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<u>P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S</u>

(Hearing convened at 9:06 o'clock a.m.)

MR. WILLIS: Ladies and Gentlemen, if I can get you to take your seats, please.

Let me first introduce myself. My name is
Marshall Willis, and I'm a bureau chief with the
Florida Public Service Commission. I'm in the
Division of Water and Wastewater and I'm in charge of
dealing with rate increases for private water and
wastewater companies that are filed with the
Commission.

Today with me, I would like to introduce the staff at the head table. This is Bobbie Reyes. She's our Staff Attorney that's assigned to this case, and to her left is Mr. Bob Crouch. He's my engineering supervisor, a professional engineer.

To the table over here to the left are company officials who are here just to listen to customers in the meeting this morning. They are not really here to make presentations. That normally isn't a part of a customer meeting.

The meeting today is basically a meeting between the Staff of the Commission and you, the customers.

For the record, we're here today in Docket No.

980214-WS, which is the application of United Water Florida, Incorporated, for a rate increase for the counties of Nassau, Duval and St. Johns, for the facilities in those counties.

As you came in today, we tried to hand you a special report, green colored reports here. The report basically goes through and gives you a very brief description about the company in this case.

On Page 2 are descriptions of the backgrounds of the five Commissioners who actually will be deciding this case later on.

If you turn back to Pages 4 and 5, there's a listing of the present rates that the company charges. You can go down and look at your meter size, if you know your meter size, and you can look at the actual rate that you're currently being charged and what the company is proposing to charge you with this rate increase if the company gets exactly what they ask for.

Page 4 starts with the water rates and ends on Page 5 with the wastewater rates, and Page 6.

The last, very last page of the staff report is basically a self-addressed letter. If you don't desire to make comments or if you know of some friends and neighbors who couldn't be here today and wish to,

you may take some of these back with you to those friends and they can actually fill in their comments on this. If you'll look on the last page, you fold it twice, staple it or tape it, put a stamp on it and it comes right to us. It's as good as being here today. We get those comments and use those comments.

There are extra copies in the back of the room if you so desire to use them, take them.

The other thing we asked you to do when you came in was to fill out what we call a speaker form. It's really a way that we use to follow people forward in the order that you came in if you choose to speak.

You may not have chosen to do that at this point. That's perfectly fine. When we have called all the people forward who wish to make comments this morning, we'll be getting a show of hands and, if you want to come forward at that time, you can identify yourself and come forward.

Let me first give you sort of a description of this case and what we're doing as part of the Public Service Commission. This case was filed with the Public Service -- excuse me, I'm having a rough time this morning. The case was first filed with the Public Service Commission and accepted on June 23rd, 1998.

Now, in this case, the company states that the driving force is basically a \$32 million capital improvement plan for the next two years up through the end of December 31, 1999.

If you are familiar with the last case and you were here for the last case, the company in that case requested what we call interim rates. Basically those were rates which were designed to be put in place while the case was going on. The company in this case did not make that request. The company, for whatever reason, didn't.

The Commission has suspended the rates for the time being until this case is finalized.

The Company is requesting in this case that they be given a 21.1 percent increase in revenue for its water system and a 16.4 increase in its wastewater system.

Part of our process here is to meet with you, the customers, and I would like to tell you some of the process that you don't see, the behind-the-scene process.

The Commission Staff, since this application first hit the door, has assigned auditors from the Commission who have already been here and are still here in Jacksonville. They have been up to New Jersey

to the home office and they will be finalizing their audit report of this application and the company in the near future for our use in finalizing our recommendation to the Commission.

Along with that, we have a staff of engineers headed up by Mr. Bob Crouch, who is to my far left, and his engineers are over here, will be here next week, too, reviewing plant facilities in all three counties, looking for any issues that they wish to raise in this case.

And, beyond that, we have my own accounting analysts who are back in Tallahassee who have been reviewing the case, sending out discovery requests to the company on issues that aren't being covered in the audit process.

So there's a lot of behind-the-scene processes going on.

The outcome of this is that the company is going to be thoroughly reviewed. They're going to have a complete audit of the books and records for the year chosen by staff and the company, and not only financialwise, but qualitywise through our engineering staff.

The company in this case has chosen to use what's called a proposed agency action process. Now, by law,

they're allowed to do that. It's the one choice they get in a rate case. If they don't choose to use that proposed agency action process, the Commission has to make the decision on how they're going to proceed forward.

In the last rate case, which was two years ago, the company didn't choose to go with that proposed agency action route, and, in that case, we ended up doing a very formal proceeding. We had Commissioners coming over here who sat down and basically had a trial right here in Jacksonville where we had expert witnesses, prefiled testimony right here, and processed the case that way.

This is a totally different procedure. It's less expensive procedure, but it could end up in a trial process as a result.

And, at this point, I'm going to let our Staff
Attorney kind of tell you about that process so that
we can familiarize it with you and make you better
understand it.

Ms. Reyes.

MS. REYES: Well, like Mr. Willis was just saying, there's two ways to process a case like this, one is for it to go directly to hearing, like the last case did; or, two, to come in and process it as

proposed agency action, which is what we're doing here.

And, in this particular case, what happens is after the staff completes its investigation and the audit report comes back, staff then will draft a recommendation on the application which it presents to the Commission at an agenda conference in Tallahassee.

Now, that agenda conference is open to the public and you are welcome to attend. It is in Tallahassee, and at that point you'd be welcome to address the Commissioners again with your comments and concerns as well.

Oftentimes, at that agenda conference, the Commissioners will ask questions of staff and utility and to any customers who might be present.

As a result, then the Commission will vote on the staff's recommendation, and they can do one of three things. They can accept it, they can reject it, or they can modify it. As soon as they accept or modify the staff recommendation, at that point an order would be issued which memorializes or confirms the Commission's decision. At that point any substantially affected person, such as yourselves, the customers, would have 21 days in which to protest that order. If no protest is filed within that 21 days,

the order becomes final. If someone does file a protest, then, in that case, we're back into a hearing mode and we go through the formal procedure, as Marshall said, which is very similar to a trial and it's a very complicated and expensive process.

MR. WILLIS: Now, we have been down here -- staff has been here for a day already, and yesterday afternoon we met with several homeowners associations trying to have a one-on-one meeting with those individuals to understand their concerns and some of those individuals are back this morning.

We're going to be here tomorrow also. If there are any customers who desire an individual meeting with staff, you can see some of our staff members who are in the back of the room as you came in and they can sign you up for a meeting in the morning.

Now, as far as the meeting goes today, we will be calling people forward from the way that you signed that up. When you come forward we would like you to give your name and spell it for the court reporter so she can get it correctly. As I said before, we do have a complete transcript of this proceeding being made and that will be available with the Commissioners when they hear this case.

At this point staff is scheduled to prepare a

staff recommendation, which is basically in writing what we propose to do as staff with the company's filing, how we believe the Commissioners should decide on this case. That's scheduled to be filed on November 5th of this year.

The Commissioners will have a period of time to read that recommendation before they actually meet in an open meeting, and that meeting is scheduled for November 17th on what we call our agenda conference. The Commissioners meet on all docketed matters that come before them on certain days. It's the only time where all five Commissioners can come together and converse on docketed matters and that's where they will actually sit and decide if they agree with the staff and our recommendation. Many times the Commission will look at it, they will decide that there are differences, things that they would like us to do differently, and they'll vote differently than what we're recommending.

At this meeting, as Ms. Reyes has indicated, the company or customers are able to come to this meaning. It's not like the last case. It's very informal. You can come to the agenda conference. Unfortunately, it is in Tallahassee.

There is also other avenues for you to look at.

There's the Office of Public Counsel. They can come to that agenda for you. You just have to contact them. We have an 800 number. Staff can give you that in the back of the room if you so desire, if you'd like them to be at that conference for you and express

your concerns.

The Office of Public Counsel, I like to tell the customers, is an advocate. They were established by the State of Florida, by the Legislature, and they are the counsel for the public and no other.

Now, if you'd like that number, we can arrange to get that for you in the back of the room.

If you'd like a copy of that staff recommendation

-- I know the homeowner associations have already
signed up for it -- I have a form up here, and you can
come forward when the meeting is over and grab some of
those speaker forms, that if you fill one of these
out, this is how we're going to get that
recommendation to you. The recommendations are
normally very thick. In the last case, it was about
175 pages. They go into a lot of detail on the issues
raised. We'll be raising a lot of issues in this
case.

If you'd like a copy of that, if you'd just please come forward after the meeting and get a copy

of one of these forms to fill out, we'll get that recommendation to you. As a part of that, you will also receive a copy of the order that the Commission will issue after it's made. It may change from the staff recommendation, because the Commissioners are the only individuals who can decide this case.

There's five Commissioners required with doing that, not the staff of the Commission. We're here as -- basically, we are the staff of the Commission. We will be making recommendations to the Commission, and that's our duty at this point.

With that, we can go ahead and call the first person who signed up, and that's Daniel Brady.

While Mr. Brady is coming up -- we have a podium right up here to make it easy for you to spread out any materials you might want and it also has a microphone there.

And, Mr. Brady, if you'd just give us your name and go ahead. We're here to answer questions. We'll take your comments.

We may have also questions for the public, too. So we'll try to do this as informal as possible, but we'll try and do it one at a time so it doesn't create a problem.

Mr. Brady?

15 1 2 DANIEL BRADY, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 3 as follows: 5 WITNESS BRADY: My name is Daniel Brady. 6 D-a-n-i-e-l and B-r-a-d-y. 7 I'm the plant facilities manager for Taylor Residences. It's a retirement home campus for the aged on 8 Chester Avenue, Southside, Jacksonville. 9 10 May I start by asking a question? MR. WILLIS: Certainly. 11 THE WITNESS: The \$32 million that was in 12 question, how much of that is proportioned towards 13 wastewater and how much is proportioned towards 14 15 drinking water as far as the updates and renovations? 16 17 MR. WILLIS: That I'm going to have my --18 We have -- let me explain why we can't break it 19 down right now. 2.0 We have information on every project. We have 21

We have information on every project. We have asked for and received information, including source documents, bids, contracts, on every project the company is wanting to include.

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Part of what the company filed is just a schedule, which is fairly thick, which just lists the

project, and there's probably 15 projects per page in this thing. So there's a lengthy project for water and wastewater included in the two-year increments in this thing.

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THE WITNESS: Why I was asking was because I was wondering if was proportional to the rate, percentage of rate increase the amount of work that was being done.

MR. WILLIS: It may or may not be, the reason being that some projects actually may be more expensive than others. There may be more projects being done in one system and a few others may be more expensive.

So there's no relationship to how projects are being done, it's just the cost relationship is what drives the difference between water and wastewater increases.

THE WITNESS: We received a letter from the Public Service Commission and we did have some concerns, and upon receiving the report this morning, we noticed that -- and our concern is with the wastewater mainly.

It says on the front page that the wastewater service earned four million, you know, dollars in net operating income on revenues of 16. Well, that appears to me to be a 25 percent profit there, pretty substantial. If

most businesses could incur that kind of percentage, we'd all be a lot better off. We wish we could have that high of a number.

One of the concerns that we have is because of the particular services that we use, as you nicely outlined on the back. We use six-inch wastewater and we have our own fire protection.

And what we do is we provide assisted living, regular retirement living and nursing care. We have three facilities at our Chester Avenue campus. There's residents on that campus, and most of these residents are on fixed incomes.

