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1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 In the Matter of: DOCKET NO. 120161-WS 4 ANALYSIS OF UTILITIES, INC.'S FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND 5 CUSTOMER SERVICE COMPUTER 6 SYSTEM. 7 8 9 PROCEEDINGS: HEARING 10 COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS 11 COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN 12 DATE: Wednesday, May 14, 2014 13 TIME: Commenced at 9:32 a.m. 14 Concluded at 12:43 p.m. 15 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 16 Tallahassee, Florida 17 REPORTED BY: LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR JANE FAUROT, RPR 18 Official FPSC Reporters 850-413-6734/850-413-6732 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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APPEARANCES:

CHARLES REHWINKEL, DEPUTY PUBLIC COUNSEL, and ERIK L. SAYLER, ESQUIRE, Office of Public Counsel, c/o The Florida Legislature, 111 West Madison Street, Room 812, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, appearing on behalf of the Citizens of The State of Florida.

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MARY ANNE HELTON, Deputy General Counsel, Florida Public Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, Advisor to the Florida Public Service Commission.

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| 1 | PROCEEDINGS |
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| 2 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So we'll go ahead and |
| 3 | call this meeting to order. Today is May 14th in Docket |
| 4 | Number 120161-WS. And I'm going to ask Ms. Barrera to |
| 5 | read the notice. |
| 6 | MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioner. This was |
| 7 | noticed a Commission hearing that a hearing will be |
| 8 | held before Florida Public Service Commission regarding |

the application of Utilities, Inc. for financial accounting and customer service computer system, and was convened -- to be convened Wednesday, May 14th, 2014, 9:30 a.m. at the Betty Easley Conference Center.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very much.

At this time we will go ahead and take appearances.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. My name is Martin Friedman, attorney for Utilities, Inc.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. SAYLER: Erik Sayler with the Office of Public Counsel. Also I'd like to enter an appearance for Mr. Charles Rehwinkel, Deputy Public Counsel.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you.

MS. BARRERA: Martha Barrera, staff.

MS. HELTON: Mary Anne Helton, Advisor to the

| 1 | Commission. |
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| 2 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you very much. |
| 3 | Preliminary matters. Are there any preliminary matters |
| 4 | that we need to deal with at this time? |
| 5 | MS. BARRERA: No, Commissioner. Staff is not |
| 6 | aware of any. |
| 7 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Parties? |
| 8 | MR. SAYLER: None. |
| 9 | MR. FRIEDMAN: We have none. |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you |
| 11 | very much. That makes the day a whole lot easier. |
| 12 | Opening statements. |
| 13 | MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Commissioners. It's |
| 14 | a little awkward. I wish we could switch the name tags |
| 15 | because that is really, that is really awkward to |
| 16 | COMMISSIONER BALBIS: (Inaudible. Microphone |
| 17 | off.) |
| 18 | MR. FRIEDMAN: You're going stay down there |
| 19 | though, in your |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER BALBIS: We'll see how it plays |
| 21 | out. |
| 22 | MR. FRIEDMAN: All right. I know how you get |
| 23 | used to your chair and everybody likes the feel of their |

chair, but it is a little awkward, so I apologize in

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advance.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Just, just before you start, I just want you to know that per the order you have five minutes for your opening statements.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I will not take more than five minutes. Thank you, Commissioner Brisé.

We're here because the Commission has consistently made an arbitrary reduction in the cost of Utilities, Inc.'s Project Phoenix financial and customer care billing systems to reflect the customers that were divested through the sale of some of the systems. utility's assertions that a reduction to customers -- of customers would not have affected the cost of Project Phoenix thus far has fallen on deaf ears, and, as a result, Utilities, Inc. had to initiate this proceeding to afford it an opportunity to have the person responsible for designing the Project Phoenix, the primary person responsible for hiring project -- for designing Project Phoenix to tell you himself and give you an opportunity to ask him a question or questions about what it takes to develop a system like Project Phoenix and how it has nothing to do with whether the utility has 10 or 15 percent less or more customers at any particular point in time.

Unfortunately, you know, that testimony comes with a cost. The Commission, in prior orders, has

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recognized that UI has divested systems, whether voluntarily or not, representing at most 14 percent of the number of ERCs that were online when Project Phoenix went active. However, this is not a one-time decrease in, in customers of 14 percent. It occurred over a period since 2009, and offsetting that are a growth in customers due to acquisitions and natural growth within particular systems.

And thus far, while the Commission has recognized the downside to the utility -- in other words, the divestitures -- it has thus far ignored the fact that the utility continues to grow customers to offset the, the divestitures, and thus far that has not been taken into consideration.

Through the testimony of Utilities, Inc.'s witnesses and the cross-examination of the staff's witnesses, I think that all three of you will reach the unanimous conclusion that there's no reasonable basis in regulatory ratemaking to reduce the Project Phoenix cost in the manner to which the utility -- the Commission has done so in the past and, and will enter a ruling allowing Utilities, Inc. the full cost of Project Phoenix. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. You have, you will have about two minutes after OPC gets an

opportunity.

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

MR. SAYLER: Good morning, Commissioners.

This is Erik Sayler on behalf of the customers of Utilities, Inc. and also the Office of Public Counsel. Thank you.

This generic docket was opened to allow OPC and Utilities, Inc. to address issues which were generic to all of UI's systems in the State of Florida, and in January this Commission approved a partial settlement between our office and Utilities, Inc., which settled and addressed a number of accounting and ratemaking issues.

The remaining issue in dispute today concerns
Project Phoenix. Project Phoenix is shorthand for a
very expensive custom-made computer system for UI's
financial customer care billing system. Since this
\$21.5 million computer system was placed into service in
mid-2008, Utilities, Inc. has voluntarily divested or
sold off a number of water and wastewater systems,
reducing the customers, the ERCs, and has reallocated
the total cost of Project Phoenix to those remaining
non-divested systems and those non-divested ERCs.

The issue you are deciding is whether there should be any adjustments on how Project Phoenix's costs

are allocated to the remaining Florida systems and whether those adjustments should account for voluntary divestitures of Utilities, Inc.'s systems.

It's important to highlight that the

Commission started using this divestiture adjustment

methodology in June 2010 and has decided this on

numerous, numerous times since then. In fact, the

Commission decided it at least seven times prior to the

Eagle Ridge protest in December 2011.

The Office of Public Counsel supports the staff-recommended and the Commission-approved adjustments to Project Phoenix and the methodology for doing that. Those adjustments, we believe, properly account for the effect of voluntary divestitures by Utilities, Inc. of its systems. Through no fault of their own, the customers should not be required to pay more for Project Phoenix as a result of these voluntary divestitures. The Commission adjustments are just, reasonable, and fairly and equitably balance the interests of the customers and the utility.

And you may hear that the utility will raise a gain on sale argument. That is, you know, that's a fallacious smokescreen. Remember, Utilities, Inc. voluntarily sold off its systems, and whether those systems are sold for a profit or for a loss is not

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something that the Commission takes into account when doing this adjustment methodology.

As Mr. Fletcher will testify, the remaining customers do not receive any benefit for paying more for Project Phoenix. Therefore, OPC believes that you have already decided this issue and you should continue making this adjustment.

With regard to rate case expense, rate case expense, as in every docket, requires careful scrutiny, and we believe that significant adjustments should be made for rate case expense. First, I would recommend that you read the deposition transcript of Ms. Wiorek, the UI rate case expense witness. That is Exhibit 21. It is very short and staff does an excellent job deposing her. Her deposition testimony clearly reveals that she is not an expert in rate case expense.

She testified she did not prepare the invoices to her exhibits; they were just emailed to her. When questioned about some of the basic details of the invoices, she could not answer. As such, UI's witness cannot testify to the reasonableness of rate case expense. Her rate case expense are pure hearsay and cannot be relied upon as the sole basis for your decision today -- or decision in this case. And you do have a lot of discretion in determining what you, what

case expense to approve.

the Commission believes is a reasonable amount of rate

Second, we believe that the Commission should disallow or make significant reductions to the rate case expense of Mr. -- of UI witness Mr. Danielson and his team of very expensive Deloitte consultants.

Mr. Danielson's hourly rate is over \$650 per hour for this small case, and he and his team have supposedly spent many, many hours working on this case and preparing prefiled testimony. However, much of his and his team's time is either totally undocumented or sparsely documented. Moreover, his direct testimony does not address the issue being decided by this Commission, which is the appropriateness of the Commission's adjustments to Project Phoenix that account for the divestitures. His testimony only covers how the computer system is designed, why it was sized the way it was sized, and why it was very expensive.

The testimony he provided could have been provided by Mr. Hoy, a Utilities, Inc.'s employee; or another Utilities, Inc. employee that was involved in the designing of this project; or an affiliate -- or someone from the affiliate Water Services Company, and they could have done it at a much less expensive cost to the ratepayers.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: You have 30 seconds.

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MR. SAYLER: Thank you. OPC believes that his testimony is wholly unnecessary and should be disallowed.

In conclusion, you have decided this issue many times, and we believe you should continue on with your current adjustments and that you should make significant adjustments to rate case expense because we believe the utility hasn't met the basic burden of proof for that. Thank you very much for your consideration.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

Okay. You have two minutes.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you very much. Again, Marty Friedman on behalf of Utilities, Inc. And I'll just address the rate case expense, since that was what Mr. Sayler has addressed here at the end. And, and only one person designed that system. The Utilities, Inc. folks, Mr. Hoy -- or nobody at Utilities, Inc. designed it, nobody at Utilities, Inc. can tell you how to design They can't tell you the functions and how that process works out. Unfortunately, there's only one person who can tell you why the system was designed the way it was and whether any amount of reduction in customers of up to 14 percent would have had any impact on their design of the system. And I take exception

with Mr. Sayler saying that's irrelevant. I think that's the exact question.

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If the system would have been designed exactly as it is now and there were 14 percent less customers -and, frankly, there were never really 14 percent less customers because of the customer growth and acquisitions I mentioned -- but even assuming there were, Mr. Danielson is going to testify that would have had no impact on their design of the system. wouldn't have affected the cost of the system. Maybe a 10 percent cost, the hard cost, maybe that, which is miniscule in connection with what's involved. There is only one person who can say that, and that's the people that designed it. Nobody at Utilities, Inc. is qualified to tell you how they designed it. They can tell you what they were looking for, but that's not the issue. The issue is how it was designed and whether or not it would have been designed any differently if there were 14 percent less customers.

The issue of Ms. Wiorek not knowing the bills, those were the bills that were sent in -- we did it just like we did all rate case expenses -- it's a business record that the company receives. She compiles that and puts it in her rate case expense exhibit.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: You have 30 seconds.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Just like, just like we, we typically do. The person who puts together a rate case expense exhibit doesn't necessarily render any opinion on the reasonableness of the rate case expense. The experts tell you what they did, and determining the reasonableness is within your prerogative. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Okay. Now we're going to take a look at exhibits, staff.

MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioner. We have prepared a Comprehensive Exhibit List and distributed copies to the parties and the Commission panel. Staff requested this list be marked as Exhibit 1 and moved into the record.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Any objections?

MR. SAYLER: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. All right. So with that, we're going to move the Comprehensive Exhibit List.

(Exhibit 1 marked for identification and admitted into evidence.)

MS. BARRERA: Staff next requests that the items in the Comprehensive Exhibit List be numbered as

indicated in the list, which is Exhibits 1 to 22 so far, 1 which -- and also the parties have stipulated to the 2 entry of all of staff's exhibits numbered 9 through 21, 3 with the exception of a portion of Exhibit 12, which is 4 the company's response to interrogatory number 5, 5 sections A through D of staff's second set of 6 7 interrogatories and its attached documents. The response to interrogatory number five relates to the 8 9 issue of rate case expense.

Staff requests that, in the interest of time and efficiency, the presiding officer please address the introduction of this exhibit into evidence at this time -- at this time.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. We're talking about interrogatory 5A through D?

MS. BARRERA: Yes, sir.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Are there any issues with that?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection from Utilities,
Inc.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. SAYLER: Yes, Commissioner Brisé. Office of Public Counsel objected to including this exhibit mainly because we don't want to stipulate to an exhibit because -- to bolster the utility's request for rate

case expense. If it's the utility's burden to request its rate case expense, it's the utility's burden to support what it's requested in this case. And I know that sometimes Commission staff will say we're here, we want to complete the record. But when it comes to rate case expense, that's directly adverse to the position of the customers. Because if it comes in and the Commission decides that the utility has supported its request for rate case expense, then our customers are going to have to pay more. So that's why we objected to this exhibit going in.

A, we don't believe they met the burden of proof. And this certainly will, keeping this out, this piece out will certainly make it harder for them to meet their burden of proof.

And, secondly, we don't think it's appropriate for the Commission staff to just put in, everything into the record. We generously stipulated 99 percent of everything, and we just would object to rate case expense.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I think what Mr. Sayler doesn't understand is that the job of the Commission and the Commission staff is different than his job. He's an advocate for a group of customers. I'm an advocate for

the utility.

What the staff, I understand, and what you are supposed to do is a balancing act. And that is you need to balance the interests of the utility to earn a fair rate of return and meet the constitutional standards for a utility to continue to operate and obtain investment, and make sure that the customers are protected. So you do both.

Your job is not to, to penalize the utility or, or charge the customers exorbitant rates. Your job is to do a balancing act between the two, and that's what the staff is doing by putting this exhibit into the record. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you very much.

Ms. Barrera?

MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioners. I would like to bring it back to the concept of what is a legal objection and what is not. Under 120.569, the Commission is authorized to accept evidence that is relevant and material to these proceedings. The exhibit specifically directs and addresses rate case expense. One example is the listing, which staff requested, of the salaries and time of Utilities, Inc. staff that participated in the preparation of this case.

An objection that, that states, and as I

understand the objection, is that we don't like them to

prove up their case or not prove up their case. We

think this exhibit is contrary to our case. It's not a

valid objection. The purpose of any tribunal is to

submit -- to review evidence for both sides and then

give it the weight that it's due.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you very much. And

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you very much. And after listening to, to the parties, we, we are going to allow that this exhibit be part of the record. Okay?

MR. SAYLER: Just for the record, we still object to the inclusion of this exhibit to preserve it for the record for potential appeal, should this go that direction. Just, we're just maintaining an objection to this exhibit. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. Understood.

MS. BARRERA: At this time, Commissioner, Exhibits Number 9 to 21, we're asking that you make a ruling as to whether or not they've been moved into the record.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. Exhibits 9 through 21, if there are no objections, we'll move those into the record at this time.

(Exhibits 9 through 21 marked for identification and admitted into evidence.)

MR. SAYLER: Excuse me. 9 through 21?

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| 2. | |

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: 9 through 21.

MR. SAYLER: Including the staff exhibits? I thought those go in with his testimony. I'm sorry.

We just still maintain our objection to that portion of Exhibit 12.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. Understood. Thank you.

Okay. Is there anything else that we have to do in terms of exhibits?

MS. BARRERA: I, Commissioner, would just like to point out that Witness Wiorek has been stipulated to, is not present at the hearing, and I believe

Mr. Friedman may move to introduce her exhibits into the record.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That was going to be my question, just go ahead and do it now to get it out of the way before we start testimony would be to move Ms. Wiorek's direct and rebuttal testimony and exhibits into the record.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. I think that that would be appropriate at this time. I don't know if there's going to be any objection to that.

MR. SAYLER: No objection to Ms. Wiorek's testimony or her exhibits, which is Exhibit 7, 8, and 22, I believe.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Yes. Ms. Barrera, if you 1 could -- so we can verify the numbers, 7, 8, and 22? 2 3 MS. BARRERA: Yes. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. And so we will 4 enter that into the record as though read, I suppose. 5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Was 21 included in the staff's? 6 7 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: 21 was included in the staff. 8 9 MS. BARRERA: Yes. 10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. All right. 11 no objections, Exhibits 7, 8, and 21 [sic] will be 12 entered into the record. 13 14 (Exhibits 7, 8, and 22 marked for identification and admitted into evidence.) 15 16 Okay. Is there anything else in terms of 17 exhibits that aren't traveling with the, with the --18 those who are going to testify that need to, that we need to deal with? 19 20 MR. FRIEDMAN: No. 21 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Seeing none, at 22 this time, if you are here to testify, if you would 23 stand and we will swear you in. 24 (Witnesses sworn.) 25 Staff, if we can go over the instructions,

please.

MS. BARRERA: Yes, sir. Each witness will be responsible for moving his own testimony into the record. Each witness is given no more than five minutes to summarize his or her testimony. The sponsoring party will insert the testimony into the record as though read and identify the witness's exhibits. The witness will present his or her summary of the testimony.

The suggested order of cross by any party is if -- for the Utilities, Inc. witnesses, it would be OPC first, staff second, and the redirect by Utilities, Inc. counsel. If it's the staff witness, UI would go first; second, OPC; and then redirect by staff.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you very much.

Okay. Just to be clear, on cross-examination it is preferable if you could identify in the testimony where you are posing the question, line and number, and that makes it a whole lot easier for us to operate.

Okay?

Thank you. So, Mr. Friedman, please call your first witness.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, very much, Commissioner.

Utilities, Inc. calls Lawrence Danielson.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: And for ease for, for you 1 2 who are testifying, you have this little device there 3 that gives you an indication of time so that you can measure yourself. Okay? 4 5 THE WITNESS: Okay. So this is live now, and I --6 7 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Yes, it is. THE WITNESS: All right. Thank you. 8 9 Whereupon, 10 LARRY DANIELSON having been called as a witness by Utilities, Inc., and 11 12 having been sworn, testified as follows: 13 **EXAMINATION** 14 BY MR. FRIEDMAN: 15 Q Would you please state your name. 16 It's Lawrence Danielson. I go by Larry. Α 17 And Mr. Danielson, by whom are you em, ployed? I am a Principal at Deloitte Consulting. My 18 Α 19 home office is Parsippany, New Jersey. 20 And have you previously prefiled testimony in this case? 21 22 I have. Α 23 All right. And if I ask you the questions in 24 your prefiled testimony, would your answers be the same? 25 They would, except that there is one Α

modification. We --

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Q Would you point that out, please.

A Yes, of course. If you go to page 5, there's a reference to Exhibit LAD-2 -- excuse me -- LAD-4. It should be LAD-2. So there's no change within what's attached; it's just the reference was incorrect. And it doesn't change my opinion on my perspectives.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q All right. Thank you. With that -- and, Mr. Danielson, you have five exhibits, do you not?

A I have the one exhibit and then it looks like I have three exhibits that were handed to me.

- Q No. No. In your testimony.
- A I'm sorry. In my testimony. Yes.
- Q You presented --
- A Yes.

MR. FRIEDMAN: At this time I would like to move Mr. Danielson's prefiled testimony into the record as though read and admit his exhibits.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Any objection?
MR. SAYLER: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. We will enter Mr. Danielson's prefiled testimony into the record as though read.

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| 1 | (REPORTER'S NOTE: Exhibits marked at | |
| 2 | conclusion of witness's testimony.) | |
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1 I. Introduction and Qualifications:

- 2 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- 3 A. My name is Lawrence A. Danielson. My business address is Deloitte Consulting LLP,
- 4 100 Kimball Drive, Parsippanny, New Jersey, 07054.

5 Q. WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION AND WHO ARE YOU ASSOCIATED WITH?

6 A. I am a Principal at Deloitte Consulting LLP.

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7 O. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

A. I have over 30 years of experience leading large-scale transformation at one of the largest companies in the world. I have been with Deloitte for nearly 26 years and have consulted to the leadership of a broad range of multinational clients. My client services practice focuses on helping large and small businesses make significant business changes including various aspects of transformation such as: business process design, organizational design, information technology, strategic planning, business application installation, mergers/acquisitions, strategic cost reduction, large-scale program management, productivity improvement, outsourcing advisory, business case development and technology maintenance & support.

