1	BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
2			
3	In Re: Application for rate) increase and increase in service)DOCKET NO. 950495-WS		
4	availability charges by Southern) States Utilities, Inc. for Orange-)		
5	Osceola Utilities, Inc. in Osceola)		
6	Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier,) <u>VOLUME I</u> Duval, Highlands, Lake, Lee, Marion,) MORNING SESSION		
7	Martin, Nassau, Orange, Osceola,) PAGES 1 - 145 Pasco, Putnam, Seminole, St. Johns)		
8	St. Lucie, Volusia and Washington) Counties.		
9			
-	IN RE: S	PECIAL AGENDA	
10		USAN F. CLARK, CHAIRMAN	
11	J	OE GARCIA ULIA L. JOHNSON	
12		. TERRY DEASON IANE K. KIESLING	
13	PLACE: B	ETTY EASLEY CONFERENCE	
14		CENTER OOM 148	
15		075 ESPLANADE WAY ALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA	
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PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We'll call the agenda conference to order.

MR. RENDELL: Good morning, Commissioners. We are here today to present staff's recommendation on the final revenue requirement for Southern States

Utilities. On June 28, 1995, Southern State Utilities filed for an application for approval to file a rate increase and increase the service availability charges. August 2nd, 1995 has been designated as the official filing date.

In addition to the special instructions indicated on the front cover of the memo, staff would like to add that Issue 145 should be considered before Issue 29. Due to the fact that subsequent issues rely on decisions of earlier issues, staff suggests proceeding issue by issue with a brief introduction to each issue. Also, in order to avoid additional confusion, as staff introduces each issue, we will be making minor corrections to that individual issue.

MS. JABER: Commissioners, first we suggest that you take up Issues A and 5 together. In Issue A staff addresses the Intervenors' Motions to Dismiss that or pending. In Issue 5, staff addresses the misconduct or mismanagement issue that arose out of your

deferring ruling on the Motion to Dismiss. We are prepared to answer any questions that you may have on either of those issues.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. So the first issue that we need to take up is the Motion to Dismiss. Okay, are there any questions or discussions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have no questions. I can move staff on Issue A.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask staff something. We are dealing with just Issue A, I'm sorry?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.

MS. JABER: Yes, just the Motion to Dismiss.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. All those in favor say aye.

(AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Opposed.

(NO RESPONSE)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Issue 5.

MS. JABER: In Issue 5 staff recommends that the Commission find that there has been some level of misconduct by SSU for which SSU should be sanctioned by a hundred basis point reduction to their ROE.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you a question, this is the maximum that the company can be fined from what I understand.

MS. JABER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Anything above this would be invalid?

MS. JABER: Well, it would bring them below their low end of range of return which is prohibited by law.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioners, I -- and hopefully staff can point me out, but what I had thought that might be doable, and I would like to discuss it, is to half this amount and then go with the alternative recommendation on Issue 4 on quality of service since we max out there. And while I do agree that the staff is right for considering what the company did and sort of I quess fining them, I do believe that the quality of service was a central issue to a lot of the customer hearings I went to. can't recall how many of them I went to, but quality of service was a big factor, and I think we should --It also sends a very strong message out, and I just think that in furtherance of that policy I would like, maybe just throw it out there for discussion and see how you all feel about it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me ask the

question. Is the limitation on a reduction in return on equity, is that affected by quality of service, or is it just a limitation when there has been some type of an assertion of mismanagement on a company's part?

MS. JABER: Gulf talks about the Commission's authority to reduce basis points to ROE, and what Gulf holds is that the Commission has the authority to do that as long as you don't bring the utility below its authorized range of return, and I think that's true regardless of what you penalize the utility for. It's just you can't on the one hand say that this is their authorized range of return, it's a reasonable range, and then by penalizing them bring them below. You have to have -- you've got to afford the utility the opportunity to earn a fair rate of return.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So in the Gulf case, as I recall, and it's been a while so you may need to refresh my memory, there was no penalty, if that's the way you want to term it, for poor quality of service. It was concerning the management of the company in some of those decisions, and there were some allegations of improprieties and things of that nature at the company.

MS. JABER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that was the reason for

the reduction in return on equity.

MS. JABER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It had nothing to do with the actual quality of the service that the customers were receiving in terms of voltages and outages and things of that nature?

MS. JABER: No, sir. That's correct. And as a matter of fact, staff recommended a hundred basis points in Issue 5 knowing the alternative in Issue 4 recommends the 50 basis points. What we are saying is that those penalties would run concurrently, that they have to max out at a hundred basis points. And I guess Commissioner Garcia's suggestion is to do 50 in Issue 5 and 50 for Issue 4.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I have no problem with the suggestion, if it is correct, that there is a total limitation of a full percentage point, one hundred basis. If that is the full extent to which we can make an adjustment to return on equity, I have no problem with your suggestion of delineating basically half for quality of service and half for the discussion which is contained within Issue 5.

