by FDER on January 27, 1993, as referenced in the Developer Agreement between the Utility and Ken Gordon dated February 25, 1993, approved by the Commission on March 12, 1993; and
- 4. \$40,000 to be paid to the attorney and consultant selected by the Utility to file and process a rate case on behalf of the Utility.

*4 All funds received from the developer, Ken Gordon, under the developer agreement approved by the Commission on March 12, 1993 shall be placed in the above-referenced escrow account at Capital City First National Bank. These funds from Ken Gordon shall be separately identified and shall be used exclusively for completion of the improvements set forth in the above-referenced developer agreement whether or not other CIAC funds have been received, notwithstanding the order of priority set forth herein.

Except as modified herein, the stipulation filed by the Utility and approved by the Commission under **Order** No. 93-0370 on March 9, 1993 shall remain in full force and effect.

RESPECTFULLY submitted this 14th day of April, 1903

GENE D. BROWN 3848 Killearn Court Tallahassee, FL 32308 (904) 668-6103

Attorney for St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished by Hand Delivery this 15th day of April, 1993 to:

Catherine Bedell, Esquire Public Service Commission 101 East Gaines Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-0862 Lee Ann Knowles, Esquire Public Service Commissin 101 East Gaines Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-0862 GENE D. BROWN

END OF DOCUMENT

1993 WL 560916 (Fla.P.S.C.)

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In Re: Revocation by Florida Public Service Commission of Certificate No. 302-W Issued to ST. GEORGE ISLAND UTILITY COMPANY, LTD. in Franklin County.

Docket No. 920782-WU

Order No. PSC-93-1494-PCO-WU

Florida Public Service Commission
October 13, 1993

ORDER POSTPONING HEARING

BY THE COMMISSION:

*1 This matter is currently scheduled for an administrative hearing on November 1 and 2, 1993. On August 2, 1993, the utility filed its test year letter for a petition for a rate increase. Minimum filing requirements were met on September 14, 1993, and that date has been established as the official date of filing. The hearing in the rate proceeding, Docket No. 930770-WU, is set for January 12, and 13, 1994.

As a result of the utility's filing for rate relief, this Commission is now faced with the task of processing a rate case as though the utility is viable on a going forward basis, while at the same time taking evidence and proceeding on the Commission's own motion to revoke the utility's certificate. Proceeding to hearing on these two dockets simultaneously places the Commission in an unusual and incongruous position. It would not be an efficient use of Commission resources to process these two dockets at the same time. At the present time, the Commission has not been informed of any exigent circumstances regarding the operation of the utility that constitute an immediate threat to the health and well being of the utility's customers. Therefore, it appears reasonable and prudent to postpone the hearing in this revocation proceeding during the pendency of the rate case. The need for continuing the revocation process shall be re-evaluated after the rate case is completed.

Based on the foregoing, it is, therefore,

ORDERED by Commissioner Luis J. Lauredo, as Prehearing Officer, that the administrative hearing and all other controlling dates in this proceeding are hereby postponed.

By **ORDER** of Commissioner Luis J. Lauredo, as Prehearing Officer, this <u>13th</u> day of <u>October</u>, <u>1993</u>.

LUIS J. LAUREDO, Commissioner and Prehearing Officer

(SEAL)

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4). Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68. Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by this order, which is preliminary, procedural or intermediate in nature, may request: (1) reconsideration within 10 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.038(2), Florida Administrative Code, if issued by a Prehearing Officer; (2) reconsideration within 15 days pursuant to Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code, if issued by the Commission; or (3) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court, in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility, or the First District Court of Appeal, in the case of a water or wastewater utility. A motion for reconsideration shall be filed with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting, in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060. Florida Administrative Code. Judicial review of a preliminary, procedural or intermediate ruling or order is available if review of the final action will not provide an adequate remedy. Such review may be requested from the appropriate court, as described above, pursuant to Rule 9.100. Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

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Page 1



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In Re: Revocation by Florida Public Service Commission of Certificate No. 302-W issued to ST.