17 Q. WHAT ARE YOUR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES AS A PRINCIPAL IN

18 **DELOITTE CONSULTING?**

As a Principal at Deloitte Consulting, I lead engagements at some of Deloitte's largest and most visible clients. I am a Lead Consulting Principal at several of our largest clients and a leader in our National Technology practice. I publish and speak on a regular basis at important industry meetings where my presentations typically address current topics that impact the future of business and technology. I am a hands-on leader and work actively with our project teams to implement large scale change in our client organizations. Most of my work involves helping clients fix problems or lead programs

1 where in-house expertise does not exist.

2 Q. ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU APPEARING?

- 3 A. I am appearing in this proceeding on behalf of Utilities Inc. ("Utilities Inc." or "UI").
- 4 II. Purpose of Testimony

5 O. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

- A. I was asked by Utilities Inc. to provide my opinions on a particular issue in connection with the findings of Florida PSC regarding rate increases filed in Florida by various subsidiaries of Utilities Inc. Specifically, I was asked to opine on whether the costs incurred by UI for Project Phoenix, a finance transformation and customer service project undertaken between 2006 and 2008, to determine if it would have had significantly different costs if UI's customer base during the time of project scoping,
- In preparing this testimony, I have reviewed materials in Florida PSC Docket

 No. 090392-WS that is related to this case, as well as documentation from Project

 Phoenix. Such materials included project planning and scoping documents, pricing

 documents, including consulting statements of work and vendor Request For Proposal

 (RFP) and billing statements for systems, project status reports, project steering

 committee presentations and various project deliverables.

19 III. Project Phoenix – Deloitte Engagement Background

sizing and planning had been 10% less.

20 Q. WHY WERE YOU ASKED TO PROVIDE YOUR OPINION BY UTILITIES

21 **INC.?**

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A. I served as the engagement principal throughout the period Deloitte Consulting was
engaged by Utilities Inc. to provide assistance with Project Phoenix. In my role, I
conducted overall program direction, quality assurance, client management plus
coordinating the Deloitte resources performing the engagement. My professional

experience has included similar projects at a broad range of clients. I have deep experience, spread over 30 years making improvements in the operations, systems and organizational structures.

4 Q. WHAT DID YOU UNDERSTAND TO BE THE REASON BEHIND PROJECT

PHOENIX?

A.

It is my understanding Project Phoenix was undertaken by Utilities Inc. as a corporate initiative involving transformation of its older legacy finance and customer service functions, in order to enable stronger financial controls, greater operational effectiveness and enhanced customer service. UI Management deemed the then existing finance and customer service processes and systems inadequate to support the organization's long term business objectives. Their current systems and applications, as they aged, were not able to support future business objectives and the costs to support these systems would continue to escalate over time. It is my understanding that through this initiative, Utilities Inc. wanted to create greater financial transparency by enhancing and integrating its finance processes, customer service, and supporting applications/controls across their enterprise.

Q. WHAT WAS THE DURATION OF DELOITTE'S ENGAGEMENT?

A. Deloitte Consulting was engaged by Utilities Inc. pursuant to an engagement letter dated June 9, 2006 to assist with the planning and execution of Project Phoenix. The initial engagement phase was a 12-14 week period between June and September 2006.

Subsequent phases were added as additional assistance was requested. Deloitte Consulting services ended in June 2008. After that period of time, we were available to answer periodic questions from Utilities Inc.

24 Q. WHAT WAS THE SCOPE OF DELOITTE'S ENGAGEMENT?

25 A. Deloitte Consulting was initially engaged to evaluate the finance and operational areas

and then create an implementation plan to enhance operations and address identified shortcomings. This included a current state assessment of finance and customer service processes along with recommendations, finance and customer service process redesigns, system requirement definitions and assistance with vendor selection (*EXHIBIT LAD-1*). The scope of the engagement was later expanded to include assistance with design and implementation of the finance and customer service systems. Design and implementation of each system selected was divided into four phases – detailed design, build & data conversion, test & train and rollout & support. Deloitte Consulting also provided additional support work as requested.

10 IV. Impact on Project Phoenix costs from a 10% lower customer base

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11 Q. WHAT WERE THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF PROJECT PHOENIX 12 COSTS?

It is important to note that the scope of Project Phoenix not only included the selection, design and implementation of JD Edwards and Oracle SPL to support its finance and customer service functions, respectively. It also included a re-design of the finance function, including organization and processes supporting the function, setting up of networks, mobile devices and purchases of hardware and other equipment to replace legacy items that UI Management deemed to be unsuitable to support the future state design. Additionally, as is common for a project of this magnitude and complexity, costs also included initial project management, change management, training, travel and other expenses (*EXHIBIT LAD-2*). Thus major components of cost for Project Phoenix consisted of professional services fees for approximately 75%, hardware, software, network and vendor licenses for approximately 15% and training, travel and other expenses for approximately 10%.

Q. WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE METHODOLOGY USED TO

ALLOCATE THE COSTS INCURRED IN PROJECT PHOENIX?

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A. Project Phoenix was planned and executed as a corporate wide initiative intended to benefit all of Utilities Inc. subsidiaries. It is my understanding that the overall approach used by Utilities Inc. in its rate increase proposal was to allocate the costs to its subsidiaries, with each subsidiary receiving a pro rate allocation based on the number of customers served by the subsidiary and the total number of customers in all of Utilities Inc. subsidiaries. Please note that Utilizes Inc. performed this analysis. (EXHIBIT LAD-3).

9 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ISSUE YOU ARE PROVIDING OPINION ON

Subsequent to the completion of Project Phoenix, Utilities Inc. divested several of its subsidiaries between 2009 and 2013. The subsidiaries were part of Utilities Inc. when the Project Phoenix was scoped, designed and implemented. It is my understanding that in calculating its proposed rate increase using the pro rata method mentioned above, Utilities Inc., pursuant to its corporate policy, excluded the customers of the divested entities and allocated the costs to the remaining subsidiaries. Florida PSC contends that this method effectively reallocates the amounts allocable to the divested subsidiaries to the remaining ones without any additional benefit to the remaining subsidiaries. As the number of customers belonging to the divested Florida subsidiaries comprised approximately 10% (EXHIBIT LAD-4) of all Utilities Inc. subsidiaries nationwide, the PSC concluded that the costs allocated to the remaining subsidiaries should be reduced by the same percentage and the proposed rate increase be adjusted accordingly. The key issue that I have been asked to provide my opinion on is whether the cost incurred by Utilities Inc. for Project Phoenix would have been materially different had the total customer base during the scoping, planning and implementation of the project had been 10% lower.

1 Q. WOULD A 10% DECREASE IN THE CUSTOMER BASE HAVE IMPACTED

THE DESIGN OF THE SOLUTION OR SELECTION OF VENDORS?

No. Prior to the systems selection, a detailed assessment of Utilities Inc.'s current state of finance and customer service process and systems was conducted in an effort to understand its weaknesses, Consequently, a thorough understanding of the targeted future state was developed. It was established that Utilities Inc. needed a transformation of its finance and customer service processes and systems in order to build and support its desired future state. A series of activities were conducted in order to; plan, design and implement new processes. A rigorous vendor selection process was also undertaken for the finance and customer service systems in an effort to select vendors that met the defined objectives from both cost and capability perspectives (EXHIBIT LAD-5). In conducting these activities, various factors were taken into consideration, including; the number and geographical distribution of subsidiaries and customers, elements impacting the industry sector, the requirements of the finance and customer service organizations, availability of adequate network coverage in those geographic areas, cost, among others. All of these activities are considered essential to design a solution for an initiative of this size and complexity; therefore these same activities would have been conducted even if the customer base was 10% smaller. Further, the systems selected, JD Edwards for financials and Oracle SPL, would have been selected even with a 10% lower customer base because the business and technical requirements would not have changed.

WOULD A 10% DECREASE IN THE CUSTOMER BASE HAVE A MATERIAL IMPACT ON THE COST OF THE SOLUTION THAT WAS IMPLEMENTED?

25 A. No.

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The costs associated with the implementation of the solution or the selection of the vendors would not have changed. Thus, performing the business analysis, deriving business requirements and subsequent design of the software is not dependent on customer volume.

It should be recognized that there is not a linear (one to one) relationship between the number of customers and the number of system users. Customers do not directly use the technology, but system users (defined as those internal Utilities Inc. personnel that handle customer queries, payments, reimbursements, perform various accounting processes, etc.) do use the system. As such, if additional customers are added there is not an addition of the same number of systems users. In fact, a key decision for Utilities Inc. to select the technology that they did was to increase business capabilities (i.e. adding new customers, adding new system users, improving customer service, remediating finance control issues, etc.) without adding additional Utility Inc. employees and selecting different technologies.

An increase of 10% in customers does effect the implementation of network and hardware infrastructure. However, in order to ensure that the systems performs adequately and provides a reasonable level of performance (e.g. a two second response time) the implementation must consider peak transaction times. A common practice is to consider a factor of about 20-25% that typically provides limited impact to the average system user. Therefore, even if a 10 % increase in customers translated into the same numbers of system users, when you consider the peak design principle, there would be no change in the implementation of the system.

Q. WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE IMPACT OF A 10% DECREASE IN CUSTOMER BASE ON PROJECT PHOENIX COSTS AND WHY?

A. In my opinion, any change in the overall cost of Project Phoenix due to a 10% reduction

- in the customer base would not change the costs of Phoenix. The major components of the cost include:
- professional services fees (75%),
- hardware, software and vendor licenses (15%)
- training, travel and other expenses (10%).
- The professional services fees include fees paid to Deloitte Consulting for performing
- 7 the assessment, design, implementation and support services. Hardware, software and
- 8 vendors license include: costs for technology software vendors Oracle and JD Edwards.
- 9 And training and expenses respectively.
- Of the 15% of costs for hardware, software and vendor licenses (Exhibit 4) only
- \$380,862.00 is for hardware for the network and computing which is the only cost
- component that would be impacted if the customer size changed 10%.

O. WHAT IS YOUR CONCLUSION?

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Based on the reasons stated in this testimony, 85% percent of the total cost are fixed 14 Α. 15 (75%), professional services fees) plus (training, travel and other expenses (10%). Only the hardware portion (network and hardware infrastructure) of the remaining 15% 16 hardware, software and vendor licenses is variable. That leaves about \$380,862 as a 17 18 total variable cost that can affected by customer volume. If there was a direct relationship with a 10% reduction of customers, that would leave a maximum of 19 approximately \$38,086.00 to be considered. Of this amount, some of which can be 20 attributable to conservative growth and accommodations for peak transaction 21 processing, therefore the number of Utilities Inc. users would not change. This is why 22 I conclude that the impact on the costs of Project Phoenix is very minimal if Utilities 23 Inc. if the customer base decreased by 10%. 24

Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

1 A. Yes, it does.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q Mr. Danielson, would you briefly summarize your prefiled testimony to the Commissioners.

A Of course. Maybe it's important for me to do a quick introduction and the reason why I'm here. I have been -- I have over 30 years of professional experience. I have been with our firm for close to 26 years. I'm a Principal with the firm. In fact, I've been a partner, as we say, but a Principal for over 16 years. And I also have responsibility for the New Jersey offices.

I am -- I've been doing this a very long time, and what I do in the marketplace is to help companies actually fix, fix problems and transform their businesses, and that's what I do on a daily basis. I've done that in a number of different industries. And I did some work in a number of projects within the public sector working for state governments, I've done it in the manufacturing environment, I've done it for media, I've done it for financial services, and I've done it for various utilities as well. I specialize in broad transformation. It's important to know that.

There aren't a lot of us to go around, quite frankly, that do two things: One is that do broad transformation; and that in particular, in the context

of what we're doing today, there aren't many of us that
do this, that would come to a municipality, come to some
form of proceeding to testify on behalf of our clients.
We just don't have that many people to do that. It's a
very highly specialized skill.

With that being said, because of the connection and the work that I had done back in 2006 and 2008, which I hope you can all appreciate that was some time ago, it took, it took a little bit of doing. So, in fact, I'm, with my firm, myself and one other person is probably the only people that are really left that could actually speak about the work that we've done.

MR. SAYLER: Commissioner Brisé, is this a summary or is this new testimony -- because this is certainly outside the scope of his direct testimony -- or is this just a, just supplemental testimony that's on the stand or just a summary of who he is? No -- with apologies, I was just wanting to keep the record clear.

A couple of things just to build upon that --

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. How do -- are you objecting or --

MR. SAYLER: If this is a witness summary, I'm objecting. If this is additional supplemental testimony -- because all of what he just stated to you is not in his testimony and, as such, it should be

struck from the record.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, it may not be exactly what he testified, and that's the point of summarizing testimony. If you want somebody to read their testimony into the record, then we can have them read their testimony into the record. So it's exactly the same. All he's doing is giving his background. It's the same kind of information that you have in here; he's just giving it a little different way. He's letting you know that, you know, he knows what he's doing and he does this kind of work, and there are a limited number of people that have the expertise to do that. And that's, that's why he's here testifying and that's -- you know, he's -- that's the background, and now he's getting ready to tell you, you know, the meat of his testimony, which is dealing with the design of the, of the project and why it has nothing to do with whether there's 15 percent less customers. So, I mean, it's just background. I don't see it as a big deal.

MR. SAYLER: Some of those background questions are in the staff Comprehensive Exhibit List in response to OPC and staff discovery.

> COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you. Mr. --THE WITNESS: Danielson.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: -- Danielson. about to say Donaldson, so I just caught myself.

> THE WITNESS: That's okay.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Mr. Danielson, you may proceed, but just try to stay very close to your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Fair enough. Thank you. Appreciate that.

So, you know, to get right to the point, so the project -- again, to set some context -- we were engaged in 2006 and 2008. There was some work that we had done, had done after the project as well. The purpose of the project was to do two -- some very, very important things, and we addressed both of them.

One of them was to increase financial transparency and financial controls. That was one of the big issues that we were told by UI management that needed to be addressed. Hence, one of the things that we concluded after a six-week -- after a study was that we really needed to address the financial system. was there just really didn't need, didn't get things done. And, quite frankly, when we looked at it, what we said to ourselves was this was a good example of a company that really hadn't invested, very candidly, in many, many years. And the way to do that was to pick

refer to that as, and the solution is something called JD Edwards. It's a packaged piece of software that was customized and adapted for use at UI, and that included a number of different functions that I will talk about.

The second part of that was the customer

the appropriate solution, and we did so through an

extensive evaluation of the financial component. We

facing functions. I'll give you a good example to bring this to light. One of the things that we heard recurring was "My bill is wrong." And we saw evidence of not only wrong bills, but also bills that were so confusing. There were multiple bills --

MR. SAYLER: Objection. This is still outside the scope of his direct testimony. There's nothing in there about customer billing issues, fixing wrong customer bills, things of that nature.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Danielson, would you, to appease the Public Counsel, would you just direct the --get to the point in your, in your summary where you discuss the effect of the customer, number of customer base or not effect of that and what you do is design the system and --

THE WITNESS: Okay. Very good.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: But just, just for my

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purposes, when I look at page 3 and when I look at the question on line 4 -- "What did you understand to be the reason behind the project?" -- and I look down through that particular paragraph, when I look at customer service processes, that includes exactly what he was talking about. So you may proceed.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. Appreciate that. I will, I will be right to the point.

So the matter at hand, when we design such a solution, first of all, what I tried to establish was that this was a transformation of a business. We touched virtually every function of this organization. We took a look at the current state, the future state, and selected a solution of software and put in software. Some of it was customized, some of it was not.

When we do that, we look at the complexity of an organization, the products that are sold, where -- what geographies were involved. We also do look at the number of customers. And we use all those pieces of information, and you see the analysis that was done, and we concluded that these were two pieces of software that would be appropriate to do that.

When we do that, we also take a look at growth and changes in the business throughout the course of our work. It never really entered into the fact that if we

lost ten customers, 20 customers, 30 customers, that variability would not change the work that we do. And the reason being is I'm really focused on the complexity of the organization, the processes. For example, within finance, there's general ledger accounts, payable accounts, receivables, all those things, we still need to do that regardless of whether we had more customers or fewer customers. We still do that work. That design work would still be the same.

If you extend the argument, and I'm going down the path, and say, all right, so the customers vary. The only component that I would suggest in my experience that would really change is volumetrics or something that we call "how many transactions we can push through." And to do that, really it sets variability of hardware. The network itself -- that's all the wires that connect the devices into the computer system -- and the computer and its storage. And if you -- the reason why I put in what I did here was that total cost, total cost to do all the network, all the servers, and the computer system was \$380,000. That would be that variability.

And, for example, if the business grew, they could do a resizing and they could say, well, we need more service, we need more network capacity to do that,

we need more connections into the company. And to do that, they could add more servers.

Now in this case if we were to say that the customer count changed, I don't believe that I would have done anything differently. But if I were to extend that, then I said to myself, all right, I'll extend the argument and say it's on a basis of \$380,000, the customer count which I included here, which was the information that we had when we did this, only varied by about 10 percent.

If it did, I would argue and submit to you that only \$38,000 would be something that you might consider different. And I genuinely think that with that variability, that's really what I would do differently if I was to make that change.

I go back to the point where it really, the argument -- and I use the word "linear connection" -- between number of customers and the, you know, what we would have spent on doing what we needed to do. First of all, the connection really has to do with the capacity of Utilities, Inc. For example, do you need more customer service representatives? Do we need more people in finance? Those are things that might make some changes. But throughout that, because of the variability, we made no changes to it. So based on the

information that we have in front of us, I can, I can tell you that I confidently feel very good about that.

I also think -- there's one point that I would like to make. I'm sorry if I'm going out of order a bit. Okay. I want to make sure that everybody understands, you know, the cost of the system was appropriate for what was done. And the reason I say that is I've had the opportunity to help organizations where hundreds of millions of dollars are spent and others that are less than the money here. I think in all cases we strive to make sure that we did the right thing. And we didn't spend money lightly; we did it appropriately.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Tender the witness for cross-examination.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Mr. Sayler.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you, Commissioner Brisé.

We hadn't intended to do an exhibit for this witness, but let us -- we'll pass something out, if you'll give us a moment.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure.

MR. SAYLER: Just to let you know, this is a cross-examination, not an actual exhibit for the record.

It's also the discovery to which our office has objected 1 to in Exhibit Number 12. This is the redacted version. 2 There's no confidential information in this, and it's 3 concerning rate case expense. 4 **EXAMINATION** 5 BY MR. SAYLER: 6 7 Mr. Danielson, if you'll take a moment to review that, this exhibit and the attached spreadsheet. 8 And when you're ready, I'll ask you a few questions. 9 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Any objections? 10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Any objection to what? 11 hasn't told me what he wants to use it for. 12 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Sometimes we 13 object to the document. 14 15 MR. FRIEDMAN: I may object to it. I don't, 16 personally I don't see what the relevance is, but, you 17 know, I'll let him start. And then if I, if I have a 18 problem, I'll raise that objection. 19 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. All right. Go 20 right ahead. 21 BY MR. SAYLER: 22 All right. Are you -- Mr. Danielson, when it 23 comes to interrogatory response 5A, can you provide me 24 information concerning that? 25 5A. Forgive me. I, you know, I haven't

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really had a chance to read this. I just got it. 1 2 5A is what I was just, what I just received? 3 Yes, sir. Okay. And specifically your question is? 4 Can you answer any questions regarding rate 5 case expense from Water Services Corporation? 6 7 Well, it looks like some of these questions I can answer and others I cannot. 8 All right. Which ones can you answer? 9 10 Okay. So I guess we go to page, the first page, which is 5A. That is provided by Sharon, so I 11 12 can't speak to that. B --13 5B is the Deloitte agreement. 14 Is there a question about that? Those are 15 the -- that is the rate structure and the agreement that 16 we made. Yes, that is correct. 17 Okay. 5C, can you respond to that? You'd like some more detailed information 18 19 around the 32 hours that was used to do -- that we did. 20 Q Okay. 21 Is that correct? 22 Yes. Q 23 Yes. Okay. So, yeah, very clearly, again 2.4 this was, the work was done back in 2006, 2008. One of 25 the objectives that I had was that my rate is

substantially more than my staff, and a lot of the work really included research. So we had to go back through documents, so let me --

Q Well, let me just -- my question is can you provide responses to these? And you can answer this question.