The rate increases that you're talking about are going -- well, for instance, last year we paid in excess of \$98,000 in wastewater alone. Well, those kind of increases at 16 percent are substantial. I mean, we're talking close to \$17,000, and, inevitably, that cost has got to be absorbed in some way.

We're a nonprofit organization, always have been.

And it's not a cost that needs to be passed on to residents.

And, like I said, these people there are on a fixed income. You break it down, it doesn't seem like much, but to a resident who is retired that has one income, or whatever, it's significant. It upsets everything.

The one thing that we have a concern about is it appears to us that they're asking for this 16.1 percent all at once. The problems that are occurring here have been happening over a longer period of time, let's say four years. You know, two years ago they asked for a hike, you know, and we had a big hearing, and we know the outcome of that. Now they're wanting a larger chunk of 16 percent. That's significant. We're not talking 6, 7 percent.

It's a lot for people to absorb at one time, and I see no attempt for them to spread it out. They want it all at once or nothing, and it's up to you to decide whether or not that you are going to allow them to have it all at once or whether or not you're going to -- undoubtedly, you're going to have to award them something, but we would like to make a recommendation that you be very conservative about that.

If the drinking water in this area is to increase and the wastewater, you know, the treatment plants, if they're to improve, let it be on a reward-type basis. If they're to get in compliance with the EPA regulations, which they should already have a plan of action for that and have a course that should have already been initiated long ago, then you have it as a reward system.

Well, you've done the updates in relation to this plant over here, this wastewater treatment plant, so, you

know, we're going to up it another percent this year, or whatever. But to ask for it all at once, I don't agree with that at all. It's a lot to ask the people of this community to absorb that high of a percentage rate all at once, and I think it needs to be handled better.

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One of the things that's surprising is that there was no information whatsoever, no kind of media or anything, on behalf of United Water. It would have been nice if the public would have known that we were going -you know, that they were going to spend \$32 million on treatment plants and drinking water facilities and they were going to improve the quality of water and our pipes wasn't, you know, going to rot out after three years, and we wasn't going to fill our hot water heaters up with sediment after, you know, six to seven years when they're supposed to last, and we wasn't going to have any kind of smell or odor or staining of our clothes. It would have been nice to know -- if they would have told us, "Look, we're going to do this improvement right here so the quality of your water is going to be better, " or whatever. There's been no kind or reassurances.

I think the main issue here is they need to come in compliance with EPA and it's costing money, and they want us to absorb that all at once, and I think there's a better -- there should be a better way, and I'm thankful we

have the PSC to do that. 2 And that's all. 3 MR. WILLIS: Thank you, Mr. Brady. I appreciate you coming. 4 5 (Witness excused.) 6 7 MR. WILLIS: The next person is Arthur Hall. have Mr. and Mrs. 8 MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR HALL, 9 called as witnesses on behalf of the customers, testified 10 as follows: 11 12 MR. HALL: I'm Arthur Hall, 2931 Red Oak Drive in 13 Arlington. I've been there over 30 years. 14 I've noticed that the cost keeps going up constantly. The quality is no better, the service is no 15 better, and I wonder where this is going to stop. 16 17 Also I have a bill here. Water quality charge, 18 \$18.18. Water base facility charge. What is that? 19 MR. WILLIS: Water base facility charge is a flat rate. The rate structure that United Water is under 20 right now has a flat amount, which is called a base 21 charge, which is charged whether there's any 22 23 consumption whatever. There's a base charge for the water and wastewater. Along with that, consumption 24 25 charge is also there for water and wastewater.

1 MR. HALL: Wastewater? 2 MR. WILLIS: Yes, water and wastewater. MR. HALL: I have a septic tank, so --3 MR. WILLIS: You wouldn't be charged wastewater 4 then. 5 MR. HALL: Huh? 6 7 MR. WILLIS: You would not be charged for wastewater is what I'm saying. 8 MR. HALL: Well, I've been charged that for a 9 long time. I call them and the response that I get on 10 the telephone is they don't seem to know what it is. 11 12 I don't understand it. I have a well for watering the 13 yard. MR. WILLIS: Uh-huh. 15 MR. HALL: I have a septic tank, so I shouldn't be paying the \$17.39. 16 17 MR. WILLIS: Now, tell me again what the \$17.39 is called on your bill? 18 MR. HALL: Huh? 19 20 MR. WILLIS: What was the \$17.39 called on your bill? 21 22 MR. HALL: For water base facility charge. MR. WILLIS: Okay. The base facility charge is a 23 flat rate. It's for water service. 24 The rate structure they charge for water service 2.5

is made up of two charges. One is a base charge, which is a flat amount charged to everyone based on your meter size, and then along with that you're charged a gallonage charge for every thousand gallons that you use. In this case, it's two-inch meters.

So it's a two-phase charge.

If you look at the special report that you have here, if you look at the water rates, if you have a 5/8" meter, you're getting charged a \$17.39 base rate. You're charged that regardless of whether you use any water whatsoever.

Now, the consumption charge right now per thousand gallons, \$1.36 per 100 cubic foot, \$1.01, depending on whether your meter reads by cubic foot or 1,000 gallons.

That's how your bills are actually calculated.

MR. HALL: Well, it just seems to me that I'm paying for the product and paying for the container and I don't see why I have to pay for both. That should be paid out of their profit that they make off of it.

MR. WILLIS: I understand.

If I could just add a little bit more to that.

The charge itself is -- you're not being charged for the same thing twice in the two charges. The flat

base charge covers certain fixed costs on your bill 1 regardless of any water being consumed. If they actually have no water being consumed, they have 3 4 certain costs that have to be charged anyway to 5 maintain the facilities regardless of consumption. The gallonage charge has those costs in it which are 6 7 in relation to water consumed. That's those costs 8 that are covered in the gallonage charge. 9 So there's no double recoveries being charged is the big thing. They're designed to cover different 10 11 things in those charges. MRS. HALL: I appreciate your explaining that. 12 It really seems like double billing. 13 14 MR. WILLIS: It could look like that, but it's 15 not. MRS. HALL: We just got married. 16 I'm from the 17 country and we're used to having a well, you know. 18 MR. HALL: I thought it was the wastewater 19 charge. 20 MR. WILLIS: It's not, sir. It's not a 21 wastewater charge. 22 MR. HALL: Thank you. MR. WILLIS: Okay. Thank you for coming. 23 (Witnesses excused.) 24

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MR. WILLIS: The next person I have is Norbert 1 2 Lechwar. NORBERT LECHWAR, 3 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 6 WITNESS LECHWAR: My name is Norbert Lechwar, 7 N-o-r-b-e-r-t L-e-c-h-w-a-r. I'm a resident of Royal Lakes, which is just off 8 of Southside Boulevard and Baymeadows Road. 9 I'm the treasurer of the Royal Lakes Civic 10 Association. I made a presentation yesterday, so I'm here 11 12 again. I'm a private homeowner. I have talked to a 13 number of my neighbors, who are also concerned about this 14 15 rate increase. Just crunching the numbers together when these 16 notices first came out -- I think we all know that there 17 18 was a rate increase on May 19th of 1997 that was approved and that increased water rates at 22 percent on the water 19 2.0 usage and 11 percent on the sewage rates. The new proposal is an additional rate increase 21 22 of almost 22 percent on water and 17 percent on sewage This would equate to an increase of over 48 percent 23

on water rates and 29 percent on sewage rates in less than

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two years.

Also, in reviewing the application for adjustable rates given by United Water, concludes that although the company will use a portion of the increase for capital expenditures, it will increase their rate of return by a total of 55.3 percent.

To me that seems exorbitant.

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I've been in the paper industry for 30 years and I know every time in private industry when you try to break increases, we're always governed by our competition. So, of course, at this point, United Water doesn't have competition per se and we depend on the Commission, of course, to govern the amount of increase that they're allowed.

I think most people are certainly in favor of the capital expenditure increases, because I think the water quality needs much improvement.

I have lived in the North in several cities and until we came to Florida never had to use bottled water before for drinking, never had to use a water softener for other water purposes. I've found it necessary to do that since we've been here in Florida.

So, again, I just want to make these few short comments as a homeowner and ask the Commission to deny these rates.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you. I appreciate that.

Let me make one comment concerning the return. I think you had said it was around a 55 percent increase in return.

The company in -- in 1970- -- I guess it was 1977 when the last order was issued -- in May of 1997. The Commission approved an overall rate of return of 9.57 percent. Now, that return is a return on investment, which is in the millions, and that return is to cover not only their equity investment but their debt cost also.

So in that there is two components. There's coverage for their interest that they have on their debt obligations and it's coverage on their equity investment, a return on that equity investment.

Now, in this case, the Commission is looking at actually a lower cost. In this case, the company has actually requested an 8.69 percent return. That's to do the same thing. It has both components in it.

So the actual return isn't all going to equity. There is a large debt cost out there. This company is about at the low end of 60/40, 50/50 on debt equity ratio as far as how they're funding their investment in this company.

And I just wanted to make that clear for everyone that that's the actual return the company is

1 recovering or looking to recover in this case. Ιt certainly wouldn't be higher than that. 2 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 3 4 MR. WILLIS: Thank you for coming. 5 (Witness excused.) 6 7 MR. WILLIS: Mr. James Rice. 8 JAMES T. RICE, 9 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 10 WITNESS RICE: Good morning. My name is James T. 11 That's J-a-m-e-s R-i-c-e. 12 I reside at 4661 Corrientes Circle North, 13 Jacksonville, Florida 32217. I'm here really in several capacities, as an 15 16 individual homeowner, you know, which is in the Villages of 17 San Jose. I'm here as a member of the Board of Directors, and I'm treasurer of our homeowners association, which is a 18 19 part of the Villages of San Jose. 20 And I think you met some of the representatives from the Villages of San Jose yesterday, as I recall. 21 I'm also here as the Chief Executive Officer and 22 Chief Financial Officer of the facility that Daniel Brady 23 24 spoke to you about before, and that's Taylor Apartments and 25 Taylor Care Center and Taylor Manor both.

So I'm here not only looking at it from my own pocketbook but I'm here representing a number of other people.

Just as an idea, there are 98 homes in the Manor Home Association. And, as Daniel has already told you, we have over four hundred-and-some residents represented in Taylor Apartments, which is a 501C3 not-for-profit corporation funded under HUD, Section 202.

Taylor Care Center is a 120-bed skilled nursing facility, a 501C3 not-for-profit corporation, which serves approximately 70 percent of the residents under Medicaid.

Taylor Manor Villas is 107 residents, which is assisted living for the elderly - all of these for elderly - and we have 50 apartments, but that organization is also a 501C3 not-for-profit corporation.

Now, speaking from my personal standpoint, as a homeowner in the affected area, the increase here represents something in the neighborhood probably of a hundred bucks a month -- not a month, I'm sorry, a hundred dollars a year -- in terms of what it will cost in additional water and sewer directly.

Now, indirectly, as a part of the Manor Homes

Association, it also pays to United Water costs for certain water, which is common to the project, and those costs will also go up and will be passed on to the homeowners through

the increases in monthly assessments. And so they'll actually catch it directly from their meters that are right at their homes, and also the meters associated with the association.

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At the Taylor facility, of course, some of the problems there associated with any increases of this nature have to deal with how do we pass it on to recover our costs, because, I assure you, that our revenues do not exceed our expenses by 25 percent, which is what's indicated. And, by the way, at Taylor, it is a situation associated with the wastewater and not with drinking water.