GEORGE ISLAND UTILITY COMPANY, LTD. in Franklin County

Docket No. 920782-WU

Order No. PSC-95-0044-FOF-WU

Florida Public Service Commission January 10, 1995

Before Joe Garcia, Julia L. Johnson, Diane K. Kiesling, Commissioners.

*1 ORDER CLOSING DOCKET

BY THE COMMISSION:

This proceeding was initiated on June 10, 1992, when this Commission issued notice of our intent to revoke Certificate No. 302-W, held by St. George Island Utility Company, Ltd. (St. George). On July 9, 1992, St. George filed an objection to the notice and the case was set for hearing.

During the pendency of this proceeding, this Commission and St. George engaged in settlement negotiations and, on January 20, 1993, St. George submitted a proposed stipulation. The purpose of the stipulation was to ensure that utility funds were being used for utility purposes and to protect against the dissipation of utility assets. We approved the proposed stipulation by Order No. PSC-93-0370-AS-WU, issued March 9, 1993

On April 15, 1993, St. George submitted a proposed modification to the stipulation. The proposed modification established priorities for the disbursement of contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). We approved the proposed modification by Order No. PSC-93-0890-FOF-WU, issued June 14, 1993; however, we also found that St. George was not in full compliance with the original stipulation. Accordingly,

we gave St. George five working days to establish a separate escrow account for CIAC funds and to include the Director of the Division of Records and Reporting as a signatory to the account.

On June 21, 1993, this Commission received a letter from St. George in which it stated that it would not be able to comply with our orders. Accordingly, we set this matter for an administrative hearing.

While this matter remained pending, St. George filed an application for interim and permanent rate relief. Although we dismissed its original application, St. George filed a subsequent application, which we processed under Docket No. 940109-WU. By Order No. PSC-93-1494-PCO-WU, issued October 13, 1993, this Commission postponed this revocation docket pending the outcome of its rate proceeding. The rate case was concluded by Order No. PSC-94-1383-FOF-WU, issued November 14, 1994, by which we, among other things, revised St. George's rates and charges.

The record for Docket No. 940109-WU indicates that St. George has made significant strides towards bringing itself into compliance with the Commission's and the Department of Environmental Protection's requirements. In addition, although there are still a number of encumbrances on utility property, St. George does not appear to be in immediate danger of forfeiting any of its assets.

Since it appears that many of the concerns that led to this docket have been resolved to one extent or another, we find that this docket should be closed. Should circumstances warrant such action, we may reinitiate revocation proceedings at a later date.

It is, therefore,

ORDERED by the Florida Public Service Commission that Docket No. 920782-WU is hereby closed.

By ORDER of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 10th day of January, 1995.

*2 BLANCA S. BAYÓ, Director Division of Records

and Reporting

by: Chief, Bureau of Records

(SEAL)

NOTICE OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Florida Public Service Commission is required by Section 120.59(4), Florida Statutes, to notify parties of any administrative hearing or judicial review of Commission orders that is available under Sections 120.57 or 120.68. Florida Statutes, as well as the procedures and time limits that apply. This notice should not be construed to mean all requests for an administrative hearing or judicial review will be granted or result in the relief sought.

Any party adversely affected by the Commission's final action in this matter may request: 1) reconsideration of the decision by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting within fifteen (15) days of the issuance of this order in the form prescribed by Rule 25-22.060, Florida Administrative Code; or 2) judicial review by the Florida Supreme Court in the case of an electric, gas or telephone utility or the First District Court of Appeal in the case of a water and/or wastewater utility by filing a notice of appeal with the Director, Division of Records and Reporting and filing a copy of the notice of appeal and the filing fee with the appropriate court. This filing must be completed within thirty (30) days after the issuance of this order, pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The notice of appeal must be in the form specified in Rule 9.900 (a), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

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