- A Yes, I can. Yes, I can.
- **Q** And what is your hourly rate here?
- A I have to take a look at what -- it's the same that's here. It hasn't changed, whatever the rate is.
 - Q Six hundred and eighty --
 - A 684. That's correct.
- **Q** Okay. All right. Thank you. In your summary of your testimony, you indicated you have done similar computer systems for other utilities. What utilities were those?
- A There were -- we had done -- I've done a number of due diligence projects for some gas, gas utilities that were out there. Within our practice we have a dedicated practice that does just utilities. And we have the benefit of using subject matter experts to help with all of that. We have a practice that does water utilities, gas utilities, electric utilities. And we had the benefit of actually our practice leader, the gentleman that does only that, because I specialize in

broader transformation, which was part of --1 Which utilities? 2 0 3 I'm sorry? Excuse me. Which utilities in particular? 4 In all candor, we serve probably the largest 5 Α utilities in the world and those utilities in the 6 7 country. And he is -- I would have to go to my practice leader to find out who that was and when it was done 8 9 back in 2006. 10 But have you provided these similar services 11 to other water and wastewater utilities in the --12 To water and wastewater companies I have not. 13 Okay. So this is the first time you've Q 14 designed a system for one of those? 15 Α For a water utility, that is correct. 16 Do you have a copy of your testimony and Q 17 exhibits? 18 I have -- yes, I do. Α 19 Q Would you turn to Exhibit LAD-2, please. 20 LAD-2. Okay. Α 21 In your summary, you stated that the Q 22 project -- you tried to work hard to keep the cost down 23 as low as possible; is that correct? 24 That is correct. 25 And according to this exhibit -- it's, I Q

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think, dated November 2007; is that correct?

I don't see the date on this. It says it was done in November, yes, 2007. That's correct. Yeah. I'm sorry, yeah, as of October 20th, 2007.

Okay. And the cost that your company had charged to Utilities, Inc. was about in the neighborhood of \$14 million; is that correct?

That is correct.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I object to this line of questioning because it goes to an issue that's not at issue here, which is the actual cost of Project Phoenix. That's specifically not an issue that is, that is identified.

MR. SAYLER: He was testifying to the cost of Project Phoenix and saying that it was as low as possible, and I'm just trying to get for the record that their cost to Utilities, Inc. was about \$14 million or in that neighborhood.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And the reason he did that was because Mr. Sayler raised the issue. And I think in his opening statement he made, alluded to the fact that it being a very expensive system. And it shows Mr. Sayler's naivety in not understanding what's involved in designing these type of systems for major corporations. I think that's why Mr. Danielson felt

compelled to address that issues because Mr. Sayler raised it in his opening. It's not an issue in this case whether Mr. Sayler argued it in his opening or not.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. Thank you. Mary Anne.

MS. HELTON: I guess I'm a little bit confused, Mr. Chairman. I thought he was asking him some questions about Exhibit LAD-2 that's attached to his prefiled testimony. So are you saying that this is not a relevant exhibit to the case and it should be disregarded?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No. What I'm saying is that the exhibit was not put in there for the purpose -- at least this part of the exhibit was not put in there for the purpose of approving the cost of Project Phoenix.

We're dealing with whether a component of the cost of Project Phoenix is variable. And Mr. Danielson testified that 380,000 -- I think it's really 382 and change -- is the variable part of that. That's the purpose of this.

MR. SAYLER: And I believe Mr. Danielson did testify "Yes" in response to my question before the objection.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I'll allow the question.

BY MR. SAYLER:

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Q Just for the clarity of reading the transcript, the Deloitte portion or the cost that was charged for Project Phoenix from Deloitte to Utilities, Inc. was about \$14-, \$15 million, in that neighborhood; is that correct?

When I look at the total costs here, it looks Α like it was in the breakdown on page 12. It was ten thousand -- \$10,700,000. There were some new addendums, which took us to 12. I think -- I would want to -- you know what, to be very, very clear, I would specifically calculate those numbers because I didn't break that out in this spreadsheet. But if I look at the numbers, it's ten-two, so that's twelve-eight. I think, yes, I think it's very close to that. It looks like it might be off by about a million because I'm trying to do some quick math based on the arithmetic here. I'm looking at column D, just our costs, and then column E, which is the addendum, so I'm adding the Deloitte costs there. So, you know, ten-seven, 11, eight. Yeah, I think it's about \$14 million.

Q All right. Thank you. Were you aware that the cost of the system being charged to ratepayers is about \$21 million?

A I only have visibility into the work that we have done and the charges that we have incurred.

MR. SAYLER: All right. Thank you. 1 No 2 further questions. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Staff. 3 **EXAMINATION** 4 BY MS. BARRERA: 5 Good morning, Mr. Danielson. 6 7 Good morning. Please turn to page 2, lines 13 to 15 of your 8 9 direct testimony. 10 Α Page 2, large 13. I'm sorry. Line item 13 on 11 page 2? 12 Lines 13 through 15. Q 13 Α Okay. 14 And you stated that "In preparing this testimony, I reviewed materials in Docket Number 15 090392-WS that is related to this case, as well as 16 17 documentation from Project Phoenix." Is that correct? That's correct. 18 Α 19 Okay. And was this the only PSC docket you reviewed as part of this case? 20 21 In terms of the PSC docket, that's correct. I didn't go to any other docket information. I did use 22 23 other information, but not that. 24 Okay. And do you know the revenue requirement 25 amount associated with this issue for UI systems in

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Florida?

A There -- I'm sorry. There's a revenue -- your question is am I aware of the revenue issue that they have? No, I am not.

Q Okay. Would you agree that other than rate case expense, the only issue in this docket is should any adjustment be made to the utility's Project Phoenix financial customer care billing system?

A I'm sorry. I don't understand the question.

Q Okay. Would you agree that the only other issue, the only issue in this case other than rate case expense is termed as should any adjustment be made to the utility's Project Phoenix financial customer care billing system?

A I can only -- I'm here to provide information only on the work that we did and how it assisted Utilities, Incorporated.

Q Okay.

A I'm sorry. I don't have any more information regarding that.

Q Your agreement with Utilities, Inc. in this docket was to provide consultant services for an hourly fee of \$684 an hour; is that correct?

A Not entirely. That is part of it. I did -you know, one of the things I like to do is to make sure

that if there's an opportunity to use less expensive staff, I do so. So, in fact, when you look at the hours, most of the hours were people that are considerably less than I, and the role that I played was to review the materials, question things, go back through some of the analyses as well. So it was just not my rate; it was a small group of folks' rate. And I apply judgment when I try to make sure that they were —people with less experience than I, make sure we were getting the quality results that we needed.

Q You have before you that we distributed at the beginning of the hearing a portion of Exhibit 7, 8, and 22 from the Comprehensive Exhibits List. We're distributing it -- it's been admitted -- but we're just distributing it for ease of reference for parties, Commission panel, and Mr. Danielson.

Please turn to Exhibit 8, page 3.

- A Okay.
- **Q** On September 27th, 2012, you or Deloitte submitted an invoice for services rendered to date in the amount of \$61,816; is that correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q And, okay, please turn to Exhibit 8, page 4.

 Okay. And this invoice was for services

 performed by you that other Deloitte employees -- and

other Deloitte employees for a total of 106 hours spent 1 as of September 2012; is that correct? 2 3 That's correct. Please turn now to Exhibit Number 22 on page 4 5 29 of 31, and you or Deloitte submitted a second invoice for a total of 111.6 hours and in the sum of \$61,824 6 7 for fees and expenses incurred through January 31, 2014. Is that correct? 8 9 Yes. 10 11

And it's correct that the consultant services provided by Deloitte resulted in the testimony and exhibits you filed in this case.

I'm sorry. Was there a question that I --

Yes. Q

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Α It was directly a result of this work. is correct.

Okay. And you charged 18 hours for preparation of prefiled rebuttal testimony and exhibits, but is it correct to say that you did not file rebuttal testimony and exhibits in this proceeding?

So if you recall, if you take a look at B, those are estimated time and expenses, and we have not billed since the original \$61,000. It will -- all of our bills will be billed on a time and material basis. I obviously didn't do the work, so I won't charge for

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that. It was an estimate to be used for planning. When they're incurred, we'll incur the real costs. And I didn't do the work, so there wouldn't be any expense to it.

Q Okay. Is it correct that the total amount charged by Deloitte for consultant services rendered in this docket is \$147,221?

No. What you have in front of you is one bill for \$61,824. And everything since then are all estimates, and some of that was what you have in front of you. And I tried to be clear; I said those are estimates. So what I tried to do is give everybody an idea. For example, if you look at -- I'm sorry, just bear with me -- Exhibit 22. I am looking at the third page, which shows a week-by-week estimate by individual that helped on this, an estimate of what their work will be. So in certain circumstances you see, you know --I'm sorry. Maybe I should flip the page, yeah. Take a look at the page, the next page after that, and it shows obviously hours: For example, the week of, the week ending May 10th and May 17th. I had no idea really what we would be doing, so they're estimates. And I try to do that, again, for planning. We will only bill for actual hours incurred. And, in fact, one of the things that I just want to make sure everybody understands, I

don't bill for travel time. That was something that had

come up earlier. I bill for my time here providing

testimony and working with my client. That is the only

Q So let me understand, so your total bill was 61,000?

A 824.

time I bill.

Q Okay.

A That's correct. That was -- and now they're -- again, there were fees that have been incurred since then, but what you have here is an estimate. I didn't -- I haven't refreshed that since then. I can, but I have not.

Q Okay. And do you have an estimate as to the amount of the fees for which you have done other work that you just mentioned? There's additional hours.

A Well, again the best estimate I have is right here. I can -- we're in a position now that I can give you all the actuals that are actually incurred and a small estimate. I have not done prior to that. What I would do to get that for you, and I'm happy to do that, of course, is I would go back to our time sheet system. We'd get the actual hours that were billed, we'd get that, do the calculation, and I could provide those to you. But I don't have, I don't have that reconciliation

here right now. I would, I would speculate though that
the hours were less than what's here because I know that
we, you know, the estimate, we ended up not doing some
of the things that were here.

For example, your point around the rebuttal. There was none.

Q The what? I'm sorry.

- A The rebuttal comment, your comment about rebuttal hours. And the answer was no. So that would not be here. But that accounting is something that we can provide, of course.
- Q You stated that, of course, you and another person are the two people that are left in Deloitte who know about the, the Phoenix Project development. Who is that other person? Did they work on this case?
- A They did. His name is Rohit Mohapatra (phonetic). He was actually the day-to-day project manager, and he is now a partner with our firm.
 - MS. BARRERA: Okay. I have no more questions.
- MR. SAYLER: Commissioner Brisé, I had -- with your indulgence, I had one quick follow-up question for the witness based upon staff's exhibits here, with your indulgence. I promise, just one.
- COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. What's the order that we have now? So you went, staff went, and we

would have Commissioners next. I think we have --

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't have any redirect of Mr. Danielson at least so far, unless Mr. Sayler says something I need to respond to.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Understood. So we now we're at Commissioners, and I think we have a few questions from Commissioners.

MR. SAYLER: If you'd like, I'll share my question. And if there's an objection to it, then we'll just let it go.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. SAYLER:

Q The question is there's an invoice dated September 27th, 2012, for work done on apparently this testimony. And the question is when was this testimony developed? Was it developed almost two years ago or was it developed specifically for this hearing after the OEP was issued? That was basically my question.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. I think that's a fair question. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. The only reason we would do any of this work was directly regarding the questions that, us being engaged to answer these questions. So it couldn't have been two years ago. I mean, it was done when we knew we needed to be here. I mean, the

deliverables and all the documentation that we have

done, that was done during the project. But this

engagement to specifically answer the questions of the

court, the municipality, and those of you, that's when I

did the work.

MR. SAYLER: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Then I do have a redirect based on what Mr. Sayler just asked, if I might. Yeah.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q Mr. Danielson, do you recall when this docket first opened that you and your staff prepared testimony, which would have been a couple of years ago when we first opened the docket? Do you remember?
 - A When the first docket was opened, you know --
- Q You didn't call it prefiled testimony, but do you recall the, the documentation that you put together that included, among other dialogue, a question and answer document?
- A Yes, I do. Yeah, I do. I'm sorry. Yeah.

 There was -- some time has passed. So we had done that preliminary work, and most of it was -- there were some questions that were posed, there was some research that we had done. Again, there was a big gap between the time when it was originally done.

Okay. And so that document is what we call 1 Q prefiled testimony. 2 3 Α Sorry. You may not have called it -- I know you 4 didn't call it that. 5 I did not call it that. 6 7 When you and your staff did it, you did not call it that. But I wanted to make clear that the bulk 8 9 of your testimony was really done back in '12, wasn't it? 10 11 That's when the bulk of the research was done. MR. FRIEDMAN: All right. Okay. Thank you. 12 No further questions. 13 14 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. Commissioners. Commissioner Brown. 15 16 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. 17 Thank you, Mr. Danielson. A question about --18 originally your engagement letter with Utilities, Inc. 19 projected a 12- to 14-week period of services, but later was appended to include an additional period of time, 2.0 21 the scope of which encompassed two years. So when you 22 originally contracted with Utilities, Inc., was it the 23 intent to only do it for a period of three months? 24 THE WITNESS: The original phase of work was

purely analysis to diagnose the problem, to listen to

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the issues that I shared with you earlier. They were

pretty significant. As a result of that, we came up

with a series of recommendations and developed a

roadmap. Subsequently we were hired to do the rest --

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The intent, we always go in with the engagement that we have in front of us. We delivered on those things. And then we are engaged going forward as a result of that -- quite frankly, the performance that

to actually do the implementation of that.

we did and the need, their need.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And you testified, you responded to one of the Office of Public Counsel's questions earlier that you, personally you have this particular, pardon me, expertise at Deloitte, and only one other individual shares that as well.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But that you have not performed the same services for a water or wastewater utility in the past; correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But the question is have you designed systems that are comparable to the, to certain -- like the Utilities, Inc. need based on its function, services, and, I guess, size?

THE WITNESS: Oh, of course. So let me give

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you an example. I like to think of these in two ways.

One is the financial system. I have implemented

solutions that included SAP, PeopleSoft, Oracle, JD

Edwards obviously, and then some other packages that may

not matter, but probably another five or six, and I've

done those in multiple different environments. So from

a financial system perspective, very, very deep

expertise, which was a majority of the effort.

The customer facing functions, what we called CCB, which was actually during, during the work, we brought in our subject matter experts. My role was largely project management because a lot of that work was really done by the Oracle folks with a deep expertise.

So the role that we played was where we were strong. We had strength around project management; we had strength around what we call team leadership, making sure that we hit all the dates; we have expertise around business process design, which we did with the help of experts in the practice that know that; and we also did testing. So that's the role that we played.

The deep expertise around CCB and the deep water utility experience around customer service really came from the folks, the CCB folks or the Oracle folks.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay.

THE WITNESS: That's where that expertise 1 2 came. 3 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Let's talk about your hourly rate. 4 THE WITNESS: Sure. 5 **COMMISSIONER BROWN:** The \$684 an hour. 6 Is 7 that your typical hourly rate or is that just for this particular case? 8 9 THE WITNESS: It is a discounted rate for this 10 particular rate. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Discounted? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. 12 13 COMMISSIONER BROWN: What, what is your hourly rate typically? 14 15 THE WITNESS: Well, our full rates are \$890 an 16 hour. 17 COMMISSIONER BROWN: All principals or 18 principals in your field? I mean, in your --19 THE WITNESS: All principals. 20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Wow, Deloitte. 21 THE WITNESS: Now I will, what I will say is 22 that, you know, we, we obviously discount our rates in 23 different situations and we did here as well. You know, 24 in this situation there aren't a lot of people that, as 25 I said earlier, that would stand in front of you and

have the deep expertise to be able to share the depth 1 that we have. So I feel very good about what we're able 2 to provide, and I think that that is a -- I know it is a 3 fair rate, given the advice that I got from my 4 colleagues that do this as well. 5 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. I am familiar 6 7 with Deloitte too -- I have a bunch of friends that work for your company -- and they have a great reputation. 8 9 THE WITNESS: Thank you. COMMISSIONER BROWN: I didn't know that was 10 11 the hourly rate they were making. THE WITNESS: Well, please understand that 12 13 that is our firm's rate. I know some people sometimes say, "Well, are you getting that?" God willing, I wish 14 I was. But, you know, that is the rate that our firm 15 16 charges. 17 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And then the 18 managers that worked on this case made \$524 an hour. 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Now is that a discounted 21 rate? 22 THE WITNESS: It is as well. 23 COMMISSIONER BROWN: What is their typical 24 rate? 25 THE WITNESS: It's 20 -- it represents about a

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20 to 25 percent discount. And the reason I say that is 1 because during that period, about every six months we 2 have a change in rates. So it would be an average 3 number, but it was about a 20 to 25 percent discount 4 over that period of time. 5 COMMISSIONER BROWN: And can I ask --6 7 THE WITNESS: And my rate was the same thing. COMMISSIONER BROWN: Why do you change your 8 9 rates every six -- did you say six months? 10

THE WITNESS: Every about six months, uh-huh. That's our common practice.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Increase?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: An increase. Okay.

THE WITNESS: And that's a common practice within the industry as well.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Why did you discount?
Why did the principal and the manager discount the rates for this utility?

THE WITNESS: We, we, we discounted all of the rates at the same proportion. It's common practice to, you know, to reach a market rate that, that we feel we can get the necessary staff to do what we need to do and also be competitive in the marketplace. So it's a, it's judgment, quite frankly.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. So, and you said that you did a 20 percent discount based on your typical salary, and that was based -- I'm just trying to get an understanding why you did the discount. And also do, when you consider discounting it more than 20 percent, what -- is that typical to discount your hourly rates more than 20 percent?

THE WITNESS: Sometimes. It varies. For this type of work, no. In fact, my colleagues — the guidance that I got was not to discount this rate at all; was that for testimony such as this and the expertise that we bring to bear, we typically don't discount rates at all. And that was the guidance that I got from my colleagues. But given the history that I had and what I thought was appropriate, that's why I did what I did.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: No more questions.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. And thank you, Mr. Danielson, for your testimony.

I have a couple of questions, and it's going to focus on the work that was performed in 2006 and 2008 in selecting the JD Edwards program.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: At the time do you recall how many ERCs or customers Utilities, Inc. had when you were performing that work, just ballpark?