So we don't have the opportunity to immediately do that. We have to go through a process where we have to go before HUD and apply for rate increases, and normally there's a drag in that process. So we have to absorb any immediate increases that come along, particularly if something were to happen within a fiscal year, wait for the subsequent year to file for consideration for increases, and then with the situation in Washington being what it is find that money is not readily available as it has been in times past.

At Taylor Care Center, a similar situation, where 70 percent of our residents are dependent upon Medicaid.

Medicaid is driven by costs of the prior year, so we have almost an 18-month drag on catching up with our expenses in

that facility.

For example, the 1997 cost report, which was filed at the beginning of this year, impacted the six months of 19- -- last six months of 1998 and the first six months of 1999.

So for any increases that are very early in the year, you can see that we have to absorb those in the beginning of '97 until we can get the cost into and have the rates impacted later on.

When we look at the increases that they're proposing in these areas of magnitude, I think Mr. Daniel has mentioned earlier and I want to reinforce, it's a situation where we are trying to look at the people who are by and large on fixed income. Most of these people have been in the -- in fact, practically all of them in the apartments and a good many of those in the care center, the only income they have is Social Security.

And so to continue to have folks come along and ask for significant increases, and I guess that's what concerns us is the repetitiveness of the increases continuing and the magnitude of the increases, we find that it's difficult. And we recognize the physical finance to replace, because within in Taylor we recognize it has to be done even within Manor Homes and the Villages of San Jose. We recognize that the physical plant wears out and it must

be replaced.

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We find it interesting, though, and I'm trying to recall from memory, but, as I recall, this facility, United Water, changed hands a few years ago -- wasn't it two years ago, the ownership changed the name?

MR. WILLIS: Yes.

THE WITNESS: And it seems to me that every time that we see something of this sort -- I don't know whether it's the current owners draining all the cash off and leaving the facility in the dilapidated state, then sell it to the next person, the next person comes in and changes the name and immediately files for rate increases to make up for the problems of the -- or the sins of the past.

But I would urge for you to take a close look at what they are proposing in a rate of return, and also take a close look as to whether or not -- where the funds are actually going.

I don't know whether United Water is a subsidiary of a larger corporation.

MR. WILLIS: United Water of Florida is a subsidiary of United Water. It's a larger group.

United Water is actually owned by a -- partially by a French company, about 20 percent, Lyonaisse, and the other half, the majority is owned by United Water Resources.

THE WITNESS: Then I'd suggest that within the operating expenses are probably some significant items associated with administrative costs that are being passed through. I'd also suggest that it might be worthwhile to take a look at such things as the amount of money that's being paid the supervisory staff or the executive staff of the organization.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much for coming.

Could I ask you one question -- or one comment before I ask the question.

Part of what our auditors are actually out there doing is actually auditing funds that are flowing down from the company and the funds that are going back to the company from this subsidiary to the parent. We look at all those allocated costs coming down and look to see if those costs are much of that in costs and look at what transactions they have. It's a much higher level of scrutiny among our auditors to look at those types of functions.

One of the questions I wanted to ask you, you said you represented several of individual homes, 98, I think you said?

THE WITNESS: That's it. Manor Homes Association is a part of the Villages of San Jose. Within the

Villages of San Jose, I think we have like four associations, and Manor Homes is one of those associations under the umbrella of the Villages of San Jose.

MR. WILLIS: Are all the individual homes individually metered --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. WILLIS: -- and get a bill?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. WILLIS: Do you know if there's any interest among your association, the members, going off of a quarterly billing to a monthly billing cycle?

THE WITNESS: I would suggest probably not, and the reason I say that, and this is a judgment on my part, most of their people are at least my age or older and you don't want to have to fool around writing any more checks than you have to. It gets to be enough of a problem as it is in trying to keep up with paying your bills, I suppose.

But, no, I don't think that -- I don't think they would be particularly interested in going monthly on it.

In fact, I would suggest maybe that some of them would suggest, you know, semi-annually. The only problem with semi-annually at this time with the rates

having gone to where they are, the moneys get to the 1 point where that's not feasible either. If the rates 2 were more reasonable, then you'd bill them 3 semi-annually and all, because it would be a big 5 administrative savings for the utility to do that and reduce the paperwork. 6 But I think that on a semi-annual basis, you're 7 probably looking at bills that would average \$250, or 8 something of that sort. 9 10 MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much. I appreciate it. 11 12 (Witness excused.) 13 MR. WILLIS: Mr. John Coyle. 14 15 Mr. Coyle was here yesterday as a member of the association and is back again this morning. 16 17 JOHN COYLE. 18 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 19 20 WITNESS COYLE: Good morning. MR. WILLIS: Good morning. 21 WITNESS COYLE: My name is John Coyle. 22 I live at 4175 Paloma Point Court, Villages of San Jose in 23 Jacksonville. I'm also president of the Paloma Point 24 Homeowners Association representing about 26 homeowners. 25

I'm also on the Board of Directors of the Villages of San
Jose representing 400 homeowners.

To reiterate your last inquiry relative to payments, we would recommend that you remain on the quarterly basis, et cetera.

I'm concerned about your comment, and I appreciated the interview yesterday, but I'm concerned at this morning's comment that you already have a staff recommendation. Is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: No, you misunderstood. We don't have one.

THE WITNESS: The next thing is the fact that the quality of water is going to be demonstrated by other people that I'm aware of, so I'm not going to beef on that portion of it.

I believe that the gist of most of the conversation that I've had with our members is the fact that we believe there's poor management and incompetent people running United Water resulting in the increased cost that's reflected in these programs.

We would recommend that the board consider an increase no greater than the rate of inflation. I believe that United Water needs to implement management techniques that would allow a more evenly flow of either improvements or funds relative to their income.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Your presentation was much shorter than yesterday.

(Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: The next person is Elizabeth Drummond.

ELIZABETH DRUMMOND,

called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows:

WITNESS DRUMMOND: Elizabeth Drummond,

D-r-u-m-m-o-n-d. I live in San Jose Forest. We have lived there for about ten years. My husband has been raised -- was born, raised and still lives in Jacksonville. And only after we moved to San Jose Forest -- the first 42 years of his life he never had any health problems. After he moved to San Jose Forest, he's been admitted to the hospital twice for kidney stones.

My daughter in eighth grade did a water project for science, and of all the water that was tested in Jacksonville and also four or five water bottling companies tested, the only one -- and she did a double-ply study, and the only one that smelled was United Water, the only one that had hard water of such high proportion was United Water, and it smelled -- it was the only one of the waters

tested that smelled.

2.0

2.2

And we've had a lot of problems. We've had the whole house repiped, and, as of this date, the house is only 14 years old. And many of my neighbors have also had their waterpipes redone.

My husband has informed me that they're on the stock market; is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, they are. The parent company is on the stock market.

THE WITNESS: Right. And they pay large dividends to their stockholders. I wish I had some of that.

In eight years we have had holes eaten through the kitchen faucet twice. My husband, I told you, has had two hospitalizations for kidney stones. We've had to replace the icemaker twice. We no longer use it because it kept breaking down about every six months, so we disconnected it.

We also have a water container on the front of the icebox. We had to disconnect that because none of my children's friends would drink from it or have cubes of ice coming from it because it smelled and it didn't taste good.

And also the toilet facilities have crusted over and my husband has to replace three toilets three times a year, so we're talking nine times a year we're having to

change the toilet components.

And that's it. Thanks.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much.

Could I ask you a question?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. WILLIS: Has this been a continual problem and it hasn't gotten better?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, it's very bad.

We had a water softener when we first moved in and my husband started having some high blood pressure and the doctor said to him -- by the way, my husband is a doctor, too, and they said to get rid of the softener, so we did, and ever since I have to use real harsh chemicals to take care of the shower where we mainly get showers because it's always crusted. And, you know, I have to open up the windows in order to use these chemicals, and we're doing it every week, and that shouldn't have to be.

And my husband and I have lived in Jacksonville for many years and we've lived in other sections of the city and we never had this kind of problem. This is really, really bad.

MR. WILLIS: The smell that you're smelling, is it kind of like rotten eggs, what we call hydrogen sulfide?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure. I just know it smells.

When the people were testing the water, they had a blind over their eyes and it was the only one they could smell of all the water tested from the Cedar Hills area and other areas. I also tested the Orange Park water and all of that passed those tests.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Crouch just informed me that one of the projects that they're going to do is put in a hydrogen sulfide controlling containment in your area for that specific reason to try and help with not only the smell but it will also help, hopefully, with some of the piping problems and corrosion.

But let me explain before I call the next person up about the corrosion pitting the copper pipes.

It's not just in this area that we, as staff of the Commission, have encountered the corrosion problems, and occasionally people are having to go in and actually repipe their entire homes. It's something that's been occurring all over Florida. It's really bad on the West Coast, around Tampa and Pasco County, but it's also in Duval County and other

areas.

2.2

It seems to be happening anywhere where you have hydrogen sulfide coming out of the water. Hydrogen sulfide has been causing a reaction, in water heaters, it's been found, and, in turn, it creates -- has a chemical reaction and causes something called copper sulfide, causes actual pitting in the pipes, and sooner or later the copper piping will get little pin holes, starts to leak, and you end up having to replumb.

Now, I know that Duval County has had such a problem like many other counties that I believe about two years ago they outlawed or said no longer will we allow copper piping in new homes. From now on it has to be CPPC piping, which is a plastic pipe, to eliminate that problem.

We had that same thing occur in other areas of the state. There are other counties who are looking at stopping the use of copper pipe in the homes until something can be found. There are things that a utility can do to help alleviate that and part of it is to put in hydrogen sulfide within the systems.

Some of these packed tower aerators that they're putting in to do this are quite costly, which naturally goes back to raising rates. There's

inhibitors that the companies do put in the water to try and control some of that, but it's a new area that we're -- there's a lot of research going on around the nation to look at that type of problem.

So, with that said, let me call the next person, which is Beth Perry.

I saw a hand raised a minute ago. After I've called all the speakers forward, I'll look for a show of hands, and if there's somebody who would like to come up, if you'd like to come up then, we're more than happy to have you.

Ms. Perry.

BETH PERRY,

called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows:

WITNESS PERRY: Well, my biggest complaint is I can never get anyone to return my calls when I complain, and this has been going on for 20 years. They'll say they will send and inspector out or somebody and nobody ever comes to my door or calls me.

And our water --

My name is, by the way, I'm sorry, B-e-t-h P, as in Peter, e-r-r-y, and I live in San Jose Manor.

Our water tastes so bad and smells so bad that we have to filter it twice before we can even drink it. And I

have called on this and called on this. And, finally, I wrote the Governor and that dear Governor wrote me back within ten days and he also sent a letter off to you people, which I heard from you within a month.

And then they sent an inspector out to inspect our water and that is the last I've heard of it. I don't know why no one ever gets hold of me from that company.

And another complaint I had was they had a leak on their side of the meter, so they came out and dug up a hundred foot mud hole and left it like that. They never returned the sod, never resodded it at all, and I complained so much, they finally put one square foot of sod right in the center of it. And to me that's just rude.

I walked around the corner where Southern Bell had put in some sod and one square foot of sod was missing. Now isn't that interesting?