MS. JABER: I think there is a limitation.

Anything above a hundred basis points would be confiscatory at that point.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, what about situations where we have had companies of smaller size and there have been situations of quality of service problems in the one percentage or the hundred basis point because of the size of the company or else due to the small amount of equity investment within the company, that those penalties were really termed to be a slap on the wrist because the dollar impact was so small and we've actually made the decision to determine a specified dollar amount? And if you do the calculations, it's much more than a hundred basis points on equity. do we justify that situation given your interpretation of the law?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: I'm going to jump ahead to our analysis in Issue 4 we talked about. I think the case you are referring to, I believe it's Pine Island, the one percent reduction was only 314 dollars. Commission found that was insufficient and instead imposed a fine of a thousand dollars, which I'm assuming was a one-time fine as opposed to an ongoing ROE penalty for each year.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now was that a fine in the sense that it was a dollar amount that was paid to, not to the Commission, but I assume to the State of Florida?

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MS. O'SULLIVAN: I'll double check, but I believe that is the case. I can pull the case out.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, normally fines and penalties do get paid to the general fund of the State of Florida, they don't come to the Commission's general revenue fund. I'd also point out that the alternate recommendation in Issue 4 is only for the water facilities. The recommendation is not to penalize the wastewater facilities.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I am concerned about getting into the discussion of Issue 4, and what we might do is just decide that we are going to penalize; and when we get through -- and when we get through, sort of decide how we are going to allocate that penalty if in fact that's what we vote on. I'm concerned about sort of prematurely voting on 4 before we have the opportunity to discuss it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's fine.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What we might do is just if we agree that there needs to be a penalty --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's fine. I just wanted to keep it in mind as we go through this.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let me make sure I understand that then. If we were to vote out 5, we

would just state that there -- vote whether or not there will be a penalty and not put the -- not at this point in time state what that penalty would be?

(AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS)

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. One more question to that issue then. It was my understanding that although the Gulf case stated that the company -- you had to stay within the range, the reasonableness range that we set, if we were to decide to impose a penalty of a hundred basis points in Issue 5 and then in Issue 4 decided to impose 50, we could in fact do that but we could only reduce their -- we could only reduce the return on equity down to 10.88, although the fine -- although the penalties would appear to reduce it even further. Did you understand that?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let's be careful about talking about it in terms of a penalty.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Because I think it is -- if we speak of it in terms of a penalty, then I think we, there may be some argument that it's not within the range of activities that we can penalize for. I recall in the Gulf case that was what was argued, but the court seemed to indicate that that wasn't what we were doing, that we were in fact recognizing a

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mismanagement in that case that had -- did or had the potential for adversely affecting the price or the cost of service.

Lila, is that what the Gulf case said?

MS. JABER: Right. Let me just read you this couple of sentences. I think this is what you are referring to. In affirming the Commission's action, what the court said is:

"In this case, however, the
Commission did not deny Gulf Power
a rate increase or impose a penalty
that would deny Gulf Power a
reasonable rate of return. On the
contrary, the return of equity set
by the Commission, 12.05 percent, is
well within the range found to be
fair and reasonable. The reduction
was neither a penalty nor confiscatory."
COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Where are you reading
from?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The Gulf case.

MS. JABER: Page 3, it's I think at 270.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. But that is fine with me that we not -- to the extent that we decide to impose something, that we not set the number right

now.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have some questions I wanted to pursue with staff. Your recommendation for mismanagement is based on the fact that there was contact made with an elected official and a letter supplied to that elected official with the recommendation that it be sent over to the Commission.

MS. JABER: Specifically -- I've got four points here. Would you like me to just go ahead and run through why we think they're --

address, if you will -- I guess my concern is this is somewhat unlike anything we have ever done before, and I get concerned about issues of freedom of speech and freedom to contact your elected officials, which I think you do discuss, but I think you do cover the fact that there should have been -- The utility knows the rules, knows how to conduct rate cases, and you know, it's -- there seems to be some poor judgment certainly, and I just want you to contrast those two and tell me how you reconcile that.

MS. JABER: Okay. Well, let me just start by telling you that we didn't see this part of the issue as a free speech issue. We didn't look at it from that standpoint, and we also are not saying that they

are not free to contact the public officials. They absolutely have a free speech right, and that is why we didn't look at it as a free speech argument. What we are saying is that what their -- Their actions have been improper is what we are saying, and there are certain things that they have done in our minds that were improper in that when they solicited the letter from the lieutenant governor to you, the chairman of the Florida Public Service Commission, they did not bring to his attention that there were two pending rate cases, specifically this rate case. That is the first thing.