THE WITNESS: The estimate that we have here was about, I think it was about \$300,000 roughly, a little bit shy. I think it was 290. That's the estimate that we had, the rough number. That's what I recall.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And in determining which software is appropriate for the utility, obviously looking at the number of customers is a critical issue; correct?

THE WITNESS: No.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No?

THE WITNESS: No. I think that what's really critical, as I said earlier, is the complexity, meaning I looked at the finance function, the number of people that were in finance, at the complexity of what they do on a daily basis. Because what we do is we do business process design. We looked at the current state and the future state. And what we had done was we understand what needed to change and we do that step by step. So when we do that work, we understood what the complexity was. And we have tools and accelerators that we use to help us do that to come up with some estimates. So we

knew what the complexity of the functions were,

complexity of the reporting on the finance side. And on

the customer side we did something similar.

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The most driving factor -- in fact, we, we knew about the customers because we always ask about key, key volumetrics. We always ask those questions.

But it's really more a function of the complexity of the organization and the way they conduct business.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And then focusing then on the complexity of the organization, if

Utilities, Inc. did not have as complex of a structure,

i.e. they had one small utility in Florida with -- you know, it doesn't really matter the number of customers

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THE WITNESS: Right.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: -- but it's not a very complex scenario, would you still recommend the software and the program that you recommended and helped to implement in 2006, 2008?

THE WITNESS: Again, if it was a very small organization, the answer, the answer is, no, I would not.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay.

THE WITNESS: I would size things appropriately.

what I'm, what I'm struggling with. Where is that level of complexity? Because theoretically then, by your argument, then Utilities, Inc. could divest all of its systems so there's just one simple, non-complex organization, and yet they have the struggle with the issue of allocating the cost of the software. So where is that level of complexity where this software is not appropriate?

THE WITNESS: I can understand why you'd want to know that. I'll say it this way: What we have done and what I've always done, large or small organizations, I go back to a tool that tells me there are in finance 12 major processes. Then, excuse me, on the customer side, let's say there's about 12 as well. I take a look at those complexities and then I apply judgment on what I see out there. It's really hard to come up with a threshold. I think that, you know, if it was half the size, I would say I may not have made the same decision. I may not. I say that because one of the things that is also quite important is regulatory requirements in some of the reporting.

I also look at what some of the available tools that are out there. I use guidance around when it would be appropriate -- I'll give you an example. If

you look at the Oracle, Oracle company, they provide three major products for finance. They provide an Oracle, their Oracle general ledger. They also provide something called PeopleSoft and JD Edwards. We didn't -- we looked at the other two. Because we knew that it was for very large enterprises, we didn't even consider them. JD Edwards was designed -- complexity, reporting, and cost -- so that it would serve smaller companies. So they were -- that was one of the -- obviously what we picked -- but we considered them.

There is, you know, a point where we would apply judgment and say, you know what, it's not even appropriate to use JD Edwards. You can go with something even smaller. But during our evaluation we didn't look to see if the company would be half the size of what it was. We looked at what it was -- I think we were, you know, a little over \$100 million, about \$120 million, as I recall, that size, the number of people that were there, the complexity. We sized it for that. We also did some sizing around what the growth might look like. And we also considered if there was a bit of a dip, would we still make the same type of arrangement? And we did and that's why we applied judgment the way we did.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

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That's all I had.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. I have one question in terms of, on page 8 of your testimony going to your conclusion and really dealing with the 10 percent decrease and sort of the variance in what that means if there was a 10 percent increase in, in customers and what the difference would be from a financial perspective on the company, ultimately the consumers on that. Can you, can you explain why such a different variance there?

THE WITNESS: So -- I'm sorry. Could you just rephrase the question? I want to make sure I answer specifically what you're asking.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. What's the difference between the 10 percent, if you had a decrease of 10 percent and an increase of 10 percent, and why the difference?

THE WITNESS: Okay. So the difference -there was no difference. We, we were given a set of
numbers and we applied judgment and said let's see.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure.

THE WITNESS: And what I, what I did -- the reason why you see 10 percent was I went to -- I used the estimates that we were provided. We saw a change of

about 10 percent there, and, you know, that was one thing that I said to myself. And I also said to myself that I'm trying to give you an appreciation for a majority or what I would suggest is 85 percent of the costs are fixed. You would do those regardless unless there was a dramatic difference and there hasn't been. We planned for pretty much a steady state; hopefully there was some growth if the organization grew.

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But what I was trying to suggest is that the only variability would be the \$380,000 and only a percentage of that. And I'm not even sure I would make that connection because, again, there isn't a direct correlation between the number of customers and how I might fluctuate the system.

It's important to note that when we design these there's always variability. And what I cannot do is design for a specific case because we know that there will be peak hours where the system is used a lot, and I have to make sure that it can get through a peak. I don't design for that steady state because it would be very costly to do that. So I design for -- usually it's about an 80 percent number that we use when we do those estimates. We also have the benefit of using the hardware provider to do those estimates. We give them a model, some of the metrics, and they also help guide us

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as well. So we don't do that alone.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. So in terms of scalability, let's say the company had a growth of 20 percent or 25 percent, what type of impact would that have?

THE WITNESS: I suspect you'd have to buy more servers and maybe expand what it would take on the network. Quite frankly, that's what it would be.

I think the other thing to consider is that, so when you buy a piece of packaged software, it uses a certain amount of capacity from a computer. When they come out with new releases, which is what, the reason why you go to an outsource -- you know, you buy a package, is that every six months, every year they come out with a new version. Every, to a fault, every year those new versions require more computing capacity.

So it would be natural for -- in fact, we had a conversation with the UI folks that said, "There's a new version coming out. What should we do?" And the answer was, "Well, go to that version." But, you know, adding computing power is not uncommon and then, quite frankly, it's the cheapest part of a lot of this. So they would buy more computing power or buy more servers. And then also, you know, a lot of it is very intensely used through the internet, so that also is a factor.

It, it causes more requirements on your inter -- on the 1 servers as well as the network capacity as well. And, 2 3 in fact, our project, we put a complete new infrastructure in. 4 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you 5 very much. 6 7 Any further questions, Commissioners? All right. We already had redirect. 8 9 Mr. Friedman. MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. May I ask that, if nobody 10 has any further questions of Mr. Danielson, that we 11 12 could excuse him and let him be on his way? COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. Looking at my 13 14 fellow Commissioners, there seems to be no further 15 questions. So with that, Mr. Danielson, you are free to 16 leave. 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right? But you're 18 19 welcome to stay. 20 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 21 **COMMISSIONER BRISÉ:** Okay. 22 THE WITNESS: It's a pleasure meeting 23 everyone. 24 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. 25 MS. HELTON: I think we need to admit his

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exhibits into the record.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, if we have not. I thought I did that when I moved the, when I moved his prefiled testimony. But if I did not, if I overlooked that, then --

MS. HELTON: Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I'm a little bit confused, and this is one of those things that I get a little bit picky about. I believe that there needs to be a clear process with respect to when you admit exhibits into the record, and I think the better practice is to do it at the --

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Following.

MS. HELTON: -- following the witness's testimony. And if there's a witness whose testimony is going to be entered into the record as though read and the witness not appear, I think that the exhibits should be entered then as well. Otherwise, everybody gets confused or, I should say, I get confused.

MR. FRIEDMAN: See. And I'm the other way around; if I wait, I'll forget. So that's why I like to do it at the, at the get-go. But I'll, I'll make a note however y'all want it. I don't have any more exhibits.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. In an abundance of caution, would you enter --

MR. FRIEDMAN: I would like to move

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Mr. Danielson's exhibits, they're numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 and 6 into the record. 2 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Seeing no 3 objections, we will enter Exhibits 2, 3, 4, 5, and 4 6 into the record at this time. Okay. 5 (Exhibits 2 through 6 marked for 6 7 identification and admitted into evidence.) MR. FRIEDMAN: And since Ms. Wiorek's direct 8 9 testimony has been stipulated into the record, we have no further direct witnesses. 10 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Do we need to 11 12 enter that at this time into the record? 13 MS. HELTON: I believe we entered Ms. -- I'm 14 probably not saying her name correctly --15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Wiorek. MS. HELTON: -- Wiorek's exhibits into the 16 17 record, but I don't recall that we entered her testimony 18 into the record. But I, it may be that I got, was 19 getting confused at the time we entered her exhibits 2.0 into the record. 21 MR. FRIEDMAN: I think you're probably right,

MR. FRIEDMAN: I think you're probably right,

Ms. Helton. But I would like to move -- and I might as

well -- I thought we had done her direct and, and

rebuttal both at the same time. But out of an abundance

of caution, I would ask that Ms. Wiorek's direct and

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rebuttal testimony and exhibits be admitted into the record.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. At this time, if there are no objections, we will move Ms. Wiorek's direct and rebuttal testimony into the record at this time, along with the exhibits that travel along with it. Okay? Seeing no objections, they're in the record.

(REPORTER'S NOTE: Exhibits 7, 8, and 22 previously marked and admitted.)

| 1 | Q. | Please state your, name profession and address. |
|----|----|---|
| 2 | A. | My name is Sharon Wiorek. I am employed as a Regulatory Accountant II at Utilities, Inc., 2335 |
| 3 | | Sanders Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062. |
| 4 | Q. | State briefly your educational background and experience. |
| 5 | A. | I am a Registered Certified Public Accountant, licensed in the State of Illinois. I have a Bachelor |
| 6 | | of Science degree, in Accounting, from Loyola University of Chicago. I have been employed by |
| 7 | | Utilities, Inc. since September of 2012. Prior to joining Utilities, Inc., I spent over 20 years in the |
| 8 | | cable television industry where eight years were in the regulatory department. Since joining |
| 9 | | Utilities, Inc. I have been involved in several phases of rate-making in many regulatory |
| 10 | | jurisdictions. My responsibilities include: financial analysis of individual subsidiaries of Utilities, |
| 11 | | Inc., preparation of rate applications, facilitation of regulatory audits, and the submission of |
| 12 | | testimony and exhibits to support rate applications. |
| 13 | Q. | What is the purpose of your direct testimony? |
| 14 | A. | The purpose of my direct testimony is to present information supporting the factual basis for |
| 15 | | Utilities, Inc. rate case expense incurred and to be incurred as a result of this proceeding. |
| 16 | Q. | Are you sponsoring any exhibits? |
| 17 | A. | Yes, I am sponsoring two exhibits. Exhibit SW-1 is the Contract with Deloitte Consulting, LLP, |
| 18 | | and Exhibit SW-2 is a schedule and documentation supporting the appropriate amount of rate |
| 19 | | case expense for this proceeding. |
| 20 | Q. | Does that conclude your direct testimony? |
| 21 | A. | Yes, it does. |
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| 1 | Q. | Please state your, name profession and address. |
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| 2 | A. | My name is Sharon Wiorek. I am employed as a Financial Analyst at Utilities, Inc., 2335 |
| 3 | | Sanders Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062. |
| 4 | Q. | Did you previously prefile Direct Testimony in this proceeding? |
| 5 | Λ. | Yes, I prefiled direct testimony on actual rate case expense through the date of filing that |
| 6 | | testimony. |
| 7 | Q. | What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony? |
| 8 | A. | The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to present updated information supporting the |
| 9 | | factual basis for Utilities, Inc. rate case expense incurred and to be incurred as a result of |
| 10 | | this proceeding. |
| 11 | Q. | Are you sponsoring any exhibits with your rebuttal testimony? |
| 12 | A. | Yes, I am sponsoring one exhibit. Exhibit SW-3 is a schedule and documentation |
| 13 | | supporting the update of the appropriate amount of rate case expense for this proceeding. |
| 14 | Q. | Does that conclude your rebuttal testimony? |
| 15 | A. | Yes, it does. |
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| 1 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: And so with that, |
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| 2 | Mr. Friedman, do you have any more witnesses? |
| 3 | MR. FRIEDMAN: We have no further direct |
| 4 | witnesses. We do have a rebuttal witness. |
| 5 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: You have a rebuttal |
| 6 | witness later on. |
| 7 | All right. The Office of Public Counsel, do |
| 8 | you have any witnesses? |
| 9 | MR. SAYLER: No witnesses. |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. |
| 11 | Staff, do you have any witnesses? |
| 12 | MS. BARRERA: Yes. Staff would call Bart |
| 13 | Fletcher to the stand, Stephen Bart Fletcher. |
| 14 | Whereupon, |
| 15 | STEPHEN BART FLETCHER |
| 16 | having been called as a witness by the Florida Public |
| 17 | Service Commission, and having been sworn, testified as |
| 18 | follows: |
| 19 | EXAMINATION |
| 20 | BY MS. BARRERA: |
| 21 | Q Mr. Fletcher, for the record please state your |
| 22 | name and business address. |
| 23 | A Yes. My name is Stephen Bart Fletcher. My |
| 24 | business address is 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, |
| 25 | Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850. |

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

 ${f Q}$ And by whom are you presently employed and in what capacity?

A Presently employed by the Florida Public

Service Commission. I'm the Public Utilities Supervisor

of the surveillance section in the Division of

Accounting and Finance.

Q And how long have you been employed by the Commission?

A I've been employed by the Commission since November 17th, 1997.

Q And can you briefly state your educational and professional background?

A Yes. I received an Associate of Arts degree from Tallahassee Community College, a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting and Finance from Florida State University.

As far as a professional background, it mainly consists with the Commission. The first ten years of employment at the Commission I was an accounting analyst with various titles working on water and wastewater cases. From January 2008 to November 2013, last year, I was the Public Utilities Supervisor of the Rate Filing Section, again primarily working on water and wastewater rate cases.

Since December of last year to date, I'm the

Public Utilities Supervisor of the Surveillance Section. 1 We primarily deal with electric and gas company rate 2 3 cases, as well as a review of annual reports of water and wastewater companies under the Commission's 4 jurisdiction and earnings surveillance of electric and 5 gas companies. 6 7 Have you, have you presented testimony before this Commission or in any other regulatory venue? 8 9 Yes. Before this Commission as well as the Division of Administrative Hearings. 10 And have you filed testimony and exhibits in 11 12 this docket? 13 Yes, I have. 14 And do you have any changes to your testimony at this time? 15 I have one scrivener's error. It's on 16 17 page 4 of my testimony, line 1. The year there on that 18 line, the 2009, needs to be changed to 2008. And that 19 concludes any changes to the written testimony. 2.0 Okay. And do you have any changes to the 21 content of your exhibits at this time? 22 The initial filed SBF-1 exhibit, there Α 23 was an amended exhibit filed, SBF-1A. The specific changes are on the utility, the fourth column utility 24

column, the third company name is correcting from Lake

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Utilities Services, Inc. to Lake Utility, the correct title of that subsidiary.

And if you move down to the second-to-the-last row, I'm changing the dates for docket -- for the order, anticipated order, the agenda, and the recommendation filing for Cypress Lakes Utilities, Inc. in Docket Number 130212-WS.

The last change occurs on the second-tothe-last row under the column for utility. It reads -it read before Lake Utility Services, Inc. That needs
to be changed to correct -- the correct subsidiary of
Lake Placid Utilities, Inc. And that concludes the
change.

Q Okay. Do the changes reflected in this exhibit and your testimony change your testimony in any way?

A No, it doesn't.

(REPORTER NOTE: For the convenience of the record, Witness Fletcher's Prefiled Direct Testimony inserted into the record.)

- 1 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- 2 A. My name is Stephen Bart Fletcher and my business address is 2540 Shumard Oak
- 3 Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850.
- 4 Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
- 5 A. I am employed by the Florida Public Service Commission as a Public Utilities Supervisor
- 6 of the Surveillance Section in the Division of Accounting and Finance.
- 7 | Q. How long have you been employed by the Commission?
- 8 A. I started working at the Commission in November 1997.
- 9 Q. Would you state your educational background?
- 10 A. I received an Associate in Arts degree with honors from Tallahassee Community College in
- 11 August 1993. I received a Bachelor of Science degree with majors in accounting and finance from
- 12 Florida State University in December 1996.
- I3 Q. Would you explain what your general responsibilities are as a Public Utilities Supervisor of
- 14 the Surveillance Section?
- 15 A. I am responsible for supervising professional technical staff members who are charged with
- 16 financial, accounting, and rate review and evaluation of complex formal rate proceedings before
- 17 the Commission. This section coordinates, prepares and presents staff recommendations before
- 18 the Commission on the above-referenced proceedings. This section is also responsible for
- 19 preparing testimony, testifying, and writing cross-examination questions for hearings involving
- 20 complex accounting and financial issues, as well as annual report reviews for water and
- 21 wastewater utilities and earnings surveillance of electric and gas companies.
- 22 Q. Have you previously testified before the Florida Public Service Commission?
- 23 A. Yes, I provided testimony on Aloha Utilities, Inc.'s purchased raw water transactions with
- 24 | related parties in Docket No. 010503-WU.
- 25 Q. Have you previously testified in any other hearing?

- 1 A. Yes, I provided testimony in Division of Administrative Hearing Case No. 12-0909 on the
- 2 | following: (1) the charges approved by the Commission in Docket No. 080562-WU and (2) what
- 3 configuration should two customers receive if it was decided that they complied with the
- 4 Commission's directive that customers who requested an irrigation meter prior to April 7, 2009,
- 5 | shall only be charged the rates in effect at the time of their application.
- 6 Q. Can you summarize the areas for which you are providing testimony in the instant case?
- 7 A. Yes, I am providing testimony regarding the appropriate treatment of Project Phoenix
- 8 | Financial/Customer Care Billing System (Phoenix Project) cost allocated to companies that were
- 9 subsequently divested, as well as the proper depreciation method for the Phoenix Project costs.
- 10 Q. Can you provide a timeline for dockets where the Commission addressed the Phoenix
- 11 Projects costs?
- 12 A. Yes. Exhibit SBF-1 is a timeline for dockets where the Commission addressed the Phoenix
- 13 Project costs.

Divested Systems' Share

- 15 O. What was the purpose of the Phoenix Project?
- 16 A. The purpose of the Phoenix Project was to replace UI's former Legacy system and to
- 17 improve accounting, customer service, customer billing, and financial and regulatory reporting
- 18 functions of Utilities, Inc. The Phoenix Project consists of the JD Edwards Enterprise One as the
- 19 financial system, including asset management, and the Oracle Customer Care and Billing System
- 20 as the customer information system. These systems are integrated in a manner that allows for the
- 21 sharing of information between UI's different operational organizations, as well as providing
- 22 access to UI and its subsidiaries from multiple locations because the system is web-based.
- 23 Q. When did the Phoenix Project become operational?
- 24 A. UI's Phoenix Project became operational in December 2008.
- 25 Q. Has UI divested any systems since December 2008?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. How has UI allocated the Phoenix Project costs subsequent to those divestitures?
- A. Based on the equivalent residential connections (ERCs) of the surviving systems and any newly acquired systems. UI has allocated the total Phoenix Project costs to those systems.
- 5 Q. Is this reallocation of the divested systems' previous share of the Phoenix Project costs to 6 the surviving systems just and reasonable?
- 7 A. No. It is a utility's burden to show how customers are benefitting from allocated affiliate charges. See Order No. 7692, issued March 22, 1977, in Docket No. 750780-WS, In re: Application of General Waterworks Corporation d/b/a General Waterworks-Central Fla. District 10 for an interim and permanent rate case in Orange County, Florida. (In this case, the Commission 11 found that in order for a utility to be allowed management fees paid to a parent company as an operating expense, it must show the benefit to the utility's customers.) Section 367.081, Florida 12 13 Statutes, states that the Commission shall, either upon request or upon its own motion, fix rates 14 which are just, reasonable, compensatory, and not unfairly discriminatory. Therefore, in 15 accordance with this statute, I do not believe that UI's reallocation of the divested systems' previous share of the Phoenix Project costs to the surviving systems is just nor reasonable because 16 the ratepayers of the surviving systems receive no added benefit associated with bearing additional 17 18 allocated Phoenix Project costs.
 - Q. Can you provide an example that illustrates that UI's reallocation of the divested systems' previous share of the Phoenix Project costs to the surviving systems is unjust and unfair treatment?
 - A. Yes. If UI were to divest all its systems except for one system in Florida that serves approximately 1,200 ERCs, I believe that it would be unjust and unfair for those remaining
- 23 customers to bear the full burden of the Phoenix Project costs and the associated depreciation
- 24 expense.