Anyway -- and, you know, many of the people in San Jose Villages can afford to pay quarterly. It doesn't hit them some quite so hard, but it hits us very hard to get that big bill every quarter. It seems to me if the city can bill monthly, why can't they bill monthly. Why can't they keep their rates in line with the city rates, which they don't. They're far more expensive than the city. And, of course, the city was supposed to buy up this company 30 years ago and I'm still waiting. They keep

saying they don't have the money. They have money for a lot of other things, though.

And we first moved out there 32 years ago our rate was every quarter \$18 base. That was for sewage -- \$12 for sewage and \$6 for water. And you can see how much it has increased.

But these are my big complaints.

My main complaint, I think, is why don't they ever answer me? You know, I have written letters and I've called and I've called and no one ever returns a call to me, and I've lived in the same house for 32 years, so, you know, I'm not just ferrying around all over the city. We've had the same number all that time.

But that's what I would appreciate is them having some concern for their customers more than anything. And this new rate is going to hit us hard. We're on a fixed income, trying to live independently in our own home, and, if they keep doing this, we have no alternative but to move somewhere, out of this county, I guess. I don't know. Anywhere to get away from this company, if that's possible.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much. I'm going to have somebody look into that exact thing as to why they haven't responded to you.

THE WITNESS: They never have, you know. "Well,

1	here she's calling me again.
2	MR. WILLIS: Thank you for coming.
3	MR. SCHILDBERG: Can I ask a question?
4	MR. WILLIS: No, we don't allow that.
5	MR. SCHILDBERG: I just wanted to know when the
6	hundred foot mud hole occurred.
7	MR. WILLIS: Well, we can we'll be getting
8	with you on that.
9	MR. SCHILDBERG: Okay.
10	MR. WILLIS: So we'll be following up with her.
11	I know Mr. Fuchs will probably be getting with her in
12	the back of the room to discuss when all that
13	occurred. He'll be getting with you to talk to you
14	about it.
15	If you could, Mr. Fuchs is on the front row right
16	here in the red tie and white shirt.
17	Mr. Fuchs, will you ask her about that, get with
18	her on it, so you can talk to her?
19	Thank you.
20	(Witness excused.)
21	
22	MR. WILLIS: The next person is Brady Brower.
23	BRADY BROWER,
24	called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified
25	as follows:

1 WITNESS BROWER: My name is Brady Brower, B-r-a-d-y B-r-o-w-e-r. 2 3 I live at 4038 Conga Street in Jacksonville. 4 I would like to concur with much of what was 5 already said this morning. My main concern is the amount of increase, 21 percent, as I understand it, in the water rate. For the life of me, I don't understand how a company can request such an exorbitant rate increase. 9 There's people out here that -- like myself, that 10 are living on a fixed income, and to take this kind of increase is unconscionable, I believe. If it was to cover 11 the rate of inflation, I could understand that. 12 I mean, a company has to stay in business. But I do object to this 13 high increase in the rate. 14 15 Thank you. Thank you. I understand that. 16 MR. WILLIS: 17 (Witness excused.) 18 19 MR. WILLIS: The next person is Harold Olson, 20 If I'm pronouncing that right. Eric. 21 MR. OLSON: That's right. MR. WILLIS: Eric. 22 23 ERIC OLSON, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 24 as follows: 25

WITNESS OLSON: My name is Eric Olson, E-r-i-c O-l-s-o-n. I live at 6806 San Sabastian Avenue. It's an individual residence.

My main concern is not only the rate increase being so large, I just wonder why the base charge is so much higher than the city. Water and wastewater combined, the charges are for me 77 percent higher, and with the increase it will be 109 percent, and I think that's pretty outrageous, besides the water quality is nothing great.

MR. WILLIS: Yes. I understand that.

The cost for a privately-owned company that's regulated by the Commission, the rates are based on costs. It's not a wish list like some people might think it is where they could come out and say, "We would like this rate, please give it to us." It has to be based by law upon their prudent investments and their prudent expenses.

You know, many times companies come in here with costs we deem are too high and we adjust those costs down, and, of course, any costs we adjust down have to be borne by the stockholders and not by the customers.

As far as comparing these rates with the City of Jacksonville or other utilities, that's where the problem lies. The City of Jacksonville, naturally, has it a little bit better because they don't have to

pay income taxes, they don't have to pay property taxes, and they can get tax-free bonds. They can issue those at a low cost. So they're already operating at a much better edge as far as the cost goes.

They also have a totally different rate structure that the City of Jacksonville uses, which is not the rate structure that this company is on.

And the cost comparison is monthly. They're on a monthly basis.

THE WITNESS: Comparing my quarterly rate to their monthly rate, it's still substantially higher.

MR. WILLIS: Right.

THE WITNESS: And I have no choice. It's a monopoly, really.

MR. WILLIS: That's true. Do you have any preference in going monthly or quarterly? I know a lot of people have voiced their concerns.

THE WITNESS: Monthly is more expensive.

MR. WILLIS: You would rather go monthly?

THE WITNESS: Monthly is more expensive.

MR. WILLIS: Monthly would be more expensive.

THE WITNESS: Over twelve months. The base rate, you multiply 8.08 times 12 and 17.39 times 4, and it's really higher.

MR. WILLIS: Well, what you're looking at now --1 let me let you know what you're looking at. 2. residential part is the upper part right here. 3 THE WITNESS: Right. 4 MR. WILLIS: You're looking at general service 5 You're looking at general service. down here. is for companies, corporations, businesses. 7 THE WITNESS: All right. 8 MR. WILLIS: If you're a residential customer, 9 you'll find your rate up here. General service 10 customers are now being billed on a monthly basis, and 11 always have been billed for quite a while on a monthly 12 basis. Only residential customers at this point are 13 being billed on a quarterly basis. 14 And the question I was looking at from 15 residential customers is whether they would also like 16 to go to a monthly basis, and what I'm hearing so far 17 is that there is a majority of concern out there to go 18 to a monthly basis. 19 Thank you. 20 (Witness excused.) 21 MR. WILLIS: Mr. LaBelle, Robert LaBelle. 22 Welcome back, Mr. LaBelle. 23

MR. LaBELLE: Hi.

25

MR. WILLIS: Mr. LaBelle was one of the speakers

1 in our last rate case.

2 ROBERT H. Labelle,

3 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 4 as follows:

WITNESS LaBELLE: Excuse me while I get some stuff organized.

MR. WILLIS: No problem.

WITNESS LaBELLE: My name is Robert H. LaBelle.

I own a residence at 2944 Madrid Avenue East, Jacksonville,

Florida. I've been a customer, a residential customer of

United Water, a/k/a Southern Utilities, Jacksonville

Suburban Utilities, for 30 years.

I have a prepared presentation and I was about -I was ready to get right into it until I heard some of the
comments that you made and some of the statements that were
made by residents who have testified. And then I'm
really -- my head is full of questions.

I must say I'm not a member of any homeowners association. I live in San Jose Manor, but the area in which I live probably contains in the neighborhood of about 600 to a thousand homes. And when I got notice of this hearing it was less than -- about two weeks ago.

I was somewhat dismayed and disappointed that we only had a two-week window in which to prepare for this hearing. I understand that this is a different process.

At the last hearing we had approximately a two-month window to prepare.

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Unfortunately, I was already scheduled to go out of town and have been out of town almost for this whole period and I've had very little time to contact people and make them aware of what's happening, and given more time I'm confident that you would have had many, many people come down here to testify as to the poor quality of water and service that this company has provided for as long as I've lived here, and even longer.

You would think that I'm president of several associations, because when I got home -- somehow my name has gotten around. My answering machine was lighting up like the Fourth of July, and I've been spending my time talking to people on the phone since I've been home. I even got copies of several letters that were sent to Ms. DeMello from people all over the area. And, in fact, several of them asked me -- a few of them asked me to read the letters here, but I don't think that is necessary if I can be assured that the Public Service Commission has these letters on file and they are a matter of record.

MR. WILLIS: If they been sent to the Commission, we have those on file.

THE WITNESS: Okay. They are addressed, all of them, to Ms. DeMello.

I was asked by a handicapped resident to speak on her behalf. I told her to do that that I would have to have a letter from her, signed by her, giving me that authority. She's 82 years old. She did write the letter but she sent it to Tallahassee and did not have the capability to make a copy so that I could bring it.

MR. WILLIS: You can go ahead and speak for her because this is an informal presentation. It's kind of like an informal meeting. You don't have to have any permission to speak for her. If you would just like to go ahead and tell us her concerns, that's not a problem.

THE WITNESS: Well, her name is Edna Fomby, F-o-m-b-y. Her address is 7033 Catalonia Avenue, C-a-t-a-l-o-n-i-a.

Before I left town she called me and said that she had owned that home since the development was first started 38 years ago. Her husband was a retired captain. He's deceased. She's 82 and she's living on a fixed income. She is very upset. She has been, as long as she can remember, with the quality of the water and the service that she has received from United Water.

And she said to me, "I wish you could see the

1 color of the water coming out of my faucet. And I do 2 have a thermos over here that I filled with water when I thought Bonnie was coming and I kept it for about 3 4 five days, and when I found out that Bonnie wasn't 5 coming, I emptied it. It was a brand-new thermos - I 6 bought it 20 years ago but I never used it and it was 7 an expensive thermos - and the bottom has been eaten out." 8 And I said, "Well, can you give me some of that 9 water because I've experienced the same things." 10

Here's water from Ms. Fomby's house. It's got the red tint in the bottom of the water and I'd like to give it to you.

I also have her thermos. The bottom is eaten out.

I will give you this to you after the presentation unless you want it now.

She did, bless her soul.

(Presents samples to Commission Staff.)

THE WITNESS: Thank you for remembering my name.

I did testify at the hearing last January 27th, a year

ago. I submitted a copy of my five-page testimony.

Do you have a copy of that testimony on hand?

MR. WILLIS: We actually don't have a copy here
but we do have it back in Tallahassee.

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MR. COYLE: We made a copy yesterday.

MR. WILLIS: I'm sorry. You're right, we did make a copy of it yesterday. That's correct. Thank you.

We do have one, yes.

THE WITNESS: Prior to the hearing I spent days digging into their reports that they had filed for the rate increase. As you know, you can stack them on the table and they'd be about three feet tall. I can assure you I went through every page of that filing at the office of United Water and the public library.

I found several items that were highly questionable regarding their expenses and the way they allocated money, not numbers -- it appeared to be those that I could not follow because they were not broken out correctly or properly.

In my testimony, I highlighted only four items that I thought were examples of what I felt were highly questionable items that reflected poor management on the part of United Water.

One of them had to do with a category called "Miscellaneous Equipment." It jumped from a little over \$44,000 in 1995 to about \$517- or \$518,000 in 1997. That was an increase of almost 2,000 percent.

Did you ever figure out what that was, why that

happened?

MR. WILLIS: Some of that was misclassification from one account to another and some of those costs were actual increases. But the entire account was audited. I can't tell you at this point what the actual increases were, because I don't have that information with me, but those were audited and they were actual prudent costs.

THE WITNESS: But they were misclassified?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, which means -- part of it as being from one account that was already in -- being covered in this case to miscellaneous, and it was just more or less taken from one account to another. It doesn't really affect revenue.

THE WITNESS: I understand.

I'm now retired. Prior to my retirement I was in charge of a divisions that had a budget have \$20 million. I managed one of the largest facilities in this part of the country. I can assure you that we did not misclassify a half a million dollars.