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25 | Q. How many systems has UI acquired and divested since December 2008?

- 2008 18
- 1 A. From January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013, UI has acquired 8 systems which
- 2 equates to approximately 3,000 ERCs and has divested 24 systems which equates to approximately
- 3 40,000 ERCs.
- 4 Q. What was the previous approximate share of the Phoenix Project costs for these divested
- 5 systems?
- 6 A. The previous approximate share of the Phoenix Project costs for these divested systems is
- 7 \$3.2 million which equates to approximately 14 percent of the total capitalized plant costs.
- 8 Q. What is the proper allocation methodology of Phoenix Project costs to account for divested
- 9 systems?
- 10 A. The proper allocation methodology is to reduce the gross amount of the Phoenix Project
- 11 costs by the previously ERC-allocated share for the divested systems and to allocate this reduced
- 12 amount over the surviving and newly acquired systems based on their number of ERCs relative to
- 13 total ERCs.
- 14 Q. Has the Commission made similar cost allocation adjustments to parent company
- 15 information technology (IT) systems for any other utility?
- 16 A. Yes. The Commission found that it was not fair, just or reasonable for Aqua Utilities
- 17 Florida, Inc. ratepayers to bear any additional allocated IT plant costs due to divestitures because
- 18 no added benefit was realized by remaining customers. See Order No. PSC-11-0256-PAA-WS,
- 19 pp. 67-69, issued June 13, 2011, in Docket Nos. 080121-WS, In re: Application for increase in
- 20 water and wastewater rates in Alachua, Brevard, DeSoto, Highlands, Lake, Lee, Marion, Orange,
- 21 Palm Beach, Pasco, Polk, Putnam, Seminole, Sumter, Volusia, and Washington Counties by Aqua
- 22 Utilities Florida, Inc. and 100330-WS, In re: Application for increase in water/wastewater rates in
- 23 Alachua, Brevard, DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Lake, Lee, Marion, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco,
- 24 Polk, Putnam, Seminole, Sumter, Volusia, and Washington Counties by Aqua Utilities Florida,
- 25 Inc.

- 1 Q. Do you have any other comments related to UI's divestitures since December 2008?
- 2 A. Yes. In the Order approving the transfer to Wedgefield Utilities, Inc. (Wedgefield), it states that Wedgefield is a wholly-owned subsidiary of UI and that UI focuses on ownership and operation of small systems and provides centralized management, accounting, and financial 4 assistance to small utilities that were commonly built by development companies. See Order No. 5 PSC-98-1092-FOF-WS, p. 2, issued August 12, 1998, in Docket Nos. 960235-WS, In re: 6 Application for transfer of Certificates Nos. 404-W and 341.-S in Orange County from Econ 8 Utilities Corporation to Wedgefield Utilities, Inc. and 960283-WS, In re: Application for amendment of Certificates Nos. 404-W and 341-S in Orange County by Wedgefield Utilities. Inc. 10 That Order also states the following:

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Mr. Wenz testified that the previous owner confided that: 'although he wanted to continue to develop property, he was no longer interested in operating a utility or committing funds to it.' In contrast, Mr. Wenz testified that Wedgefield's parent company only operates utility systems. With this affiliation, Wedgefield will be able to attract capital at a reasonable cost and benefit from economies of scale through sharing common vendor and management resources. He testified that Utilities, Inc. is probably the largest active company acquiring troubled water and wastewater systems in Florida and that it relied upon this Commission's acquisition adjustment policy to bargain for and purchase these systems.

(Underline emphasis added) UI used the economies of scale assertion with regard to the public interest for acquiring a utility in Bay County. See Order No. PSC-99-1818-PAA-WS, p. 4, issued September 20, 1999, in Docket No. 981403-WS, In re: Application for transfer of Certificates Nos. 469-W and 358-S in Bay County from Bayside Utilities, Inc. to Bayside Utility Services, Inc. In its transfer application to acquire a Martin County utility in Docket No. 040179-WS, Utilities, Inc. 25 of Hutchinson Island also asserted the transfer was in the public interest, in part, because it can achieve economies of scale through UI that would be unattainable on a stand-alone basis.

Further, as of March 31, 2014, UI's website states that its growth strategy is as follows: Utilities, Inc. pursues a disciplined growth strategy of acquiring attractively valued utility systems in geographically diverse locations with long-term potential. Our strategy of assimilating new and small utilities has been greatly supported by various Public Service Commissions who see Utilities, Inc. as the solution to noncompliant and inefficient stand-alone utilities.

Based on the above, I believe UI's decisions to divest multiple systems is contrary to its stated growth strategy and has reduced the economies of scale it has previously claimed to have created for the benefit of the ratepayers of its surviving systems and newly acquired systems.

Proper Depreciation Method for the Phoenix Project Costs

What is the service life of the Phoenix Project? Q.

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In three 2007 docketed UI cases, the Commission approved a 6-year amortization period. In five UI cases opened in 2008 and 2009, the Commission found that an 8-year amortization period was more appropriate for a software project of this magnitude. For all other 2009 and subsequent cases, the Commission found that the amortization period for the Phoenix Project should be 10 years. The Commission established a 10-year service life for a number of reasons. First, the Phoenix Project was specifically tailored to meet all of UI's needs. Such a project is not "off the shelf" software, but software designed to fulfill long-term accounting, billing, and customer service needs. Second, the software will be used at least 10 years. For example, UI's former Legacy accounting system had been used for 21 years. Third, in a 2009 docketed case involving a UI subsidiary in Nevada, UI responded that any amortization period between 4 and 10 years would be in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Based on these factors, this Commission found that 10 years is a more reasonable amortization period for which I 25 | believe is appropriate.

| 1 | Q. What is the proper depreciation method for the Phoenix Project costs given the different |
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| 2 | service lives used in Florida and for subsidiaries in other states? |
| 3 | A. I believe the remaining life depreciation rate method should be used to determine the |
| 4 | proper amount of depreciation for the Phoenix Project costs. |
| 5 | Q. What is the remaining life depreciation rate method? |
| 6 | A. The remaining life depreciation rate method is designed to recover the remaining |
| 7 | unrecovered balance (investment less net salvage less reserve) over the remaining life of the |
| 8 | associated investment. In accordance with Rule 25-30.140(1)(u), Florida Administrative Code, the |
| 9 | formula for the remaining life rate is the appropriate plant investment (represented as 100 percent) |
| 10 | minus accumulated reserve percent minus net future salvage percent divided by the average |
| 11 | remaining life in years. The reserve represents the portion of the investment accumulated through |
| 12 | depreciation expense to date. Exhibit SBF-2 illustrates the remaining life depreciation rate |
| 13 | method. |
| 14 | Q. Does this conclude your testimony? |
| 15 | A. Yes. |
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BY MS. BARRERA:

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And can you please state the sum and substance Q of your testimony?

I'm providing testimony regarding the appropriate treatment of allocated Phoenix Project costs to companies that were subsequently divested. I provide comments regarding the divestiture's reduced -- reducing the economies of scale, and also finally the appropriate depreciation method for the Phoenix Project costs.

- Does that conclude your testimony today?
- Yes, it does.

MS. BARRERA: I have no more questions.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. So with that,

Mr. Fletcher is available for cross-examination.

Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Commissioners. have some exhibits which I'm asking to be handed out to refer to at the appropriate time.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Mr. Fletcher, this reduction in the cost of Project Phoenix due to divestitures of systems was originated by you, was it not?

And others. It wasn't just myself. It was brainstorming among staff and, and it was a

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

collaborative effort. But, yes, I had a hand in it. 1 Didn't you have -- weren't you the material 2 Q person behind it? 3 It was a collaborative effort. No. 4 Who else was involved in it then? 5 We met among staff. I believe the Division 6 7 Director at the time and the Assistant Director, Bureau Chief at the time, and the Accounting Analyst, whoever, 8 9 when it was first addressed for recommending a divestiture adjustment. It was a collaborative effort. 10 And am I correct that the first case where 11 this adjustment was made was Utilities, Inc. of Pembroke 12 13 rate case in 2010? 14 That's correct. Α Would you look -- I hope you've got a stack of 15 documents. The one I want you to look at under the 16 17 description where it's got Order Number 10-0400. Did you -- let me know when you have that one. 18 19 I have it. Α MR. SAYLER: Office of Public Counsel doesn't 2.0 2.1 have that. How many exhibits are we supposed to have? 22 I'm sorry. 23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Five. 2.4 MR. SAYLER: Two of my exhibits are repeated, 25 it looks like. So I should have a 10-0400?

MR. FRIEDMAN: You should have 10-0400, 1 2 10-0719, 10-0585, 11-0514, 12-0102. 3 MR. SAYLER: Thank you. BY MR. FRIEDMAN: 4 5 Mr. Fletcher, have you got that document in front of you? 6 7 I do. All right. And that's the excerpt from 8 9 Commission Order 10-0400; correct? That's correct. 10 Α 11 And my understanding is that this is the first 12 time that any adjustment was made for the Project Phoenix costs as a result of divestitures; is that 13 14 correct? That's correct. 15 All right. Would you look on the -- it's 16 17 page 8 of the document but it's the second page of this 18 exhibit. Do you see the highlighted language? 19 I do. Α All right. Would you read that for me, 2.0 Q 21 please. 22 Yes. "However, we do not believe the Phoenix Α 23 Project costs previously allocated to the divested 24 system, divested subsidiaries should be reallocated to 25 the surviving utilities. Wedgefield was sold for an

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amount significantly greater than its rate base. Grant and Hutchinson were sold collectively for an amount significantly greater than the rate base. We believe the amounts allocated to the divested system -subsidiaries," excuse me, "were recovered by the shareholders through the sale of those systems."

All right. When you made that statement that ended up in this order, you were aware, were you not, that no part of Project Phoenix was actually sold in connection with any of those sales?

Again, it was a collaborative effort. believe the analyst at that time was, you know, the lead analyst was different than me. I wasn't the lead analyst. But, yes, I did review that rec. And I think the train of thought that we had at that time, that we thought that it may have been in the net book value, but that's not my testimony here today.

In that order it was -- that train of thought was in that case and two other preceding cases. after those cases, that was taken out, and that's not my testimony here today. It has nothing to do with the gain on sale.

Q All right.

As far as any bearing on my opinion testimony regarding divestitures.

Q So, so -- well, it was obviously your opinion at the time this order was entered, was it not?

A Again, it was a collaborative effort, and that was the train of thought at that time.

Q Well, was it your personal opinion or not?
MS. BARRERA: Objection, if I may. We're
referring to an order of the Commission. Mr. Fletcher's
involvement in that order or his opinion as to that
order is -- any question to that effect is inappropriate
since the order speaks for itself.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, I disagree since the order originated from the recommendation of, of Mr. Fletcher, or he was intimately involved in that recommendation obviously. What I'm trying to do is to, is to go through a chronology so that we can see how this concept arise — arose, and I think that's, that's a legitimate question. And all I asked him, which he hasn't answered the question yet, was whether he knew that when those systems were sold, that no part of Project Phoenix was sold as a part of those sales. That was the question.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Well, I think that question can be answered. But the question concerning whether it's his personal opinion and so forth, we can stay away from that.

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THE WITNESS: At that time, at that time we thought it was being sold. But subsequent to those, we were under the understanding that the Phoenix Project was not a part of the sale, and that's why you only see it in two subsequent orders after this and you don't see it in the body of any recommendation after about three orders. It does not appear. And it has no bearing on my testimony for a divestiture adjustment.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q All right. What if the -- if a utility system had been sold at a loss?

A It would have no bearing, gain or loss, on my testimony for a divestiture adjustment.

Q But at the time, but at the time you asserted this was the position that you took, I'm asking you --

MS. BARRERA: Again, I would object to the question that it was -- was it the position that you took? There is an order based on the record in those proceedings, and the order speaks for itself.

Mr. Fletcher could have taken the position that the moon is blue, and that would have no relevancy altogether with the contents of the order which reflects the findings of the Commission.

MR. FRIEDMAN: But it certainly is relevant to his instant opinion about why he believes that that

adjustment is appropriate. What I -- you know, it goes to his credibility. You know, he's going to say and he's going to testify, yeah, you know, this theory changed. I originally thought it should be this, then I changed it to this, and now I changed it to this. And I think that goes to his credibility, and I think that's, that's fair game. I don't have to just cross-examine him on what his theory is today. If he had a different theory last week or the week before, that's, that's appropriate.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So I'm going to wade into ground that, that I don't typically wade into. I think you can question the order in terms of the rationale for the order, but his personal opinion is, is not, shouldn't be at question. But, Mary Anne, you can help me out.

MR. FRIEDMAN: His opinion, that's what he's telling you he's got here --

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Mr. Friedman, thank you.

MS. HELTON: I'm assuming, and I have not read Mr. Fletcher's testimony, but I'm assuming that Mr. Fletcher is testifying here today because he does have an opinion about the, any adjustments and whether they should be made to the Phoenix Project by reason of divestiture of certain systems.

I don't think we've asked Mr. Fletcher if he has an opinion about this first order. If he does have an opinion, I do think it is an appropriate line of questioning with respect to how he got to the opinion where he is today.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. So maybe you could rephrase your questions.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, I think what he's -- he answered the question by saying that's not my opinion today, and that's not why I'm here, so he really didn't answer the question. He just said that's not my opinion today. So what I'm asking him is at that point in time your opinion was -- what was your opinion on what would have happened if a divested system had been sold at a loss? He's already said that if it was sold at a profit, here's the -- they made a bunch of money. They don't need to, to burden the customers with this part of Project Phoenix. They made a ton of money. And so I'm saying if they would have sold a system at a loss, what would your, what would your theory have been then?

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Go ahead and we'll see how we move that forward. You can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Take a step back. At that time for that Pembroke case, and I believe it was

Sanlando and Longwood that had that, the sales of those three systems in it. Now for a gain on sale you have the purchase price less net book value and any selling cost to determine a gain.

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Now at our time and our train of thought back then was it was in the net book value; therefore, it didn't generate -- there was no, there was not a gain issue that needed to be addressed. And since that time, since those three rate cases, what I'm saying is when you look at it, the net book value, that goes to transferring of assets. The allocated share of the Phoenix Project cost did not get transferred to those purchasers. After those cases you can look at it, and because of that my -- and in any future dockets after those three it had no bearing on the gain on sale. opinion or the recommendations in subsequent orders after those three were that there was no added benefit; therefore, additional costs, the ratepayers should not have to bear that as far as, you know, taking the previous divested system shares and reallocating it among the surviving customers or newly acquired customers. So there was that train of thought at that time.

But subsequent to that we knew that a portion of the Phoenix Project didn't move along with net book

value. It didn't have any bearing on the main reason, if you will, that's, that's pretty much been brought out, which is there's been no out of benefit. The surviving customers should not have to bear additional costs.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

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Q That's the mantra today. But at the time that these orders were entered, your belief and opinion was that that was the sole reason for denying the recovery of that portion of Project Phoenix. There's nothing in the orders about anything other than what you read; right?

recall a conversation at the Pembroke -- one of the Agenda Conferences for one of those three cases where we, we talked about that. I myself talked about it, and I think there was an analyst, Mr. Deason had talked about it as well, that that was an ancillary reason that we thought that was in the net book value; therefore, there was no gain issue. Of course, the main thrust of staff's recommendation was there's no added benefit; therefore, the previous divested system share should not be borne by the surviving customers. There was a dialogue at agenda for one of those three cases that you have, and that was the main and has always been the main

reason.

Q Although it doesn't show up in any of those three orders, does it?

A No. It was discussion at agenda. I will, I will say it in those three cases. But subsequently to those three cases, it has been well identified in ten cases, prior cases from those three, that no added benefit has been the basis.

Q And we'll get to that in a second.

You heard Mr. Sayler mention about that, that it was OPC's position that the, because of the voluntary divestitures of systems that it was appropriate to make that adjustment?

- A I heard that.
- **Q** All right. What about if the system, the sale of the system was not voluntary?
- A I don't think it has a bearing on my testimony. I wouldn't change it.
- **Q** All right. So, so if the government came in and condemned the system and -- let's do this. Look at, there's an Exhibit 10, Excerpts from Order 10-0719. Do you have that in front of you?
 - A Yes.
 - Q That's from the Alafaya transfer, is it not?
 - A Yes, it is.

| 1 | Q All right. And you were involved in that |
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| 2 | docket, were you not? |
| 3 | A I don't recall. I know I was involved in a |
| 4 | proceeding for Alafaya. I don't think I was a part of |
| 5 | this transfer. |
| 6 | Q All right. And you see in your order it |
| 7 | references that a copy of that contract was included |
| 8 | with the application, was it not? |
| 9 | A On page 2, that's the highlighted sentence in |
| 10 | the second paragraph, yes. |
| 11 | Q All right. And then if you'd look at the last |
| 12 | page of that exhibit, doesn't it reflect that the |
| 13 | property was sold under threat of condemnation? |
| 14 | A That's what it reflects. |
| 15 | $oldsymbol{Q}$ All right. And do you understand what |
| 16 | condemnation means? |
| 17 | A Yes, I do. |
| 18 | Q All right. What does it mean in your mind? |
| 19 | A I guess eminent domain by a municipality or |
| 20 | city, whatever, that can exercise that right to take |
| 21 | over property at a, I guess, a fair market value. |
| 22 | Q Whether or not the property owner wants to |
| 23 | sell it or not. Is that your understanding? |
| 24 | A That's my understanding, yes. |
| 25 | Q Okay. And so it makes no difference to you |

whether this property, these customers were divested because of condemnation or whether there was a voluntary transfer, it makes no difference in your mind?

A No, it doesn't, and with an explanation there.

You -- a divestiture, for whatever the reason, you can't assign that with a recommendation or a Commission decision to disallow a portion of an investment that was not transferred. That, to me, is you're trying to trace a divestiture, even though it's under condemnation, to a subsequent disallowance of a particular investment. To me, I analogize that with funding of capital structure.

In the capital structure you have funds, they are fungible, which means they cannot be traced. And, to me, in the same token with that practice you cannot trace a divestiture, regardless of the circumstances, to a decision to disallow a certain investment. I just — that's my opinion.

- Q And by divestiture, you mean what?
- A The sale of a subsidiary.
- **Q** Voluntary or involuntary?
- A Correct.
- **Q** All right. Would you have the same opinion if the systems were not divested but there was just a lower number of customers because of some catastrophic event?

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A I haven't thought about that. I'm not -- I don't know.

Q Would you also believe that that adjustment would be appropriate if there was a natural growth in customers within the system that exceeded the number of divestitures?

A Yes. I believe there should be an adjustment. As you look on my testimony regarding the growth strategy of UI, I don't think that you would not make an adjustment for divestitures even if they -- you had growth that matched them. Those were economies of scales that were not foreseen but for a result of the divestiture. So I stand by my recommendation, my opinion testimony.

Q All right. What about acquisitions? What if they acquired the same number of customers that they divested?

A That's what I was saying. Like in my testimony there was 40,000 in ERC divestitures. If there were 40,000 in ERC acquisitions, it would not change my recommendation or opinion. To me, it was foregone economies of scale that would have been realized absent the divestiture.

Q Now you had mentioned in your testimony that later on that year the basis for making the adjustment

changed. You recall that, do you not?

- A Yes, I do.
- **Q** All right. And, and if you'd look at Order 10-0585. I think it's in front of you. That's the UIF 2010 rate case.
 - A Yes.

- **Q** All right. And would you read the language that I've highlighted on -- it's page 10 of the order, but it's the second page of the order attached.
 - A The UIF is page, page 10 of the order?
 - Q Yeah.
 - A It's the second page of the exhibit?
 - Q Yeah. It's the highlighted page I attached.
- A Yes. "However, we do not believe the Phoenix Project costs previously allocated to the divested subsidiaries should be reallocated to the surviving utilities. Wedgefield was sold for an amount significantly greater than its rate base. Miles Grant and Hutchinson were sold collectively for an amount significantly greater than the rate base. We believe the amounts allocated to the divested subsidiaries were recovered by the shareholders through the sale of those systems. Because no added benefit was realized by remaining subsidiaries, we find that it is not fair, just, or reasonable for ratepayers to bear an additional

allocated Project Phoenix cost."

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is that correct?

A It has the language in addition in this order regarding no added benefit, yes.

call it the original basis and you have the new basis;

Okay. So in this order you've got the, let me

Q Okay. But it continues to rely upon the fact that the other systems were sold for a profit; correct?

A That is one of the basis that was in that order.

Q All right. And then you recall, do you not, that the basis for making that adjustment changed again in 2011 in the Lake Utility Services rate case? That would be the Order 11-0514 in front of you.

A The basis of no added benefit were there, yes, was there in that order.

Q All right. And noticeably absent from that order and all the subsequent orders is any reference to the fact that the systems were sold at a profit; correct?

A I believe there was just like three or four orders that sold at a profit or stated in the orders. However, there was about nine orders subsequent to those that reflect only the basis of no added benefit.

Q All right. So does that mean you've abandoned

that as the basis for your opinion that the adjustment

2 is proper?

A As I stated, I think, previously, it has no bearing on my testimony. My testimony only includes no added benefit there and it deals with economies of scale.

Q You mentioned economies of scale. Would you explain to me how that applies to, you know, whether you've got, you know, ten or, ten or twenty thousand less or more customers that you have an economy of scale? I mean, don't you still get an economy of scale by having 280,000 customers?

A In my testimony it deals with economies of scale as far as the fact of divestitures. The allocated methodology for UI costs down to its subsidiaries -- not only in Florida, but the other 15 states that it has utilities in -- is based on the equivalent residential connection methodology. So an important factor is the denominator of the total ERCs which you're going to allocate that, those costs down to. So if you have a reduction in the denominator, then -- as a result of divestitures, then the surviving customers are being allocated more costs than they were prior to the divestitures. That is a decrease in economies of scale to me.

 ${f Q}$ But you would admit that there still are significant economies of scale by having a customer base of 260,000.

A It can. You would have to perhaps look at the situation. And it's been put in the context of maybe for a standalone company for certain services you would think that it could have economies of scale dealing with your vendors, certain common costs that you have. It can.

Q Okay. And would you explain to me where in the, in the PSC rules or orders that requires that there be an added benefit in order to get cost recovery?

A I think in -- it's basically in the statute,

367.081, where just and reasonable. I'm not sure about
any rule. You -- we -- I have provided in my testimony
regarding allocated costs from a, an affiliate. That's
on page 3, lines 5 through 8 of my testimony deals with
that. In that case that I mentioned they had to use a
benefit in order to justify the allowance of costs being
allocated from an affiliate company down to a
subsidiary. And, to me, it stands to reason is if you
have a divestiture, some change regardless of the
circumstance, and there is no added benefit, why should
they be bearing additional cost? So I was kind of using
that order as the threshold as there has to got to be,

there has to be a benefit first. And, to me, if there 1 is a reduction or an increase of costs allocated, there 2 3 has to be an added benefit. One goes hand in hand to me to be just and reasonable. 4 5 All right. So in your mind the word "benefit" and "added benefit" are synonymous. Because the word 6 7 "added benefit" is nowhere in that order you relied on, is it? 8 No. Just benefiting is in that order to make 9 the initial allocation of cost. 10 All right. And there's no, there's no order, 11 there's no PSC rule that uses the term "added benefit," 12 13 is there? 14 That's correct. 15 All right. And there might be one or two -other than the UI orders, there might be one other order 16 17 that uses the word "added benefit"? 18 I do know that a similar adjustment for the 19 divestitures was made in a docket for Aqua Utilities, 2.0 Inc. of Florida. So that's the only one I believe I'm 21 aware of. 22 Yeah. And what did -- and what order did you 23 rely on in making that added benefit? 24 It was previous orders of the Commission's

decisions and for UI subsidiaries.

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Q Which is why we're here arguing about it; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q All right. So you -- in summary, you agree, do you not, that the term "added benefit" does not appear, other than the Aqua order you mentioned, does not appear in any rule or other order or requirement or statute that this Commission is governed by?

A The specific word "added benefit" is not contained in the statute or order. The terms are just and reasonable. And it's my opinion testimony that no added benefit applies to just and reasonable.

Q But there is certainly a benefit, is there not, a benefit to the customers to have Project Phoenix?

A There could be.

Q Well, y'all -- the Commission approved a \$22 million rate base for it. I hope you, I hope you thought there was some benefit to it.

A Yes.

Q All right. So in your mind, no matter how many customers are added to the system, whether it exceeds the roughly 300,000 that were online when Project Phoenix went there, if it goes up above that, this adjustment you made is forever gone; is that correct?

| 1 | A I still believe the divestiture adjustment |
|--|---|
| 2 | should be made. Regardless if there's a matching |
| 3 | acquisition or growth in the ERCs through acquisition, |
| 4 | it still should be made. |
| 5 | Q So isn't it true that by making your |
| 6 | adjustment that new customers to the system get a |
| 7 | windfall? |
| 8 | A They share the cost of it. A windfall, I |
| 9 | wouldn't say that. I would say that how the math works |
| 10 | out, if by including the divestiture system share, |
| 11 | they would pay less. So to that extent they pay less, |
| 12 | yes. |
| | |
| 13 | Q So if we use the numbers in round numbers |
| 13 14 | Q So if we use the numbers in round numbers in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was |
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| 14 | in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was |
| 14 15 | in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was \$22 million; correct? |
| 14 15 16 | in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was \$22 million; correct? A Correct. |
| 14 15 16 17 | <pre>in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was \$22 million; correct? A Correct. Q All right. And if we use round numbers, we</pre> |
| 14 15 16 17 | <pre>in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was \$22 million; correct? A Correct. Q All right. And if we use round numbers, we divide that by the roughly 300,000 customers at the time</pre> |
| 14 15 16 17 18 | <pre>in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was \$22 million; correct? A Correct. Q All right. And if we use round numbers, we divide that by the roughly 300,000 customers at the time Project Phoenix went active, do the math, and it comes</pre> |
| 14 15 16 17 18 19 | in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was \$22 million; correct? A Correct. Q All right. And if we use round numbers, we divide that by the roughly 300,000 customers at the time Project Phoenix went active, do the math, and it comes up about \$73 per ERC, does it not? |
| 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 | in round numbers we agree the Project Phoenix cost was \$22 million; correct? A Correct. Q All right. And if we use round numbers, we divide that by the roughly 300,000 customers at the time Project Phoenix went active, do the math, and it comes up about \$73 per ERC, does it not? A I don't have a calculator. I would have to |

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All right. So if you reduced the cost of

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Project Phoenix by, what, 3 million bucks due to these 1 divestitures, you're still looking at the cost of \$73 2 3 per ERC; correct? I mean, it doesn't change because of the divestitures. What you've done is a 4 5 dollar-for-dollar decrease so that the actual per ERC cost remains the same even though there's a divestiture. 6 7 By operation of math it should work that way. Because as you lower the denominator, it should work out 8

to the same average. So, yes.

Q All right. So let's assume UI had -- you saw the prefiled testimony or the deposition testimony of Mr. Hoy?

I attended the deposition.

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The exhibit that said they're going to get Q about ten or eleven thousand new customers through acquisitions last year and this year?

Yeah, I believe so. Through 2013 and '14, I believe it was 10,000 ERCs.

All right. So, so, so we add those 10,000 ERCs to the, to the math, and doesn't it reduce the per customer cost down to \$40 per ERC roughly? I mean, to \$70 an ERC roughly.

Subject to check, yes. And I believe it should because of the -- you should be able to realize the foregone economies of scale if it wasn't for the

strategy that is appropriate. $\mbox{\bf Q} \qquad \mbox{And every other customer that, t}$

divestiture. So I believe that given UI's growth

Q And every other customer that, that joins the system is going to bring that per ERC count down, is it not?

A It does. That happens with any kind of acquisition, either customer growth or acquisition, however the ERC growth occurs, that's how it works out. The economies of scale increase; the average costs can go down.

 ${f Q}$ So UI can never get that -- let me strike that. Let me start over.

If UI divests a system tomorrow, will it continue to have this same impact? If they divest a system that had — the middle of next year they added 10,000 and they're selling the system for 10,000, are you going to recommend that, that they make the same adjustment to reduce the cost of Project Phoenix?

A Yes.

Q So I guess to use an absurd theory like you did in your testimony, they could, they could divest all 300,000 customers and buy a system, another system with 300,000 customers and they would have zero Project Phoenix costs; correct? Even though the system was still operating and in good order.

A The math works out that way. Had that happened, I believe that issue would be readdressed at the Commission at that time. Because then you wouldn't be using -- you might be using a different software package that's not made for that company. I mean, right now this system is designed for multiple states' jurisdiction. It may have to be readdressed at that time. It may be another system that's put in place for that system.

Q We're doing a hypothetical like you did in your testimony, and I want to know whether if, if they had -- if they sold 300,000 customers and they bought systems with 300,000 customers in 15 states, didn't have to modify Project Phoenix at all, you would give them zero return on Project Phoenix; correct?

A That's how the math works out. However, I believe that it would be readdressed at that time whenever that system came in for a rate case.

Q So there might be scenarios where your, your economies of scale argument doesn't apply and we just have to wait and see what those are?

A You would have to -- again, you would have to address it at that time if that were brought to that hypothetical. Given the customer -- UI's growth strategy, I don't foresee it happening in the

foreseeable future.

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Q You don't see them getting down to 1,200 customers in the foreseeable future either, do you?

A Given their growth strategy, it's highly unlikely that that will occur in the foreseeable future.

 ${f Q}$ And one of your hypotheticals was just that, was it not? What would happen if there was a reduction of 1,200 customers?

A Yes. That was just a hypothetical which I -- it was actually brought up by a Pembroke customer that stated that during the customer meeting.

Q Now in your prefiled testimony -- and I'll accept Commissioner Brisé's suggestion to point out where I'm talking about finally after 99 percent of my questions -- on page 5 where you discuss the Wedgefield sale or purchase.

A I'm there.

Q Now you believe, do you not, that, that Utilities, Inc. provided an economies of scale in connection with that purchase?

A That was in the order. That's what the order stated in the quote that I have there, yes.

Q And then I presume that you would agree it would have continued to provide an economies of scale to its customers for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003 up until they

sold the system; is that correct?

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At the time of the transfer that was it.

There's -- obviously with common cost it gets allocated There can be moving parts. It could be less economies of scale from when it initially was transferred. Expenses change, fluctuate over time, as well as the economies of scale. So, yes, it could still be economies of scale when they were sold.

And in rendering your opinion on the added Q benefit, it makes no difference how many connections that Utilities, Inc. had at the time of the Wedgefield acquisition?

Are you referring to -- I'm sorry. Could you repeat your question?

Yeah. Did it have any bearing in your reliance upon the Wedgefield case for your opinion on economies of scale, was it relevant to know how many customers were on, were served by Utilities, Inc. at that time?

At the time of the transfer, no. The Phoenix Project was implemented subsequent to this transfer.

Okay. But there are other benefits of Q economies of scale other than a computer system, aren't there?

Α Sure, there can be.

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Q All right. Then on the last point, on page 6 when you talk about depreciation method, you've got a formulistic approach you worked out, do you not?

A Yeah. It's Exhibit SBF-2, and it basically is in accordance with the depreciation rule for water and wastewater cases.

Q So that basically supports the staff's position that it should be ten years; correct?

A Now that's the appropriate depreciation for remaining life.

That -- what you're talking about is addressed on lines 13 through line 25 on page 6, and those three reasons that are provided there is the basis for the ten-year service life.

Q Are you now saying that the ten-year service life should be something different?

A No. As reflected in my testimony from Lines 23 to 25, I believe, in my opinion, it should be ten years.

Q Starting in 2008 when it went active?

A Well, for any -- you're going to have staggered investments, which I believe it does. You could have some capitalized numbers in 2008. I think there were some subsequent to that. So, yes, a ten-year life for that should be the service life, and that

service life should be inputted into the formula for the 1 remaining life depreciation rate, in accordance with the 2 rule. 3 And does that apply to hardware, as well? 4 For the Phoenix Project costs? Yes. 5 It's the entire cost. 6 7 All right. So you're saying that it's your belief that computer hardware should last ten years? 8 9 That's my testimony, and based on those Α 10 reasons listed on Page 6. But is that what you really believe? 11 12 Α Yes. 13 Do you have a computer in your office? 14 I do. Α Have you had it ten years? 15 Q 16 It's been a long time. I don't know how long Α 17 I've had it. 18 You need a new one. 19 It has been transferred to several offices. 20 MR. FRIEDMAN: That's all the questions I 21 have. 22 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. At this time 23 we are going to go ahead and take a ten-minute break and 24 give an opportunity to our court reporters to do their 25 swap and so forth. All right. Thank you.

| 1 | (Recess.) |
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| 2 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: We're going to reconvene. |
| 3 | Okay. Mr. Sayler. |
| 4 | MR. SAYLER: All right. Thank you, Mr. |
| 5 | Chairman. I know it's time for Office of Public Counsel |
| 6 | to offer some cross-examination for Mr. Fletcher, but we |
| 7 | don't have any cross questions for him at this time. |
| 8 | Thank you. |
| 9 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. |
| 10 | Commissioners, any questions before we go to |
| 11 | redirect? |
| 12 | COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I have one. |
| 13 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. Commissioner |
| 14 | Balbis. |
| 15 | COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Fletcher, on Page 4 |
| 16 | of your testimony starting on Line 1, you indicate that |
| 17 | since January 1st, 2008, to December 31st, 2013, you |
| 18 | have acquired eight systems and divested twenty-four. |
| 19 | How many systems were in place when the Phoenix system |
| 20 | was developed? |
| 21 | THE WITNESS: I don't know. |
| 22 | COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. |
| 23 | THE WITNESS: I just know the ERC count, |
| 24 | that's it. |
| 25 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Commissioner Brown. |

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

Mr. Fletcher, thank you for your testimony, and I know Mr. Friedman previously said at the prehearing conference that he was eager to ask you some questions. And he stole most of mine, but I wanted to get you to elaborate on some of the answers that you provided to him.

Let's go to -- you talk about benefits, and, you know, the Commission has ruled, has followed staff's advice in several cases about the divested system and their surviving systems receiving no added benefit associated with bearing the additional allocated Phoenix costs.

Can you tell me what added benefit, what quantifiable benefit it is you're seeking?

THE WITNESS: To me it would be, it's the same system, the Phoenix Project. There has been no additional tweaks to maybe improve any kind of operational efficiencies, that is what I would mean by added benefit. A tweak to the system where it provides maybe qualitative benefits as far as their processing of bills or anything of that nature.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. And really getting back to one of your answers, you talked about why would staff even conduct a divestiture allocation if the

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system divests? You said an example if the system divests 10,000 and then adds 10,000 customers, wouldn't that denominator then ultimately be the same and be a wash?

THE WITNESS: Mathematically it would be a wash. However, the forgone increased economies of scale for the divested systems that were previously allocated, you forwent that as a result of the divestiture. There would have been even greater economies of scale to make the divestiture adjustments regardless of the circumstances around it.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But if you're adding back in the same amount of acquired systems, it nulls itself out. And they're getting, they're providing economies of scale, the nearly 10,000 ERCs are providing additional economies of scale for the divested systems that have been sold.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it goes to later in my testimony also with the economies of scale. Given UI's growth strategy, it seems to me with that growth strategy it should be ever increasing. There should never be, to me, an offset, given that strategy. increased economy of scale, that's what they have always They initially developed -- tried to buy small developer-owned systems, and that was their growth

strategy since the genesis of the company.

It seems to me that they switched that pattern at one point in time in 2008, and going all the way to 2012. And the economies of scale that would have been realized had they not divested, I don't think that that should be realized for the surviving customers in newly acquired systems, in my opinion.

commissioner brown: I understand what you're saying. I may not necessarily agree with it, but I understand what you're saying. Aren't there cost savings, though, associated with the Project Phoenix for these surviving and remaining customers? And there are economies of scale, as well.

THE WITNESS: I believe there can be economies of scale, but it's reduced as a result of the divestitures.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Well, what about cost savings, aren't there cost savings associated with it?

THE WITNESS: None that I could quantify for you. We have asked that question in numerous data requests after the Phoenix Project was operational. We submitted numerous data requests to UI to try to quantify that. They had given in data request responses qualitative about the process, but no quantitative savings, a dollar to it. So if they can -- I don't know

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what the quantitative savings are, if any were realized.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: All right. Getting back to the previous cases that the Commission agreed with staff. Can you cite -- I know we talked about that, we talked about the Wedgefield case and we've talked about the Aqua case, but can you cite any other similar cases that the Commission determined in which we specifically reallocated to remaining subsidiaries the amount of ERCs that were divested? If you have a specific example of how the Commission deviated and decided that the cost allocation should be this way, I'd like to know what specific case you're relying on.

THE WITNESS: There are no other cases. This was a first impression to my knowledge, since I have been here in '97 that we faced with a tailor-made asset where we made an adjustment related to divestitures.

I'm not aware of any other order that addressed it.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But, really, you were going back to, I guess -- so you were relying on -- in terms of the benefit, you were relying on -- was it the Wedgefield case in your analysis, when you came to this conclusion? I'm trying to understand how staff originally came to the conclusion.

THE WITNESS: It was definitely a collaborative effort. We sat there in discussions among

staff before recommending, and that being in recommendations, and it's the same system. Again, they have not submitted anything, a data request that said that we've changed our process and we've increased efficiencies further by a tweak to the system. It's still the same system, but yet customers are being asked, surviving customers are being asked to pay more. So in using that brainstorming and collaborative among staff, in evaluating it we came to, well, there is no added benefit that the utility has identified and why should the surviving customers or newly added system customers have to pay extra.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But when you take in that rationale and you add back in newly acquired ERCs, new systems, you're still not changing that methodology?

THE WITNESS: And that goes to my other point about forgone increasing economies of scale as a result of UI's growth strategy through acquisition. Had they not divested, it would have been even more economies of scale. Their surviving customers, they would have paid less.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Let's get back
to -- this last question is about the amortization
period. I know that staff and the Commission went from
a period of six years to eight years to ten years over

some time. During my term at the Commission it has been ten years throughout the whole time. Can you tell me the rationale for the change the three different times?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Initially in the first cases where the Commission actually approved the Phoenix Project costs through pro forma, the -- it just -- in evaluating it, it was just straight forward using six years in accordance with the service life and the depreciation Rule 25-30.140.