To me, that reflects a poor management system in place at United Water. And there are other examples that I've seen. I went through the files that reflect the same thing.

I had another item that was called

post-retirement benefits that went from \$15,000 to a half a million dollars in two years.

MR. WILLIS: Yes, sir.

THE WITNESS: If that was a one-time charge, why was it included? It's a big pop.

MR. WILLIS: Let me explain a little bit about the post-retirement benefits cost. They are like any other corporation, both nonregulated and regulated, who are faced with a new accounting change, which came down from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. And in that change -- it's kind of a technical change, but many companies were on what we call a pay as you go. As those costs were incurred by the retired employees, they paid those costs.

The Accounting Institute, which basically governs how the companies account for things and decided that that was incorrect, that a company should be basically budgeting now on a yearly basis, paying for costs they are going incur. Because those employees are now employed, they should be covering and putting aside those costs now.

That caused many companies to have to raise their costs to change their accounting methodology to now account for those upcoming costs. That's exactly what that was.

In this case, as you may recall in the last rate case, there was a big issue on those exact costs. The company was given recovery of their annual amount that they're going to have to have in there for this type of expense, but there was a period of time, '94, '95 and '96, for which they hadn't gotten recovery of those costs. Even though they changed the accounting

scheme, they weren't allowed in the last rate case.

one and filed for recovery of those costs.

Approximately two weeks ago, the Commission just ruled on that separate case and said no, we're not going to allow you to recover those costs.

The company came in in between that case and this

So they are included in this case just in case the Commission allowed recovery. Since they didn't, they will be removed from this case.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: A portion.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

I was really surprised when I got this report this morning to see that United Water is earning 15.2 percent return on their water service and 25.1 percent return on their wastewater service. That's how the numbers calculated out.

Do you agree with that?

MR. WILLIS: Yes. Those numbers came out of the
1997 Annual Report. My staff put those numbers in and
I, at this point, can't verify those numbers. I mean,
personally, I can't verify those numbers are accurate.
Those numbers were filed with us. That's based on a
net income -- it's not the net income, it's operating
income.

THE WITNESS: I understand.

MR. WILLIS: It's different from net income.

THE WITNESS: I understand that.

MR. WILLIS: The costs that it does not recover would be the interest cost that is not included in that. Interest costs and capital costs are not included in them.

THE WITNESS: Given that the net income would reduce those returns to some level, it's doubtful that it would cause them to go into the red on the return. More than likely the return is going to fall somewhere in the, I would say, 7 to 9 percent range. This is a guesstimate on my part.

It's noteworthy that the large brokerage companies have what they call privileged accounts, where they only trade with the very top companies within industries. They're not permitted to go in and buy Microsoft, a company that has got an equity return

of 200 to 1. The companies have to be the cream of the crop. There are only two companies in the Financial Securities Quantity account that meet those measures that are utilities. One is Texas Utility and the other is Florida Power and Light.

They had return on equities of 9.7 percent and 12.6 percent in 1997. And these are the very, very best of privately-held utility companies.

I don't place United Water in that category.

They're not even close. So to grant them an increase that would bring their rate of return up to companies that are well managed and are the very, very best, I think would be ludicrous.

MR. WILLIS: I would point out that -- I'm sorry to interrupt you, but I would point out that in this case the best this company is going to look at getting a return on equity is around 9.5 to 10 percent, far below what power companies are getting now.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

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Back when the other increase was granted, at least it was during the same period, there was an article in the Times-Union, and I saved the article but I cannot find it. Basically, it included an interview with United Water officials, and the spokesperson for United Water was a female. I don't

remember her name. And the question was posed to her as to what they were going to do with the increased revenues. And she said, "Our plans are to improve the capital structure of our business and to improve our infrastructure."

1.9

Since then United Water has generated somewhere in the neighborhood of six to eight million dollars in additional revenues, the majority in the last rate increase.

I asked then why had they not established a capital reserve account for all these years to upgrade the infrastructure, the main line pipes and the water treatment structure. Why have they not done that over the years so that they're not in a position now of having to come up with a \$32 million plan to replace our pipes or do whatever they have plans and the documents to show?

That to me reflects a company that is poorly managed for one reason or another. And, in my presentation I have, I think I would point out -- I know I would point out what should we derive from this rate increase.

This is not a rhetorical question. It's something that I have been asked by a lot of people in my neighborhood and it's something that we have

experienced for a long time that we now have a complaint that should be on file with United Water, and it has to do with us getting gray water into our house. Why do we get gray water? Why is the water gray when it comes into our house? Why do we have to wash clothes twice or three times?

Do you have an answer to that?

MR. WILLIS: Well, I imagine we'll let Mr. Crouch touch on that. But the gray water that normally we've seen around the state and probably here is doing with the reaction to the hydrogen sulfide that's coming into the homes.

Part of what the company is doing to alleviate that problem is the anticipation of packed tower aerators, which basically will remove a good portion of the hydrogen sulfide from the water and hopefully will alleviate some of that problem.

So the answer, it's a chemical reaction. From my understanding, and I'm not a chemist and I'm not an engineer, I'm a CPA by trade, my understanding is it's more or less a chemical reaction basically caused in the hot water heater mostly, and it's caused because of high temperature where a chemical reaction occurs when the hydrogen sulfide starts reacting to copper piping, and that the discoloration you see is

basically the etching away of the copper pipe. I believe it's called copper oxide.

THE WITNESS: Is it possible, sir -- I think you're an engineer; is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Crouch is.

THE WITNESS: Is it possible that the gray water is caused by excessive loads of chlorine?

MR. CROUCH: I have never noticed that chlorine would cause gray water, because the chlorine will dissipate in the line. They are required by law, by the Department of Environmental Protection and Environmental Protection Agency, to have a residual chlorine throughout the line. So they have to put in a certain amount of chlorine so that the fartherest extremity of that line will have the required minimum amount of chlorine.

Chlorine will dissipate through time. If you took a jar of chlorine and mixed some water and opened the lid on it and left it sitting out on your counter, the next morning the chlorine would be gone.

So this is reason they have to add the chlorine into it, and many times if you are located fairly close to the wellhead, you will get a higher dose of chlorine than the people farther down the line. This is simply because of the distance involved with their

having to chlorinate it.

2.

I have never heard of it causing a gray water in and of itself.

Now, on the east side of the St. Johns River there is a lot of calcium carbonate in the lines also, which is a light sediment, and that white sediment could cause a gray water, if you will.

The white sediment, especially in cold water lines, if it's a refrigerated line going to your refrigerator to give you cold water to drink, the calcium carbonate will coagulate, if you will, and make larger globs of it. That is not a very aesthetic appearance, but it is not harmful in any way. All that is is the limestone that is flaked off underground through the years and getting into the water. That can be removed by filtration, whether it be done by the utility itself with a major filtration device or done by a point-of-view filter at your faucet. That will remove the calcium carbonate, and, in most cases, gets rid of the gray water problem.

THE WITNESS: So the fact that I may get five or six globs from the pumping station, the main station, would explain why when I tested my water on several occasions I've gotten a higher chlorine reading than I get in my well-maintained pool?

MR. CROUCH: You should not be getting that much, but if you're fairly close to the wellhead, you will be getting a higher level.

Now, this is something -- here, again, unfortunately, there is no upper limit on the amount of chlorine that they put in the water. I wish there were myself, but there is no upper limit. If it's an extremely long line, they have to put in a lot at the wellhead.

We have had cases where we've gone in and said, okay, several miles down this line, put in a booster chlorinator so you don't have to go quite so high at the pump. It tapers off and then they booster-chlorinate it again and it tapers off.

If you're getting an excessive amount of chlorine at times, this may be because of the type of chlorination system they are using.

This is something I will have the engineer look into next week and hopefully get back to you with some answers on that.

THE WITNESS: Well, I appreciate that. And I think you are aware that the high levels of chlorine are hazardous to health and your skin, and if there are no upper limits as to what they can put in, that needs to be addressed.

Can you tell me why we're getting red-tinted water?

MR. CROUCH: The red tint will be, in many cases, from sand or the calcium carbonate in there will cause a red tint.

THE WITNESS: How does it get in there?

MR. CROUCH: The sand, here again, is coming from the wellhead and not being filtered out. This is coming from underground in many cases.

Some of your older systems, if they have steel storage tanks, many times those could be starting to rust and that could add some discoloration, some red coloring to it if you get rust in your lines.

But by and large, it's the sand that's coming from underground that can only be removed by filtration or letting it settle out, and if there's not a large storage tank for it to settle out into the bottom of the tank, the sand will go on through the lines.

And here, again, I hate to keep saying this, it's not a health hazard, but it is aesthetically unpleasing, I agree with you.

THE WITNESS: Then why did United Water, when a representative came out to my next-door neighbor's home, who complained about the gray water and the red

water, why did he say that they needed to replace the pipes from the main line to our meters to correct the problem?

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MR. CROUCH: It could very well have been the older lines coming from the main into the house. Some of these older iron lines, even galvanized pipe, will, you know, get clogged up. You may have seen a cross-section of some of these older pipes, especially in the Jacksonville area, that a one-inch pipe that over the years it was so clogged up with calcium carbonate and the iron and sand and things that you could not get this pen down through that hole.

A lot of the Jacksonville area had their water pipes installed back during the Korean War period, or even prior to that, and many of these pipes need to be replaced whether they're the utility's main lines or the lines going from the utility service line into the house. And a lot of those pipes that were put in back in the '50s were not the highest quality pipes. They have deteriorated and they will rust. And, in that case, the utility is capable of testing at the meter and seeing what the water looks like at the meter. If it looks okay at the meter, then it's obvious that it happened from the meter on into the house that there was some deterioration in the water quality.

I'd have to see that on a case-by-case basis, though, to say what the case may be. But I know that in the Jacksonville area there are quite a few pipes that are extremely old running into the 40- or

50-year-old period, and these are deteriorated.

THE WITNESS: And I believe you said that there is now a requirement that the utility put in a super filtering system that will filter out the, what, sulfur chlorides? Is that what you said?

MR. CROUCH: There is not a requirement of that, but that is one of the capital projects that they're planning in several of the areas here is put in packed tower aerators, which will alleviate the hydrogen sulfide, which, in turn, will alleviate a lot of the gray water problem caused by the hydrogen sulfide reacting to the copper pipes.

Many people who feel that they had pure PVC in their homes and things, you will find that around the hot water heater many times there are copper connections there and we have found that even just a small link of copper will start deteriorating and can add to the coloration of the water. Even though most of their houses are fully PVC, the section from the hot water heater up, in many cases, is copper, and a lot of times you will find copper in behind the walls

in homes that you did not realize was there.

We're finding cases, Marshall pointed out earlier, in Pasco County and several other counties where the copper sulfate, the hydrogen sulfide copper problem has been horrendous. And people, if they have a bathroom or a room that is not used for several weeks and it just sat there, and then all of a sudden they have guests come in and they turn on the tub, it's black water that comes out.

The only way this can be rectified is, number one, to change the piping in the house to get rid of all copper, or for the utility to put in packed tower aerators and go through extensive processes to get rid of the hydrogen sulfide. In either case, it's going to be expensive.

And I know that this is -- several of the projects that United Water does have on the books now is to go in and do hydrogen sulfide treatment at many of the wellheads.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

And there is room for some humor here. If you could tell me the name of the corporation that will produce the packed -- say it again.

MR. CROUCH: It's a packed tower aerator.