Subsequent to that, on the time line on the -it's in Exhibit SBF-1, in the Utilities, Inc., the 2008
docket, we looked at it and there was a depreciable life
changed to eight years, given the fact that it was such
a -- the magnitude of the system, that was pretty much
the basis for extending it two years. And that went on
for about five rate cases at eight-year service life.

The ten years, staff discovered in that case, beginning in Pembroke, that for another system in Nevada, a subsidiary of UI's, the Commission determined that it was ten years based on UI's response to the Nevada Commission's data request that it could be ten years. And looking at it in other responses to the Nevada Commission, UI had responded to discovery stating that it could be anywhere between four and ten.

Now in looking at that with the previous

system that they had in place, the legacy, that was in service for 21 years. So we felt the need to extend it -- to recommend, and the Commission ultimately approved a ten-year service life based on the Nevada case, the UI's data request response to the Nevada Commission saying that it could be four to ten range in the service life of the preceding legacy system.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. So not only is this a case of first impression, this also seems to be a matter that the Commission has continually addressed because it has evolved, and we've -- is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Now, those other cases, are they on a ten-year depreciable life right now or are they still at the six and the eight?

THE WITNESS: No. I believe, to the best of my knowledge, the Commission has, you know, rendered the ten-year service life. However, UI continues at an eight-year service life, and I don't think they've adjusted their books -- as they come in for rate cases here, we continue to make the adjustments, or have in the past to use the ten-year service life.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And this docket is supposed to address that, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. No further 1 2 questions. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. 3 Commissioners, any further questions? 4 Commissioner Balbis. 5 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Fletcher, going back 6 7 to Page 4 where you indicated that the divestitures and additions or acquisitions equate to approximately 40,000 8 9 ERCs. THE WITNESS: The divestitures -- yes, 40,000 10 ERCs. Yes, Commissioner. 11 12 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. If the utility came to the Commission looking to allocate the costs for 13 14 the Project Phoenix to that reduced number of ERCs, so instead of 300,000, 260,000, how would you allocate 15 those costs? Would you follow the same methodology and 16 just divide it through -- would you recommend that it's 17 just divided by the ERCs and allocate the full cost to 18 19 the customers at the time? THE WITNESS: I would still use the ERC 20 21 methodology. I would just -- the adjustment in my 22 testimony is to reduce the gross amount for the 23 previously divested system share --24 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No, starting day one. 25 THE WITNESS: Day one.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So in the rate case that first allocated the Phoenix systems, you just allocate them to the existing number of customers that were there at the time, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So if in that case there was 40,000 less customers, would you reduce the allocation or just simply allocate the full amount to the number of customers at the time?

THE WITNESS: If it's the result of just customer decline, that it would just be based on ERCs and not through a divestiture or an acquisition.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So I just want to make sure I understand your answer. So hypothetically, if they came in with 300,000 customers in 2009, and you would allocate the full cost of the Phoenix Project to all 300,000 customers following the ERC methodology, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. In 2009 they didn't come in with 300,000, they came in with 260,000. You would allocate the full cost of Phoenix to those customers using the ERC methodology?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And Commissioner Brown

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| 1 | asked about quantifying benefits for the divestitures, |
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| 2 | are there benefits associated with acquisitions? |
| 3 | THE WITNESS: Yes, it increases the economies |
| 4 | of scale. |
| 5 | COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Do the customers |
| 6 | benefit from Utilities, Inc., the parent company, being |
| 7 | able to make those acquisitions quickly and seamlessly? |
| 8 | THE WITNESS: The surviving customers do |
| 9 | benefit. |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. |
| 11 | That's all I have. |
| 12 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Okay. |
| 13 | Redirect. |
| 14 | MS. BARRERA: Staff has no redirect, and at |
| 15 | this time we would like to move Mr. Fletcher's testimony |
| 16 | into the record. |
| 17 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. What numbers are |
| 18 | we looking to move into the record? |
| 19 | MS. BARRERA: Well, it would be his testimony, |
| 20 | and exhibits have already been admitted. |
| 21 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. So it is my |
| 22 | understanding that exhibits in the exhibits that we |
| 23 | moved before we included Exhibits 9 through 19. |
| 24 | MS. BARRERA: Yes. So 9, 9a, and 10 were |
| 25 | Mr Fletcher's exhibits |

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. 1 And, Mr. Friedman, I think all we have to do 2 3 is take recognition of these orders, or do we need to move them into the record? 4 MS. HELTON: Yes, sir, I believe you can just 5 officially -- I don't even think you have to have 6 7 Commission orders officially recognized, and I think Mr. Friedman has put everybody on notice that he may be 8 9 using these orders in his brief. MR. FRIEDMAN: That's correct. I don't need 10 them as an exhibit unless you particularly want them in. 11 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Great. Okay. Thank you. 12 And the Office of Public Counsel didn't have any 13 exhibits for this -- for our witness. 14 MS. BARRERA: No. 15 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. With that, 16 17 thank you, Mr. Fletcher. 18 So now we are going to move to rebuttal. MR. FRIEDMAN: Utilities, Inc. in rebuttal 19 20 calls John Hoy. 21 JOHN HOY

was called as a witness on behalf of Utilities, Inc., and having been previously sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

| 1 | BY MR. FRIEDMAN: | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | Q Would you state your name? | | | | | |
| 3 | A John Hoy. | | | | | |
| 4 | Q And what is your position? | | | | | |
| 5 | A My position is I'm the president of the | | | | | |
| 6 | Utilities, Inc. companies in Florida. | | | | | |
| 7 | ${f Q}$ Thank you. And in connection with this | | | | | |
| 8 | proceeding have you prefiled rebuttal testimony? | | | | | |
| 9 | A I have. | | | | | |
| 10 | Q And do you have a copy of it with you? | | | | | |
| 11 | A I do. | | | | | |
| 12 | ${f Q}$ And if I asked you the questions in your | | | | | |
| 13 | prefiled testimony, would your answers be the same? | | | | | |
| 14 | A Yes, they would. | | | | | |
| 15 | MR. FRIEDMAN: All right. Thank you. | | | | | |
| 16 | (REPORTER NOTE: For the convenience of the | | | | | |
| 17 | record, Witness Hoy's Prefiled Direct Testimony inserted | | | | | |
| 18 | into the record.) | | | | | |
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- Q. Please state your name, position and business address.
- 2 A. My name is John Hoy. I am President of the Utilities, Inc. companies in Florida and my
- 3 business address is 200 Weathersfield Ave., Altamonte Springs, FL 32714
- 4 Q. State briefly your educational background and experience.
- 5 A. I have a Bachelors Degree in Civil Engineering and a Masters of Business Administration
- 6 both from Marquette University. I have over 30 years of experience in the utility industry,
- 7 including gas, electric and water companies, the last eight years of which have been with
- 8 Utilities, Inc. I joined UI in 2006 as the Regional Vice President of the Florida and
- 9 Louisiana region. Since that time, I have served as the Chief Regulatory Officer for UI
- 10 and most recently the Chief Operating Officer before assuming my current position as
- 11 President of the Florida companies this year.
- 12 Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
- 13 A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to present information in response to the Pre-Filed
- 14 Testimony filed by Stephen Bart Fletcher and his novel approach for reducing Utilities
- 15 Inc.'s investment in its financial and customer care billing system, commonly referred to
- 16 as Project Phoenix.
- 17 Q. Do you have any initial comments regarding Utilities, Inc.'s corporate policy
- 18 regarding acquisitions and divestitures?
- 19 A. Yes I do. Utilities, Inc. has been providing utility services for nearly fifty years and in that
- 20 time has grown to be one of the largest private water and wastewater companies in the
- 21 country with its largest presence in Florida. The strategy has always been to acquire, invest
- 22 in, and grow systems that typically do not have the resources to do it themselves or a nearby
- 23 system to connect to. The water industry, compared to other utility services, is the most
- 24 fragmented with more customers receiving service from small isolated systems. UI has a
- 25 history of bringing capital to these small and medium sized utilities in order to improve the

quality of service and insure current and future compliance with the growing industry regulations.

Over the years, UI has also sold utilities when it was in the best interest of the company, the customers and the community. Typically that has happened when the community has had an interest in acquiring one of our systems due to growth of their community or expansion of their utility services. These strategic divestments are typical for most companies particularly one that has been in business since 1965. Overall, UI has been growing the company with some isolated periods where we have sold systems for different reasons.

Q. Is Utilities, Inc. currently in an acquisition mode?

A. As Mr. Fletcher points out, Utilities, Inc.'s website identifies Utilities, Inc.'s growth strategy and the benefits of that strategy. So the answer is "yes", as we are actively looking to acquire additional utility systems that grow the company. Mr. Fletcher insinuates that this is somehow inconsistent with the past divestitures. As previously noted, strategic divestitures are the normal part of the corporate strategy of many companies, and not just those who own and operate utility companies.

Today, Utilities, Inc. is backed by a private equity owner with extensive capital to fuel the company's continued growth. That renewed growth trend is already showing itself with three acquisitions completed in 2013 and another two earlier this year. There are a number of other acquisitions are currently under contract, which combined with the acquisitions already complete add over 10,000 ERCs.

Q. Would you comment on Mr. Fletcher's remarks regarding economies of scale?

Yes. Mr. Wenz's comments in the Wedgefield transfer proceeding is equally applicable
 today. Utilities, Inc. could back then, and can today, provide a benefit to customers through
 economies of scale and professional operations and management. Wedgefield was a

developer-owned stand alone utility that had no ability to offer any economies of scale by
 spreading professional operations and management over a large number of customers.

3 Q. Do you have any additional comments?

Yes, I do. Even during the period of some strategic divestments, Utilities, Inc. continued to make significant capital investments in its systems in order to improve quality of service and compliance with all water quality standards. There is no shortage of infrastructure needs, particularly in the water industry, and keeping pace with upgrades to the utility systems is critical now and will be going forward. As mentioned previously, the company has access to private capital to address these needs, however, it is essential that the company have the ability to provide a fair return on that investment so that that we can continue to attract the capital needed to improve water service to current and future customers throughout the state. Project Phoenix was just one such investment. The Company believes it is important to provide a message of regulatory consistency to investors and rate predictability to customers to insure the needed infrastructure improvements going forward.

Q. Does that conclude your rebuttal testimony?

17 A. Yes, it does.

A.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q Would you please give a short summary of your prefiled testimony?

A I'd be happy to. Utilities, Inc. has been in business for nearly fifty years, and in that time we have grown to be one of the largest investor-owned water and wastewater companies in the country. And, actually, our largest presence is here in Florida. Over that time our strategy has always been to invest in, to acquire, to grow those systems, and primarily in areas where municipalities can't get to them, where developers can't provide that service, so we step in as the utility in those cases.

But over the years we have also sold some systems. So this isn't new, divestments are not new. Some of the reasons for that, the primary reason is not really to generate cash to deliver back to investors, but primarily to reinvest in our other systems. And we have done a lot of that over the years. But in the time we're talking about here, in the last ten years, we have reinvested close to half a billion dollars in our systems, and part of that was generated through some of the sales of the systems.

But there is also other strategic reasons why we would divest. It could be a case where a

municipality had grown out to where we serve now, and they would like to acquire the system and make it part of their own system. In that case, condemnation is generally what we see. It's either the actual condemnation or a threat of condemnation that we wind up giving that system --

MR. SAYLER: Objection, outside the scope of his testimony. He's summarizing things about condemnations or municipalities surrounding utilities as a reason for selling. That is certainly outside the scope of what he testified in his prefiled testimony.

MR. FRIEDMAN: (Inaudible; microphone off.)

He does deal with how the company deals with strategic divestments, and I think that's what he was talking about. He was just detailing his strategic divestments.

MR. SAYLER: If someone has a question about why they do strategic divestments, then he can certainly answer that, but I don't think it's proper for the summary of his testimony.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Would you continue?

THE WITNESS: We will move on. In 2012, the end of 2012, we came under new ownership. And that new ownership brings with it a significant look at an interest in continuing to grow the company. So in that

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time we've acquired five systems, we've got four others under contract, we've got considerable others pending. So since 2008 through the, I guess, the total effect of the divestments we have had, the acquisitions we have made and the ones that we have under contract, we are looking at still a reduction in the ERCs to the extent of about 25,000 ERCs, or about 8 percent. But we are in growth mode. And we expect to -- with the acquisitions we have on the horizon, we expect to be up above where we were in 2008 very shortly.

MR. SAYLER: Same objection, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. I'm trying to identify where in your testimony you are talking about growth, and I'm looking at Page 1 and 2 where it says is Utilities, Inc. currently in an acquisition mode. And I can see how loosely that is related to what you're talking about, but if you could make your summary really truly a summary of your testimony.

THE WITNESS: I am to the end.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay.

THE WITNESS: I appreciate that. Basically, the Phoenix investment that we have made has and will continue to provide benefits to the customers, and it will continue to provide that as we go forward. So the adjustments that we have been seeing in prior rate cases

and what we're here today to talk about we feel is 1 unwarranted and why we are here to talk about it. 2 That concludes. 3 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Mr. Friedman. 4 5 MR. FRIEDMAN: I have no other questions. I just made a note to remind myself to admit his prefiled 6 7 testimony at the end. That's the best that I can do now, Ms. Helton. 8 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Do you want to enter his 9 Prefiled Rebuttal Testimony into the record as though 10 read at this time? 11 MR. FRIEDMAN: All right. Then I would so 12 13 move. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. 14 15 Seeing no objections. All right. Thank you. So now I think you will tender him for 16 17 cross-examination. 18 MR. FRIEDMAN: I do. I apologize. Yes, sir. 19 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. SAYLER: 2.0 21 Good afternoon, Mr. Hoy. How are you? 22 Good afternoon. Very well. 23 Pretty good. To aid in your 24 cross-examination, Utilities, Inc. had passed out a 25 couple of exhibits. One is final Order PSC-12-0102.

| 1 | have you a copy of that? |
|----|--|
| 2 | f A I do not have that in front of me. I |
| 3 | apologize. |
| 4 | Q And maybe your counsel similarly, there's |
| 5 | another PSC order concerning the Alafaya utility, that's |
| 6 | PSC 10-0719. Do you have a copy of that? |
| 7 | A I do not have that, either. |
| 8 | Q And, also, do you have a copy of Bart's |
| 9 | Exhibit SBF-1A? We can provide you a copy of SBF-1A. I |
| 10 | don't have extra copies of |
| 11 | f A I have 1, but not 1A. So I do not have the |
| 12 | amended exhibit. |
| 13 | ${f Q}$ 1 is fine. I think both were admitted into |
| 14 | the record, is that correct? |
| 15 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: That's correct. |
| 16 | BY MR. SAYLER: |
| 17 | ${f Q}$ Then it will be the same question whether it |
| 18 | was on SBF-1 or 1A. |
| 19 | A Okay. |
| 20 | Q But I would like to ask you some questions |
| 21 | about the Aqua final order. You said you don't have a |
| 22 | copy of it. Can someone find a copy for him? |
| 23 | MR. FRIEDMAN: Bart, do you have |
| 24 | (Inaudible; microphone off.) |
| 25 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Let's do this. We will |

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have somebody from our staff make that available to the 1 2 witness. BY MR. SAYLER: 3 And the last exhibit was the cross-examination 4 5 exhibit related to discovery responses we're objecting to, and I believe you have a copy of that. 6 7 Α I do. Okay. Let me know when you have a copy of the 8 9 Aqua order. It is PSC-12-0102-FOF-WS. Yes, I have that. 10 Α 11

Q All right. And do you understand that when a Commission order has the initials FOF at the end, that means that it's a final order, is that correct?

A Yes.

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Q Would you please turn to Page 113, or the page at the top that's listed 113?

A I'm there.

Q All right. Mr. Friedman asked some questions of Mr. Fletcher regarding this order. Isn't it true that the Commission made a very similar adjustment to computer costs for Aqua Florida that was made also for two Utilities, Inc. Phoenix Project costs?

A I'm sorry, was that a question?

Q Yes. Isn't it true that the Commission in this final order addressed how to allocate costs as it

relates to various subsidiaries? And if the subsidiaries are sold, the costs previously allocated to the subsidiaries would not be reallocated to the surviving utilities, because no added benefit was realized by the remaining subsidiaries. Isn't it true the Commission made this adjustment in this final order?

A From my review of the order, just this part of the order, it appeared different than what we're talking about today in that the divestments were made -- it looked like the divestments were made prior to the allocation and, therefore, it was just concluded that no adjustment was made and no adjustment should have been made. At least that's my reading of it.

Q Okay. If you'll look down at that middle paragraph where it starts off, "Recently, in several rate cases for Utilities, Inc.," and midway through that paragraph starting off with, "However," would you read those two sentences?

A "However, if subsidiaries are sold, the costs previously allocated to subsidiaries should not be reallocated to the surviving utilities because no added benefit was realized by the remaining subsidiaries. The rationale for this adjustment is that customers receive no additional benefit from this development. While the decision cited is a final order, we note that UI has

protested this adjustment in a case from a sister 1 utility." 2 3 Okay. So isn't it true that the Commission has previously determined not only for Utilities, Inc., 4 5 but another utility that it is not appropriate to -- or it's appropriate to make those adjustments because 6 7 customers receive no additional benefit from that investment, isn't that what the order states? 8 9 That is here in the order. However, I would 10 say that it appears that the rationale for the Aqua 11 adjustment was based on the Utilities, Inc. adjustment 12 of which -- for which we are protesting and are here 13 today to talk about. 14 Looking in that paragraph where you see Order No. PSC-10-0585-PAA-WS, do you see that? 15 I'm sorry, another -- in that order? 16 17 Yes, in that same paragraph right above the 18 sentence you just read. 19 Α Yes. 2.0 All right. That is a Utilities, Inc. order, 21 is that correct, PAA order? 22 I believe that's correct. Α 23 And did Utilities, Inc. protest this order? 24 I'm not aware of whether we protested this

particular order, but I do know we have protested

25

others.

Q Okay. Isn't it true that Utilities, Inc. did not protest this order, and that's why it's considered a final order by the Commission?

A Protest the Utilities, Inc. order, is that your question?

Q Yes. Did Utilities, Inc. protest that order referenced in this Aqua Utilities of Florida order?

Yes; no; I don't know.

A I'm not certain about this particular order. But I do know that we have protested the adjustment in subsequent orders.

Q Sure. Okay. And when Utilities, Inc. first protested this adjustment, isn't it true that it was in the Utilities, Inc. Eagle Ridge docket?

A I believe a formal protest in that docket, yes.

Q Okay. And that PAA order that was protested was PSC-11-0587-PAA-SU in Docket Number 110153?

A I believe that's the case, yes.

Q All right. And that order was issued on December 21st, 2011, subject to check?

A Subject to check, I believe that's correct.

Q Okay. And the order number referenced in this paragraph is PSC-10, which refers that it's a 2010

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order. And if you'll take my assertions that that order was issued on September 22nd, 2010, and to my knowledge Utilities, Inc. did not protest this order, isn't that correct?

A I believe that's correct.

Q Okay. So you would agree, then, since this adjustment was made in this Aqua Utilities final order that this Commission's adjustment methodology that it uses for when a utility such as Aqua Utilities of Florida or Utilities, Inc. makes divestitures, you would agree that this is not really a case of first impression in this proceeding. It may be a case of first impression for Utilities, Inc., but it's not a first impression for this Commission, isn't that true?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I object to the question to the extent that calling something a case of first impression connotes some legal knowledge of what that really means. And he's not a lawyer, and he's not here as a law witness, he's here as a fact witness.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. I would agree. If you could find another way to find the answer.