THE WITNESS: The aerator system?

MR. CROUCH: Yes, sir. 1 2 THE WITNESS: I'd like to buy their stock. And, now, I would like to go into my prepared 3 statement. 5 Thank you very much for your answers. appreciate it very much. 6 7 MR. WILLIS: Why don't we just take about a minute break here? 8 (Short break.) 9 MR. WILLIS: Go ahead, Mr. LaBelle. 10 WITNESS LaBELLE: Marshall, Bobbie, and, Bob, I 11 appreciate your help and listening. 12 Before I left town I had the opportunity to 13 contact several hundred people and I was face to face with probably 25 of United Water's customers, so the persons are 15 totally livid about this rate increase. 16 17 It's so far beyond my comprehension as to how they could come in with a huge increase on top of another 18 huge increase, and that is the feeling that is out there. 19 20 But there is also a tremendous amount of attitude that this has already a done deal and it doesn't do any 21 good to fight the battle. 22 I haven't given up and that's why I'm here today. 23 24 Last May, United Water, which I will refer to as UW, got a substantial hike in its water and wastewater base in gallonage usage rates.

Their original request was the increase combining the revenues by about \$8.4 million. Their actual rate increases generated additional revenues in the \$6 million range.

So what has changed in the past sixteen months to justify another huge increase in the water and sewer rates?

UW's revenues from the Jacksonville facility have grown consistently through growth and customer base, regular COLA increases, and the large rate increase granted last year.

It is noteworthy that UW's rates are significantly higher than those of JEA and are also among the highest in the state.

So the question that needs your answer, why does UW want another significant increase in its water and sewer rates? UW admits in its published financial data that its water and wastewater business segments are producing a return on capital in the six percent range. At the same time, the company finds itself in having, quote, paying cash dividends on its common stock continuously since 1886, one of the longest dividend records of any YS existing companies, unquote. This quote was taken from the Wall Street Investor Information.

Now, hold that statement, because that is the reason UW wants more money from its customers and why does

it happen each year.

A family of two, that does not water their lawn, now pays about \$145 a quarter to UW for water and sewer, up from about \$124 a quarter prior to the rate hike based on 20,000 gallons usage per quarter.

This new rate increase request will raise that bill to about \$172 a quarter and will allow them a 44 percent increase in sixteen months.

I know of no business or product of a business that could get away with such a gigantic increase.

Many UW customers are middle income at best.

Many are retired and on a fixed income and many of the residents are barely making ends meet. I know that, because I've gotten numerous calls from customers of UW, all irate about the rates in only two years because they already can't make ends meet.

\$20 a quarter may seem like chunk change to some, but it's a lot of money to a lot of people.

Moreover, there are some underlying factors which make this rate increase downright disgusting. Please listen carefully as I've sorted out the real culprit of UW's rate hike request.

In its 1998 second quarter report, the full UW company shows a slight decline in total company revenues, \$347 million to \$345 million for the twelve months ending

June 30th, 1998.

This report also shows a \$3.5 million increase in depreciation and amortization and a \$10.5 million increase in interest and other expenses. These are the two main reasons UW's net income applicable to common stock fell from \$48.8 million in the prior twelve-month period to \$28.2 million in its past fiscal year.

Another quote from the Wall Street Investor

Information under Business Segments Today and Tomorrow, the statement is made that if you were to purchase a share of United Water's stock today, you would be investing in three distinct business segments, regulated water and wastewater utilities, nonregulated water and wastewater services, and real estate operations.

The annual report of United Water's company showed that its wastewater and water business segments are subsidizing offices in its real estate operations.

In the Jacksonville branch of UW -- strike that.

Is the Jacksonville branch of United Water engaged in any real estate for-profit business?

That's not a rhetorical question.

Are they?

MR. WILLIS: Not that I'm aware of.

THE WITNESS: I don't think so either.

But even if they were, why should we customers be

required to, number one, pay for losses in a business of UW unrelated to delivering water and wastewater services; number two, be held accountable for a significant increase in total company expenses which under sound management should have declined in greater proportion than the slight drop in total company revenues; and, number three, sustained United Water's 114-year record of paying

dividends. And that is why we're here today.

2.4

This rate increase is not about the local UW facility wanting to rebuild its infrastructure. If they haven't done it in my 30 years as a customer, I don't think they're going do it within the next 30 years.

Our water still smells horrible, we can't drink it, we have to pay to filter it, it destroys our pipes and faucets, it stains our car, appliances, countertops and dishes, it causes significant skin problems which require ongoing medical treatment. Some days the water is gray, other days it has a rusty grating to it.

I've personally experienced two sewage backups in my home that were the fault of UW. I know a friend who, as I speak, is living in his home empty of furniture, removed and stored, because of two major sewage backups caused by a UW line failure, then by a mistake by its contractor. And we customers ultimately have to pay the \$30,000 tag caused by UW's sins.

Our distinguished United Water officials present today might say, "See, if we had enough money, we could improve our water quality and systems that these problems are minimized."

PSC Associates, do you believe that will really happen? I don't. More of our money would just make it possible for the United Water company to sustain its 114-year dividend record and make it possible for UW to not cut dividends to pay for the improvements that they should have been making all along.

PSC Staff Members, again, I implore you to hold this company to the same level of responsibility as other businesses which operate in a competitive environment. If a product or service has to compete with other similar products or services that is bad, the company would have to make it better or lose money until it does make it better.

If a competitive company's expenses are out of hand, it would have to cut them or lose money, and if a competitive company is losing money in one business segment, it would have to cut dividends until it gets its act together. That company would not have the luxury of requiring these companies to pay more money for its products or services to support a loser.

Remember, months ago this local United Water facility got a huge rate increase. Since then, nothing has

```
changed here from the customers' perspectives.
 1
    reward United Water by giving it more of our money.
    local UW facility is not the cook, it's the waiter.
    umbrella of United Water Company cooked up this push for
    higher rates. Tell them no. Tell them that maintaining
 5
    their 114-year continuous dividend track record is their
 7
    problem, not the customers' problem.
              Thank you.
 8
 9
              MR. WILLIS: Thank you, Mr. LaBelle. Appreciate
         your coming.
10
              (Applause.)
11
12
                                       (Witness excused.)
13
              MR. WILLIS:
                           The next person I have is Scott
14
15
         Morrison.
16
                          SCOTT MORRISON,
17
    called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified
    as follows:
18
              WITNESS MORRISON: Thank you, sir.
19
20
              My name is Scott Morrison. That's S-c-o-t-t
    M-o-r-r-i-s-o-n.
                      I live at 4176 Prima Vista Circle.
21
22
    That's also in the Villages of San Jose. You've heard
    people speak about that already.
23
24
              I have a prepared statement here I'll just read
25
    for you.
```

This the second rate increase proposed by United Water Florida in the past two years. The last time, they requested a 41 percent increase, of which a large percent of it, I think about 24 percent, was granted, and this time they request amounts that equate to 22 percent for the water and about 17 percent for the sewer service.

My question is: What company wouldn't want to request a rate increase when they have a monopoly over their customers? The company has nothing to lose by the request except a possible filing fee and other administrative costs associated with the notification and hearing processes.

The Commerce Department has a dim view of monopolies in this country, just ask Microsoft and Ma Bell. But I'm certain that provisions exist to accommodate utilities. This is the reason you, the Commission, are engaged to ensure that utilities are run properly and provide quality services to their customers at fair prices.

United Water Florida doesn't either. As for quality service, if not for the water conditioning system I was forced to install in my home, I would still be cleaning, monthly, the mineral deposits from my faucets, you're heard that before today, not to mention the car, the white deposits on the car. And I would also be drinking water that had two and a half times the level of chlorine

in our neighborhood pool because of our chlorine removal system.

But this isn't really about the quality of water as much as it is about the rate increase request.

I brought some charts for you, and I'll leave them for you in a few minutes, that has some comparisons amongst the various utilities in town here, and I've heard people talk about the JEA in comparison to United Water and about they're not having to pay for property taxes and so forth, but I think my comparison might be a little bit different.

The four companies I compared were United Water Florida, Jacksonville Electric Authority, Clay County Utilities and the St. Johns Service Company. These companies basically border each other here in this area and service neighborhoods that are adjacent to each other.

All the comparisons I used by making -- using a family of four using 100 gallons of water per person per day. So their rates are now based on a -- I have established comparisons, instead of seeing one base rate that's huge here in this company and a smaller one here for this company, and they're on a monthly basis, so I've adjusted it for the quarterly versus monthly rates.

By the way, quarterly is fine with me.

Anyway, as you can see, United Water Florida,

with the current rates they have in place, is 23 percent
higher than JEA. They're 36 percent higher than the

St. Johns Service Company, and 59 percent higher than the
Clay County Utilities, using that comparison of a family of
four using the same amount of water.

Now, this company, I think, uses the same aquifer, the Floridan aquifer. They probably drill wells the same depth to get that water, and, properly managed, they should be using similar technology -- the technologies to get to that water.

Now, Mr. LaBelle went into great detail about company management. I didn't delve into all the books of the company or go over the articles in the publications.

They did a great job of that, I thought.

But the management of the company is what's in question here.

Now, United Water Florida's proposed rate increase will be 46 percent higher than JEA, 60 percent higher than the St. Johns Service Company, and 87 percent higher than Clay County Utilities; 87 percent.

Additionally, if you'll look at the rate increase over the past two years, United Water Florida will have had a 47 percent increase in their rates -- I believe it said 46, and some change, percent increase in their rates -- as opposed to any -- I realize other companies do get rate

increases, but for JEA, it's been 19 percent; for the St. Johns Service Company, 2 percent; and for the Clay County Utilities, it's 18 percent.

1.4

I've taken into account the base water and sewer charges, as I mentioned. I also put in there my division, the charges per thousand gallons of water converted from cubic feet, and any caps on sewer usage that some of the companies have.

So what's United Water Florida's problem? Well, I think it is their management, their poor management. They have changed their name several times. I'm not certain they changed ownership or not, but they have changed their name several times for some reason.

They continue to struggle to keep that operating

-- that utility operating without plant upgrades, lack of
phased replacement of equipment and pipes and so forth,
improper maintenance, and possibly poor fiscal planning, so
they are forced to charge us more to keep them in business.

I suppose it could be just simple greed on the part of
their owners.

What happens to most companies is that find themselves unable to compete in the marketplace? Well, if not for the monopoly that United Water Florida has over us, its customers, I would be purchasing water from Clay County, because they're the best rates going in town. We

don't have that choice, however. If we did, I assume
United Water would be going the same way as Eastern
Airlines did a couple of decades before because of poor
management.

- I think the Commission needs to charter a thorough investigation of United Water Florida, of their management. There is something which must be fixed to make that company more efficient, because it's not. Most likely, a complete turnover of the front office is in order.
- If they are unable to provide water and sewer service at competitive prices, then they should be forced out of business by a demanding marketplace, not bailed out by the customers. They should be absorbed by another utility like several others have over the past few years, such as Jacksonville Public Utilities, which I think is now owned by JEA, Ortega Utility Company, which I think is also part of JEA now, and JCP Utility Company. I'm not sure where they went.
- As I said earlier, I would have chosen Clay County because it seems to be well run.
- However, prior to chartering an investigation, I think the Commission must vote to allow no further rate increases by United Water Florida. This only places a band-aid on the problem at the expense of the customers who

have only you, the Commission, standing between them and -- between the customers and a monopolistic utility.

1.0

Now, today, you only have a handful of people out here to talk with you. I think in that green paper you handed out, it said there were 29,000 customers served by United Water Florida, and I think its parent company has, if I'm not mistaken, about 6.2 million customers.

I'm sure you wouldn't have all 29,000 people break in line, or even a percentage of them, 290, there would be a lot of people here waiting here today, but that doesn't mean that we're not concerned. This is a small percent of the customers of this company, but hopefully these voices are being heard, because you don't want to sit here for weeks on end listening to person after person talk about the color of the water and their distaste for the management of the company.

So please put the customers and the public here first. I think that's the Commission's job to look at the management of this company to see why it can't be as efficient as surrounding companies.

Now, as I mentioned -- or as you mentioned, the JEA doesn't have to pay-bonds and so forth -- or can float bonds and things like that to raise capital for improvements and so forth. But I don't think that's the issue. If a company can't be competitive, they can't be

competitive; and if they can't be competitive, I think it 1 needs to be bought by somebody that can be. 2 Thank you for your time. 3 Thank you very much. 4 MR. WILLIS: 5 (Witness excused.) 6 MR. WILLIS: At this point, let's go ahead and take a five-minute break so the court reporter can 8 rest her fingers over here. She's been working rather 9 10 hard. So let's break for five minutes and we'll back 11 here doing this again. 12 13 (Short recess.) MR. WILLIS: The next person I have, I believe 14 15 it's DeMetree, first name Brian. (No response.) 16 MR. WILLIS: We'll try again afterwards. 17 18 Latellus -- Latellier? Is that person here? 19 L-a-t-e-l-l-i-e-r. 20 (No response.) 21 MR. WILLIS: Not here. 22 Phil Burdette. Mr. Burdette? 23 (No response.) MR. WILLIS: I believe he's out of the room also. 24 25 Glenn Green.

GLENN GREEN,

2.2

2 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified
3 as follows:

WITNESS GREEN: I'm Glenn Green. I live at 7010
Madrid Avenue. That's G-l-e-n-n Green, G-r-e-e-n.

I'm not going to be as nice as the rest of these people. I don't know if any of you all object to this.

You-all are very knowledgeable about United Water, and I guess every time one of these meetings comes up, a few people from the public come out.

The services are terrible. I've lived in my home ten years. I replaced the pipes when I first moved in and I'm fixing to have to do it again. I have to replace my kitchen faucet every two to three years. Luckily, I bought a Delta, and they'll replace it free if it breaks down, but I still have to go to the trouble of hiring somebody to come in and take it out. That's ridiculous. It's a fine piece of equipment, but it deteriorates in three years or less. You have spots on everything.

The water smells worse now than it has in the past nine years. It's gotten so bad.

If you give these people this rate increase, you're encouraging mediocrity. They haven't done anything to deserve a rate increase. If they don't have an account for capital expenditures in the future for replacement

- 1 costs, something is wrong with their accounting practices.
- 2 | Every business in the world has an account for reoccurring
- 3 costs, or things that are going to deteriorate over a
- 4 period of time.
- 5 Especially, if you're a landlord and you own a
- 6 rental home, you do that, or if you have rental property
- 7 for commercial use, you would set aside money for that.
- 8 Apparently, Suburban or United, whatever they want to call
- 9 themselves, haven't done that.
- I did a little spread sheet. August 23rd of
- 11 | 1989, we used 27 cubic units, or whatever, of water. My
- 12 water bill was \$28.58.
- On 9/4/98 I used the same exact consumption. My
- 14 | water bill was \$44, a 56.3 percent increase in ten years.
- 15 | My sewer for the same amounts for the same dates
- 16 | were \$74 and \$105.51. That's a 31.7 percent increase. Of
- 17 | course, the taxes, they're also 56 percent. Some of that
- 18 goes to you, the Public Service Commission.
- 19 In comparison, my electric rates, and I do not
- 20 | have an exact kilowatt example, but my electric rate for
- 21 | 1358 kilowatts back in June of '89 was \$89. For August of
- 22 | '98, I used 1437 kilowatts, and it cost me 95 bucks.
- 23 The kilowatt rate ten years ago was 6.625 cents
- 24 per kilowatt, I believe. Today it's 6.647. That's less
- 25 | than a one percent increase.

How can electric utilities do this and a water utility cannot? They've had a 50-plus percent increase.

My electric utility doesn't.

It also has to expand and update as neighborhoods grow, and even a larger area they have to -- they have some more astringent environmental concerns that they have to worry out.

I read in some of the literature from United that they have to comply with these regulations and that regulation, and they have to, at least, keep the water clean.

I have a 90-foot well in my backyard and I've tested the water there and this is what comes out of my tap. The only thing is it has iron in it. I'm about ready to go back -- I don't know that I can, but somehow I want to.

I have no control over my water costs. They just got a rate increase 18 months ago, and now they want to double it? It's ridiculous.

Every other business in world -- I'm an investor.

I invest. I try to invest my money in a company that's
going to give me a good return. They just run to you and
say give us more, give us more. What have they done for
me, the consumer? I have no choice. I really can't turn
my water off, can I? I have no choice. I can't go

anywhere else. I'm lucky I do have a well. But it's really not a viable alternative for me to go back to my well. I still have to pay sewage rates.

Which, by the way, ten years ago, the company and/or one of their representatives came to my door and said, "We're putting in a new sewer line. You're going to be required to hook up. If you do it today, it will be free; if not, you'll have to pay for it later on." That was a big lie. And now I'm having to pay sewer rates, and I had a perfectly good septic system. I wonder if I could go back to my septic system, because that is a large part of the bill.

In terms of dollars -- I did a little research on the internet last night, and the best I can tell, inflation for the past decade has been about two and a half percent a year. On a yearly basis, from '87 to '88, a hundred dollars -- by the end of the year, it was \$104. It would cost \$104 to buy the same product.

From '88 to '89, it was \$104.82; from '89 to '90, it was \$105. Then from '90 to '91, it was \$104.23. From '91 to '92, it was \$103. From '92 to '93, it was \$102. From '93 to '94, \$102.60. From '94 to '95, it was \$102.79, and '95 to '96, it was \$102.93.

So, in terms of inflation rate, it was maybe three percent, three and a half percent max, two and a half

to three percent, somewhere in that area.

And then, once again, from what I can see over a ten-year period, they've gotten a 53 percent -- 56 percent rate increase. It doesn't add up, not at all. And what they do, they sell themselves to somebody here or there and they're selling themselves amongst their own

7 infrastructure, from one company to another. It's like a 8 shell game.

Somebody mentioned tax-free bonds and they don't have that opportunity. Is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: That's true.

THE WITNESS: I have their statement -- there's a 10Q statement that they file quarterly dated August the 10th, 1998, that they must file with SEC as a publicly-held company, and it says -- I don't know where this was. It may just be the State of Florida that you're saying they can't do a tax-free bond. It says, "In June of '97, United Water issued -- excuse me. In August of '97, United Waterworks issued twenty million of 5.3 percent tax-exempt water resource development bonds due 2027.

So they had the ability somewhere.

MR. WILLIS: They might have the ability in some state, but not here.

THE WITNESS: Well, I don't know if you're looking at just Florida in terms of the profits of

this company.

You mentioned earlier that they're asking for a return of like 8.9 or 9.3 percent?

MR. WILLIS: 8.6, I believe.

THE WITNESS: Once again, any other company out there has no guaranteed rate of return. They have to watch what they spend so that they can please their stockholders.

This company, I believe, that Mr. LaBelle mentioned earlier, has a record of paying a dividend for 113, 114 years and they're very proud of that. I'm happy for them. But what about their customers, you know? Do we have to keep getting terrible water? It's ridiculous.

Their revenues for the first quarter of 1998 was 3.2 percent. That's for the company as a whole. I don't know what they did in Florida. And I guess you are privy to that information, but I'm not.

I heard a little statement here -- in 1996 and '97 from David Chardevoyne -- I don't know his name -- the president of United Water, "We look forward to providing premium water and wastewater services to our newest customers."

What about their old customers? Because they sure aren't providing good water for me.

I have two children, and they're both fair skinned, and they both have skin problems due to the hard

water. We go out of town, it disappears. 1 It is really ridiculous, you know. 2 Like I say, I'm going to have to replace my 3 I admit I made a mistake. I put in copper ten 5 years ago. I didn't know better. I lived in another part of the city where the water was better. It's terrible now. We, as customers, aren't happy, and we don't know 7 how you could possibly reward this company a rate increase, 8 especially after they got one some two years -- less than 9 10 two years ago. I'm looking at this 10Q statement and they turn 11 12 around left and right and ask for rate increases 13 everywhere. Are they the same proportions in other states? This is not the only state or area that they do this. 14 15 One little statement here -- I know this is all out of context. It says in May of '98, United Water filed 16 17 for approval of agency action by requesting a rate increase 18 over existing rates of 5.3 million or 18.1 percent, and the filing was officially accepted on June 23rd of '98. 19 20 Was that here or was that in another area of Florida? 21 Do you have any idea? 22 I have no idea --MR. WILLIS: 23 THE WITNESS: It was dated in May of '88 and it 24 was accepted on June 23rd of '98. Excuse me. 25

1 2 this where they asked for it. 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 in the fourth quarter of '97." 11 12 1.3 14 15 tell you. THE WITNESS: Well, it doesn't say. 16 MR. WILLIS: Yeah, I know it doesn't say. 17 18

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May of '98 -- for 18.1 percent. It doesn't say in

MR. WILLIS: I have no idea on that one.

THE WITNESS: Talking about operating revenues, it says, "The 1.7 percent increase in revenues from rate awards in the second quarter of '98 included the impact of 1997 and current year increases in several of the companies operating utilities." It says, "Increase in revenues due to growth was primarily attributed to the acquisition of a utility in Florida

Is that the one in South Florida or is that this utility and this general area? Do you know?

MR. WILLIS: Without looking it up, I couldn't

THE WITNESS: And it's giving me a date of '97, and I don't know when they actually made the acquisition, when it became official, when they technically bought out Jax Suburban.

MR. WILLIS: Jax Suburban was purchased many years ago.

THE WITNESS: It's only been about two or three years.

MR. WILLIS: It's been about four years. 1 THE WITNESS: Oh. But to me, as a customer, I 2 feel like all I'm doing is paying for the acquisition, 3 whether it was an internal type shuffle or not. 4 MR. WILLIS: Uh-huh. 5 THE WITNESS: But at one time I believe they were 6 7 going to go public, here with Jax Suburban, there was talk of that, and then they turned right back around 8 9 and decided not to go public but basically to shuffle it. 10 MR. WILLIS: Well, Jacksonville Suburban was 11 supposed to be traded. It was called General 12 Waterworks before. Jacksonville Suburban was a 13 14 subsidiary of General Waterworks, which was a national 15 company. THE WITNESS: Which was actually --16 MR WILLIS: General Waterworks' stock was 17 Purchased by United Water Resources in Lyonaisse 18 Company, which is a French company. 19 20 THE WITNESS: Wasn't General Waterworks actually owned by some of its subsidiaries, though, United? 21 that the parent company? 22

MR. WILLIS: Well, they are now.

THE WITNESS: Weren't they then?

MR. WILLIS: I'm not sure.

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THE WITNESS: I think they were.

But, as a consumer, they're doing a poor job.