MR. SAYLER: Sure.

BY MR. SAYLER:

Q In addition to the Commission making this adjustment for Utilities, Inc. and its various

divestitures of subsidiaries, isn't it true that the 1 Commission has made it for Aqua Utilities of Florida? 2 Again, I would refer back to my prior 3 statement where in looking at the Aqua order, it 4 5 didn't -- it did not look -- it was a question of whether the allocation was made to those systems and was 6 a different case, and, therefore, was not the same 7 adjustment that we're talking about here. That's my 8 9 reading of the order. 10 Okay. Do you have a copy of Mr. Fletcher's 11 SBF-1 or 1A before you? 12 I have SBF-1, yes. 13 Okay. If you look in the column that says Q 14 adjustments for divestiture, do you see that column? 15 Α Yes. If you go down to the first time it says yes, 16 17 do you see that? 18 Yes. Α What's the date of that PAA order? 19 2.0 From the schedule it is June 18, 2010. 21 All right. Was that order protested by 22 Utilities, Inc.? 23 As far as I know, we did not.

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Utilities, Inc. of Longwood, was that PAA order

The next one that's dated 6/21/2010 for

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protested by Utilities, Inc.?

A Again, as far as I know it was not.

Q All right. For the orders -- and I'll just move along -- for the orders issued July of 2010,

September of 2010, November of 2010, were any of those protested by Utilities, Inc.?

A I believe the answer is no.

Q Okay. Same question for the January of 2011 and November of 2011, were those two orders protested?

A I'm sorry, which one are you talking about?

Q The January of 2011 and the November of 2011, were any of those orders protested?

A I do not believe so.

Q Okay. So if I do my math, the Commission started making the Project Phoenix order adjustment in these seven PAA orders which went unprotested, isn't that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. Would you please refer to the other exhibit that your counsel developed for Mr. Fletcher, that's PSC-10-0719-FOF?

A Okay.

Q You would agree that this concerns a transfer of the Alafaya utility to the City of Oviedo, is that correct?

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A Yes.

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Q Was the Alafaya utility sold to the City of Oviedo?

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A I did not hear the question.

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Q Was this utility sold to the City of Oviedo?

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A Yes, it was.

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Q Okay. Now, when it was sold to the City of Oviedo, isn't it true that Utilities, Inc. received more than rate base for this system?

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A I was not directly involved in the sale, but I believe that is the case.

11

Q Okay. So the utility did not sell this for a loss?

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A Not this one.

1415

Q Okay. And I know you're not an attorney, but is the threat of condemnation different from an actual condemnation proceeding?

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A As far as I understand, the answer is yes.

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Q Thank you. That's enough.

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If you will turn to the cross-examination exhibit that I proffered, it has Witness Danielson and Hoy listed at the top. Do you have a copy of that?

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A I do.

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If you'll turn to the last two pages.

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MR. SAYLER: And, Commissioners, I still

maintain our objection to this exhibit, our standing

objection. We still believe it's hearsay. But in the

abundance of caution, I do have a few questions in case

the higher court decides it's not hearsay, so I do have

some questions for the witness.

BY MR. SAYLER:

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- Q Isn't it true that this hearing that we are here today on, the Phoenix Project adjustment, isn't it true that that hearing date was set in January of this year?
- A I'm not aware of the actual date when it was set.
- **Q** All right. Subject to check or subject to verification that the order establishing procedure which sets forth the hearing dates was issued in January of this year, is that correct?
 - A Subject to check, yes.
- **Q** Okay. And subject to check, didn't the Office of Public Counsel serve its first set of interrogatories and request for production of documents in late January?
- MR. FRIEDMAN: You know, I object to any question that says subject to check. Either a witness knows the answer or the witness does not know the answer. I don't think, quote, subject to check are appropriate questions, because we never get the check.

The case is closed, and I just think that's not -- I know that it regularly happens at the Commission, I have never liked it, and I'm voicing my displeasure with that question or any answer that says I'll check later as an appropriate question or answer.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. Duly noted.

MR. SAYLER: With your indulgence, I'm asking Ms. Merchant to show the witness a copy of our first set of discovery just to confirm that the date that it was served was January 28th. I apologize, I don't have copies for everybody else.

BY MR. SAYLER:

- **Q** Isn't it true that our first set of request for production of documents was served on January 28th of 2014?
 - A Yes. The date filed on this is January 28th.
- **Q** All right. Thank you. When you look at that page here, I will show it to you, it's the second to the last page, it has got two black columns indicating that some of this information is redacted?
 - A I see that.
- **Q** And you will see a list of various names of individuals that worked on this, I guess, this case; is that correct?
 - A Yes.

| 1 | Q Okay. And these are Utilities, Inc. or Water | |
|----|---|--|
| 2 | Services employees? | |
| 3 | A Yes, they are Water Service Corp employees. | |
| 4 | Q Okay. And the first line shows for Ms. Erin | |
| 5 | Aquilino, do you see that? | |
| 6 | A Yes. | |
| 7 | Q And it says assistant responding to discovery | |
| 8 | requests? | |
| 9 | A Yes. | |
| 10 | ${f Q}$ And if you look down in the column at the very | |
| 11 | bottom where it shows her name being listed, if you'll | |
| 12 | scan through that and tell me the last time that she | |
| 13 | actually billed any time to this docket. | |
| 14 | A I see November 30th, 2012. | |
| 15 | Q Okay. So the last time she worked on this | |
| 16 | docket was November 30th, 2012, yet the first time we | |
| 17 | served formal discovery in this docket is in January of | |
| 18 | 2014, isn't that true? | |
| 19 | A Well, this proceeding | |
| 20 | Q Isn't that true? | |
| 21 | A For this particular docket | |
| 22 | Q Yes or no, and then give me your explanation, | |
| 23 | please. | |
| 24 | A I do not believe so | |
| 25 | Q Okay. | |

Q Okay.

2.0

A -- to the second part of the question.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: You can provide an explanation.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I mean, this docket was opened a number of years ago to deal with a number of issues regarding adjustments that have been made in rate cases. As has been previously discussed, a number of those issues were settled and agreed to. The one remaining issue has been the Project Phoenix issue, and that's what we're here to talk about today. But the expense associated with the proceeding is all here.

BY MR. SAYLER:

- **Q** Okay. Did Ms. Aquilino perform any duties on this case after January 2014?
 - A I do not believe so.
- **Q** All right. Would you look at the lines for Mr. Darrien Pitts?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Did he perform any duties after January 2014?
 - **A** After what date?
- Q January of 2014. Isn't it true that he hasn't
 performed any --
 - A I do not see any, no.
 - **Q** Okay. Thank you.
 - What is cap project?

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A A cap project is a separate project we open up for the purpose of deferring the expense for recovery at a future time.

Q Now, when you look under the explanation of March, you actually see some billing from Mr. Patrick Flynn for the generic docket. Do you see that, about halfway down on that first page?

A Yes, I do.

Q But nobody else actually billed to the generic docket, it just says cap project, correct?

A Correct.

Q So this cap project could be the generic docket, or it could be some other project that the utility is seeking deferral of expenses, is that correct?

A No, no. You have to go to the separate project number. For our time reporting system, you have the ability to put in a comment, and Patrick Flynn must have put in generic docket to the comment, where everybody else just charged the number.

Q Okay. Under estimate for remaining hours, Ms. Sharon Wiorek has been excused, so she won't be incurring \$960, is that correct?

A Looking at this statement, I'm not sure to what period this goes through. So she may have had

additional time since this was put together, but you're 1 correct that she did not have to appear today, and 2 therefore will not be charging time for the time today. 3 And Mr. Lubertozzi, he is not here today, is 4 5 that correct? He is not. 6 Α 7 MR. SAYLER: Okay. Thank you for your 8 responses. 9 THE WITNESS: Thank you. MR. SAYLER: No further questions. 10 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. Staff. 11 12 MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioner, I just have a 13 couple of questions, namely six. 14 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MS. BARRERA: 15 16 Mr. Hoy, has UI submitted -- well, is it 17 correct to say that UI submitted documentation regarding 18 the amount of rate case expense generated by your work 19 on this particular docket? 20 I'm sorry, generated by my work? 21 Yes. Q 22 I am not the rate case expense witness. I 23 mean, that was Sharon Wiorek who is not here today. 24 Okay. Would your fee for services in this 25 docket be separate and apart from your regular salary?

A No. As you'll see in the time that was recorded for this docket, you'll see my name appear, as well.

Q Okay. And would you agree that in Witness Wiorek's testimony the utility is requesting rate case expense of approximately \$240,000?

A I believe that's an estimate, an updated estimate at a point in time a number of weeks ago.

Q And do you know the revenue requirement amount associated with this issue, the rate case expense?

A I don't have an exact estimate, but we wouldn't be here today if it was minimal. The adjustments that have been made in all of our cases are significant, and it's also presently going forward, because we are seeing a future where the adjustment will continue to be made. Even though we are in growth mode and adding customers, we felt it was a time now to come in — and in the case with Eagle Ridge, take on these issues, go to a generic docket, and try to plead our case.

We have pled that case in all the adjustments. We used the PAA process for all of our cases because we try to minimize rate case expense and try to be expeditious about it. We did not have an opportunity during those cases to really provide ample opportunity

to do exactly what we are doing today about the Project 1 Phoenix adjustments, so that's why we are here today. 2 MS. BARRERA: I have no more questions. 3 4 you. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Commissioners? 5 Commissioner Balbis. 6 7 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Hoy. thank you for your testimony. 8 9 You mentioned in your testimony that the 10 company now, because of a change in ownership, is in acquisition mode. Are you involved in the negotiation 11 of the acquisitions or the divestitures? 12 THE WITNESS: I've been involved in the 13 high-level discussions about acquisitions. I have not 14 been directly involved in the negotiations. 15 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So in what you 16 17 have been involved with -- let's focus on divestitures. 18 Do you or does the company take into account the loss of revenues in determining what the appropriate sale price 19 would be? 2.0 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, that would be one factor. 22 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And the allocated 23 portions of the Project Phoenix would be included in 24 those revenues, correct? 25 THE WITNESS: To some extent they would, yes.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I guess my line of thought is in negotiating the divestitures, you are taking into account that the company is no longer going to collect those revenues, which include their portion of the Phoenix Project costs, and, therefore, that's used as part of the negotiating tool to get a higher sale price.

THE WITNESS: Well, I would say that the primary basis for what you might sell for, and obviously it matters to the buyer what they're willing to pay for it, is the investment, the investment we have in the systems. And that's what we look at, and that's what the buyer looks at, at what they're acquiring. They did not acquire a piece of Phoenix. So the person or the entity who bought the systems had to get their own customer systems, their own finance systems, or fold it into theirs. So that really, from my perspective, didn't look like a basis for how you would determine the value.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No. And I'm just putting my Utilities, Inc. hat on when I'm negotiating this. And as you stated, which I'm not sure whatever happened, but you were looking at the potential loss in revenues, as you stated previously, in negotiating the price. So although whether or not the buyer is buying a

portion of Phoenix isn't really relevant to Utilities,

Inc. One of the considerations is your loss of revenue,

not just the investment.

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THE WITNESS: Well, like I said, it's one thing that would be considered, but not the primary one. So I think value is determined in a number of ways, and it really comes down to the value of what buyers are willing to pay for it, and then what we are willing to sell.

trying to flesh out is, since you're looking at your loss in revenue, and that revenue includes a portion of Project Phoenix, is the utility gaining a benefit through the negotiation process because they have to account for that loss of revenue regardless of them buying Phoenix Project or not? Do you understand?

THE WITNESS: I understand, but I don't think that's necessarily the case. Because there are some systems that we sold for a loss. And, therefore, you know, had to take a loss on the sale, so there revenue may not have been the factor.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then in 2009, or when the Phoenix Project first became operational, or the rate case was processed through here, how many systems did you have?

THE WITNESS: I don't have an exact count, and systems is a relative term. We had -- again, I would have to go back to the ERCs, that we had about 296,000 ERCs at the time.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So the number of systems isn't really relevant then, it's just the number of ERCs?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Because the way the allocation works is the project cost, the system cost is allocated per ERC, and that is -- actually, when we changed from our prior system to our JDE system, we went to the ERC allocation methodology, which is what Florida requires. So that's how the costs are allocated.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I'm trying to gauge the level of complexity. So you're saying the number of systems is not as important as the number of ERCs.

THE WITNESS: Well, in terms of the allocation the ERCs are important. The number of systems, number of tariffs, number of customers, that enters into the complexity on the customer system side. Then the different business units would be the complexity on the accounting side.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Do you know in the systems that have been divested, does the buying

utility, do they continue with the same rates and tariffs?

THE WITNESS: It varies. Again, the system that is, is sold or sold on a threat of condemnation to a municipality. The municipality generally may incorporate it into their own system and their own rates. If it's sold to an independent entity, one that may be regulated by the Commission here, then that's up to the Commission to decide.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then my last question. Now that you are in acquisition mode and there has been a lot of discussion of the economies of scale and benefits to acquisition, do you -- does the company and do the customers realize any benefits from an acquisition, I guess, is my first question?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I believe so. I mean, they get the economies of scale going the other way.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And how and when do you pass those on to the customers?

THE WITNESS: They would get passed on at the next rate proceeding. As rates are determined over -- yes, that's the case. But the allocations would happen right away. So, for example, if we bought a system in another state that they would get a higher allocation than Florida may, for example, or a system in Florida.

And, therefore, at the time of the next rate case that lower allocation for those customers would be passed through to those customers.

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THE WITNESS: Sure. So if we were -- I guess it doesn't matter what state it is, but if we were to acquire -- and it doesn't matter whether it's an acquisition or generic growth or organic growth, more customers that would be added to the system would spread the fixed costs of the system over a broader base of customers. That allocation happens every month as we allocate those costs down, and at the time of the next rate proceeding those costs would be included in that rate case.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Could you repeat that?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: How did you know?

Good afternoon, Mr. Hoy.

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Nice to meet you and put a name with a face.

THE WITNESS: Same here.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. I just have one question, kind of a follow-up regarding the benefits, but really specifically the benefits regarding

the Phoenix Project to the remaining subsidiaries.

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Could you -- you provide a little bit of statement about the benefit to customers through economies of scale and professional operations and management in your testimony, but I'd like to give you an opportunity to elaborate on what you perceive the benefit is, not just to the customers of the Phoenix Project, but also, in the terms of staff's analysis, the remaining, the remaining surviving systems.

THE WITNESS: Well, I think the benefit was and continues to be, you know, advanced systems. We had not invested in systems for quite a period of time. it wasn't a matter of whether we should, but what we should do, and made that decision back in 2006 and '07. And the customers have seen those benefits. I mean, our bills contain a significant amount more information than customers have been getting in the past.

We offer, you know, billing options that we couldn't do in the past. We also have an accounting system that allows us to track and provide the kind of information that this Commission is looking for on a routine basis, whether it's an annual report, whether it's filings like this, whether it's adjusting, you know, the depreciation rate from six years to eight to ten years, we need a system that allows us to do that.

Because it would be very cumbersome, very tedious if we didn't have that kind of system.

customers. It's going to fluctuate, you know, as customers come in and out. And I wouldn't say we weren't -- we're back in growth mode, I mean, we're focused more on growth today, but we have been growing. We have been adding customers within our systems, even at the time we were divesting. So those customers were getting that benefit and continue to get that benefit.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. And, also, in opening statements it was mentioned that there has been a decrease of about 14 percent of the ERCs since 2009. But I believe it was stated that some of the decrease was offset with natural growth in existing systems or acquisitions. Can you quantify what percentage that is?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Today, and I mentioned in my opening statement, that we are down about 8 percent in terms of total ERCs from where we were at the end of 2008. We were never down much more than 10. So the combination of the divestments, the organic growth and acquisitions. And as I also mentioned, we've got about four acquisitions that are currently under contract. We have got a number of others that are pending, so I would expect that 8 percent is going to be down to zero fairly

soon.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Commissioners, any

further questions?

Seeing none, redirect.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q Mr. Hoy, do you remember when Mr. Sayler asked you about the Aqua case?

A I do.

Q And is it true that the basis for which Aqua was seeking recovery is not the same basis as Utilities, Inc. is seeking recovery?

A That's the way I read the order, yes.

Q And he asked you on rate case expense about some of the terminology in the rate case expense schedules, particularly the use of the word discovery. Do you remember those questions?

A Yes.

Q And is it your belief that in using the term let me start with some predicate. When this case
started, do you know whether there were questions asked
by the Office of Public Counsel in a number of informal
discovery requests?

A I believe so, yes.

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And is it your understanding that when the use 1 Q of the word discovery in some of those comments were 2 3 referring to that early discovery from OPC instead of like we use the technical/legal discovery that has 4 occurred since January? 5 Α Yes. 6 7 MR. FRIEDMAN: I have no further questions. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you 8 9 very much. MR. FRIEDMAN: We have no further witnesses, 10 11 either. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Say that again. 12 MR. FRIEDMAN: We have no further witnesses. 13 14 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you. Let's deal with the exhibits for Mr. Hoy. 15 MR. FRIEDMAN: (Inaudible; microphone off.) 16 17 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Mr. Sayler, 18 did you have any exhibits that you wanted to enter? 19 MR. SAYLER: No, sir. Office of Public Counsel is not moving in any exhibits. And, again, we 20 21 still maintain our objection to --22 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. MR. SAYLER: -- Exhibit 12, Interrogatory 5. 23 24 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. 25 Ms. Barrera.

MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioner, just a point 1 of clarification. When we moved Exhibit 12 into the 2 3 record, we included, of course, as part of the exhibit the confidential section of that exhibit, just to 4 clarify that. 5 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Sure. Thank you. 6 7 And, Mr. Hoy, thank you for your testimony today. 8 9 THE WITNESS: Thank you. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. So at this time we 10 are pretty much at the conclusion of our hearing. And 11 if we can have Ms. Barrera go through the important 12 13 dates moving forward. 14 MS. BARRERA: Yes, Commissioner. 15 transcript of the hearing is due on May 23rd, and briefs will be due on May 30th. The staff recommendation will 16 17 be due on July 31st for the August 12th agenda conference. 18 19 MR. SAYLER: When are transcripts due again? 20 Sorry. 21 MR. FRIEDMAN: (Inaudible; microphone off.) 22 MS. BARRERA: I'm sorry, go ahead. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Transcripts are due on 23 the 23rd of May; briefs are due on the 30th of May. 24 25 MR. SAYLER: So seven days to turn around some

| 1 | briefs? |
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| 2 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Yes. And the |
| 3 | recommendation will be due July 31st, and the issue will |
| 4 | be taken up on the August 12th Agenda Conference. |
| 5 | All right. Is there anything else that needs |
| 6 | to be addressed at this time? |
| 7 | MS. BARRERA: Staff has no matters to address. |
| 8 | I don't believe there's any. |
| 9 | MR. FRIEDMAN: The utility has no matters, |
| 10 | either. Thank you. |
| 11 | MR. SAYLER: No matters for OPC. |
| 12 | COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you |
| 13 | very much. With that we stand adjourned. |
| 14 | (The hearing concluded at 12:43 p.m.) |
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| 4 | WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and |
| 5 | place herein stated. |
| 6 | IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we steno- |
| 7 | graphically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of |
| 8 | our notes of said proceedings. |
| 9 | WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor |
| 10 | are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' |
| 11 | attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are we financially interested in the action. |
| 12 | DATED THIS 23rd day of May, 2014. |
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