And they've lied to me. They're great. If you call them up and say, "Come out, I've got a water leak," they'll come pretty quick.

But, in terms of the quality of the water, it's not there.

I have neighbors, but I can only really speak from their say-so, because they lived three miles away and had city water service and then they moved over here to where they are now, the city was much better quality.

There is a chlorine smell and it's affecting my children's skin. I don't drink it. I buy bottled water or I filter it.

And it's just outrageous what they want. I mean, I don't know how you can, as a Public Service Commission, can allow them a rate increase. I'm asking that you not do it, because you're rewarding them for this mediocre -- and, like I say, as an investor, I have to look at other companies or look at investments that are going to give me a return on my investment, and they're being rewarded by doing quality work, and that's what you're looking for. You can't reward them for this.

They do have basically a guaranteed dividend. If I want to buy that stock, I know what I'm going to get

every year just about from them. And that's how many utilities are.

But you should not guarantee them a profit, because they can play with the numbers and they have auditors that look at this, but they're going to turn around and pay somebody a little more here or a little more there, and who knows what shell game they're playing with that you can't find -- they just don't deserve an increase and I'm asking that you not grant this increase. As a matter of fact, give them a decrease.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you. Appreciate it.

I would like to state one thing about the -- I know there's concern over inflation, where inflation has been only like two and a half percent or less each year, but water and wastewater companies, like many other utilities, have capital intensive problems.

Water and wastewater companies are one of the most capital intensive of the public utilities around.

Telecommunications companies, on the other hand, are just the opposite now; whereas, they are now replacing equipment in their substations and everything with better technology, newer technology, and that technology just happens to be cheaper. That technology can now serve many more trunks, it can

serve double, triple, quadruple many more people than it used to and yet it's cheaper. Their basic cost is declining in nature because of the technology. In water and wastewater, it's -- we haven't seen any trends where technology is making things cheaper.

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The biggest problem we're seeing in water and wastewater -- it's not just for this company and it's not just for this state, but it's all over the nation.

We have new legislation now put out by the federal government. It's called the Clean Water Act. It's been revised and it's being revised again. The Clean Water Act has, in effect, caused companies to start testing for contaminants they never tested before. It's caused them to go in and remove contaminants that they never had to do that before. And, because of that, it's becoming very capital intensive, this company itself.

There's lead copper rules that have just come out that they've had to put a tremendous amount of money in, just like other utilities we've seen in the state that we're having to look at rate increases for, to handle the lead copper portions of the Clean Water Act. That's pretty expensive. Many utilities are facing that all over the nation.

I just wanted to let you know it's just not

inflation that the utility companies have to worry about.

And, in fact, if you look at a water and wastewater company and you try to compare them to an electric, electric companies are capital intensive, but if you look at it on a preferred customer basis, water and wastewater companies are more capital intensive than electric companies are. Electric companies just happen to be much bigger serving a bigger base and, therefore, are able to provide a product that has more companies.

I just wanted you all to know that.

THE WITNESS: Well --

MR. WILLIS: I'm not sitting here saying this rate increase is good or bad, because we haven't made up our mind on that, but I just wanted to let you know that there are other factors in the water and wastewater industry besides inflation that have to be dealt with.

THE WITNESS: I realize that.

MR. WILLIS: And part of it is this legislation that keeps pouring down from the federal government.

THE WITNESS: I realize that. Thank you. No, I understand. I guess you're chartered under the

Statutes of the State of Florida and you're kind of
the peacemaker, as the gentleman was describing it,
you walk down the middle line between the consumer and

the utility.

MR. WILLIS: That's basically what we're trying to do.

THE WITNESS: And I'm not hitting you. But, you know, I've listened to you -- I've been here for two or three hours now, and, forgive me -- obviously, you know this industry very well, but you almost sound like you're on their side just in your explanations. You're defending them by saying this, that and the other.

The cost of detecting these chemicals in the water have gone down, the cost of detecting it. The technology there has -- even though they may have to test for 20 different chemicals now where five years ago they tested for two, the cost of testing for those has gone down. The technology there has evolved also.

Their billing procedures, I bet you they've decreased their costs in billing. I know there are certain fixed costs that they have. I'm pretty sure PVC is a lot less expensive to purchase as an item as a capital expense than an iron pipe is or a terra cotta pipe, and putting them in is a lot less

expensive in terms of that. The labor, they can't really do a whole lot about that. I know labor expense is what costs. It's one of their highest expenses. I realize that.

But compared to other things -- I don't know what it's going to be. Somebody needs to say, well, if they get this rate increase after the last rate increase that they just got two or three years ago, it's going to be X percentage increase. We've got to look at the Consumer Price Index, or something. The economy is great.

I remember Mr. Clinton saying, "It's the economy, stupid." Well, it's great. Why can't they fall in line? Their costs should not be going up that much.

But, you know, the rate increase is just crazy.

What do you know of -- think in your mind, what do you know of that's gone up anything close to this percentage, any item in the world?

I have other thing in there I didn't bring that showed me -- or I didn't talk about, and I'll be happy to go back and get it. It compares the cost of capital equipment in industry as a whole, machinery as a whole, a hundred dollars in 1989 and now it's \$127. That's not a big increase, not when you compare it to water. Some of them are \$105, \$110. And I'll be

1 happy to pull it out and show it to you and go over it. This industry has just gone up so much, it's 3 4 ridiculous. Some of the things like the piping, the 5 PVC piping or whatever, has not gone up that much. I don't know what labor has gone up. 6 7 But, you know, to me they're making excuses and they're able to do it on paper with their accountants, 8 and I don't know what they're doing, but it's 9 ridiculous. Nothing has gone up that much. Housing 10 hasn't gone up that much. 11 So I don't know how you can justify their 12 13 request. Thank you. 14 15 MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much. 16 (Witness excused.) 17 18 MR. WILLIS: The next person I have is Linda 19 Montgomery. 20 LINDA MONTGOMERY, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 21 as follows: 22 WITNESS MONTGOMERY: Hello. My name is Linda 23

Montgomery, M-o-n-t-q-o-m-e-r-y. I live in the Royal Lakes

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section of the city.

And I appreciate you folks being here today, but I also know that you didn't have a choice. You needed to be here. And I know a lot of people from our neighborhood have been here and had to leave.

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It requires a substantial amount of time and effort to attend one of these things. Every Thursday I volunteer at my daughter's school. I'm missing that volunteer time today because I thought this was very important.

I called a lot of neighbors last night asking if they could come.

And it's very sad in a country where people feel like they have no power anymore, and they also think they're going to get it. They're not going to come with an open mind. And I hope that you prove them wrong. I hope that you have truly come, and you've just stated you haven't made up your mind.

And look at the number of people here, and a rate increase should not be based on the number of people sitting here today. It should be on whether that increase is right or wrong and justified or not justified.

Let's bring some ethics back into the whole process of awarding profits. It's just gotten out of hand. And not only here, but in many things. But if we can control something, let's bring some control back. Let's

let people feel that they have some control over things, not that, you know -- the company has said we're going to do it and so it's going to be done.

That breaks my heart to hear neighbors say, you know, you're a fool if you think you can go down there and you're going to change their mind. I hope I'm not a fool, because it affects too many people and too many pocketbooks.

The chlorine problem, that breaks my heart that there's no upper limit. I mean, I take a shower and I break out in a rash, and it's terrible. I leave the city and I take a shower, I have no problem.

I drink bottled water. My daughter does not drink bottled water because of the fluoride. She needs the fluoride and so I have to have her drink this horrible smelling stuff.

I mean, when people come to our house, I provide bottled water for them to brush their teeth because the smell is so repulsive to them. It's not always that repulsive. It waivers.

We check our chlorine, the chlorine rate all the time. We have a little droplet and do it. And I thought that was an interesting explanation, it depends on where you are in the line. But that would seem to me indicate that ours should be pretty much at one level and not

fluctuate, and it fluctuates greatly, which scares me.

I mean -- you know, I've read the stories about the chlorine. That is why I drink bottled water. And it's kind of what do I do? I go ahead and tell my daughter, "Honey, you're going to have some dental problems, you know, but we're going to have drink bottled water." Because that other stuff can almost make you gag. I kid you not.

I'm not exaggerating when I say there are mornings we get up to brush our teeth, turn off the faucet and go get bottled water so that we can even just brush our teeth.

Now, I feel like -- I have a choice where I bank, where I shop, where I go out to eat, where I vacation, and all of that is based on the quality I get and the service I get, and I'm not having any choices here, and to me I would leave any company or any business that I do business with if I got the kind of quality that I'm getting from United Water.

And I just urge you so much to really listen to these people. There are people on fixed income. And you see the crowd that's here, I hope you don't think that these are all the people that care. These are the only people that can afford a few hours of their time today to be here.

And I appreciate you set up a meeting at 6:30, and I know you're thinking, okay, we're covering everybody. The people -- the mothers in my neighborhood will not be here again tonight because they need to get home from work, fix dinner, help their children with their homework, get them bathed and put them to bed.

So I'm saying, please don't make this decision based on the number of bodies out there, please base this decision on what is right and what is ethical and help us just have some sense that we can have some control over our lives.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much.

(Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: I would like to point out that the decisions of this Commission are never made just because we have a lack of customers show up or a large number. The decision of the Commission are based upon the need, the proven need that the company has proven that they actually need the costs.

Also the cost that we're trying -- are being requested here and will be actually recovered for this company are only for this area. It doesn't matter about the needs of any other affiliated company they

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have where they've had losses or anything else for any other company, they may want the money to cover that, but they're not going to get it from here.

By law, we have to set rates that are cost based for prudent costs and prudent investments for this utility only. We don't take into account the needs of the parent company. It's for this utility to operate prudently, and that's it. By law, that's how we have to set rates.

And I just want to assure you that there's certainly not any kind of level of rate set because we have a low turnout, and I'd also like to point out that there are many, many people from homeowners associations here who are here representing thousands of people that are on this system. We met with many yesterday and there are some here today also that are representing thousands of people.

So it's not just the voices we heard today. We've heard from many people and we'll hear from many more tonight.

With that, that's the last person I have signed up.

Is there anyone in the audience who would like to come forward who did not sign up and make a presentation?

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(No response.)

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MR. WILLIS: With no show of hands then, we'll go ahead and close the hearing down.

If you would like to get a copy of our staff recommendation and copy of the order from the Commission, that proposed agency action order to know if you would like to take further action on that, if you would please come forward and get a copy of one of these white forms to fill out with your name and address and we'll be more than happy to supply that to you.

Again, I want to thank you for coming here today. We certainly appreciate the turnout and we certainly appreciate your comments and they are well taken. just want to assure you of that.

With that, we will adjourn this morning session. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 11:27 o'clock a.m., the hearing was adjourned.)

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4	STATE OF FLORIDA)
5	COUNTY OF CLAY)
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7	I, MARIE C. GENTRY, do hereby certify that the
8	matter of the application for rate increase in Duval,
9	St. Johns and Nassau Counties by United Water Florida,
10	Inc., Docket No. 980214-WS, was heard by the Florida Public
11	Service Commission on September 10, 1998; that I was
12	authorized to and did report in shorthand the proceedings
13	and that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 103,
14	inclusive, constitute a correct record of the proceedings
15	in said matter.
16	DATED this 28th day of September, 1998.
17	Ca a a a
18	MARIE C. GENTRY, Court Reporter
19	MARIE C. GENTRY, Court Reporter
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