The second thing is that the solicitation of the letters appear to be for the purpose of influencing the Commission. For example, the January 3rd deadline, the timing is a problem. On January 4th you made the decision on interim rates, and there is plenty of evidence in the record to support that Mr. Sharkey gave that deadline to Secretary Dusseau's secretary -- Secretary Dusseau's, yeah, secretary.

By FAX there is evidence in the record that indicates that Mr. Sharkey requested that the lieutenant governor send the letter knowing that there was a pending rate case, and there is also evidence in the record to show that Mr. Smith, Tracy Smith, asked

several members of the legislature to send you similar letters, although we acknowledge that those letters were not sent, but it's the actions of the utility that we are saying are improper.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: In not being fully disclosive about the fact that we had a pending rate case and the information that they were providing was related to the rate case?

MS. JABER: That's right, that there was going to be a communication between the lieutenant governor and yourself that related to the merits of this proceeding.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And just on that point, as I read the staff recommendation, I thought that the misconduct that staff had thought the evidence clearly showed was the solicitation of the ex-parte letters on pending matters. Whether or not, whether they had--If they had told the lieutenant governor, by the way, there is a rate case and handed him a letter anyway, you would still make this same recommendation?

MS. JABER: That's right.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: You're not just saying because they didn't disclose, you're saying the solicitation of those ex-parte letters on a pending matter is the misconduct?

MS. JABER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, how does that not then have some chilling effect on any citizen's right to petition their elected official? I mean it seems to me that they had the right to ask just like they asked legislators who declined to send the letter. I mean the fact that the lieutenant governor sent a letter without being fully advised and without inquiring, I see attributing that to their bad motive as having a chilling effect on their right to communicate with whomever they wish on behalf of their company.

MS. JABER: You could certainly view it that way. The difference is we are not saying that they can't communicate with the lieutenant governor or the governor or anyone that they want to and complain about the actions that the PSC took or didn't take. What we are saying is asking him by virtue of -- it's a circumvention. It's getting around 120 and 350. We are not saying that SSU signed the letter. The president of SSU didn't sign those letters. It was the lieutenant governor, but it's the action of, You know what the law is; are you circumventing the law? We think so.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Distinguish that from

asking customers to write letters.

MS. JABER: There is a specific exemption for customers in 350.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But the act of asking is what you're --

MS. JABER: Right. The difficulty in this is we regulate SSU. SSU is the regulated utility. The parties are not what is regulated. The customers to a degree are not regulated. It's the utility itself that you have jurisdiction over, and --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask you this. With regard to an ex-parte communication, there is some -- there is penalties in effect.

MS. JABER: Right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is this, I guess I'm concerned about the fact that I think one could construe this as being strictly a penalty. Because if you contrast it to the Gulf case, what mismanagement we were concerned about was the use of company employees to do work for company officials, the use of company equipment and the use of appliances, which certainly I think directly if there is -- impacts prices customers pay. It directly impacts the cost of service and, therefore, that mismanagement should be taken into account when you set the rates, and I

think that's part of the reason --

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: I hate to interrupt, but let me ask a question.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And I may be mistaken with my memory, but I also thought there was an allegation of improper solicitation of political contributions which were not included in cost of service but that was an allegation that concerned the Commission. Now I may be mistaken.

MS. JABER: No, let me tell you what the Gulf case says. It says:

"The record is clear, Gulf
Power Company admitted that
corrupt practices took place at
Gulf Power from the early 80's to
1988, including but not limited to,
theft of company property, use of
company employees on company time
to perform services for management
personnel, utility executives
accepting appliances without payment,
and political contributions made by
third parties and charged back to Gulf
Power Company."

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, see it wasn't just the political contributions, it was the charge back to the company. So I guess my concern was it clearly had an impact on the cost of service. And what is that same nexus here?

MS. JABER: We didn't -- to be very honest with you, we didn't look for that sort of nexus. We didn't look for a monetary impact to customers or any kind of rate impact to customers. We used Gulf to say that you've got the authority to do it. We didn't use Gulf to say that the factual circumstances are similar to that of SSU's because obviously we can't.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let me ask you, following up on what the chairman said then, I just want to be clear that Gulf does give us the authority to do this then. The issue that was raised was whether or not the misconduct or activities, improper activities, have to relate to having an impact on the cost of service to the customers. Is that the test? When we look at the actions and the activities of a company, must there be that nexus? And to the extent that that is required under Gulf, where is it here? But you may be saying it's not required under Gulf.

MS. JABER: Gulf doesn't come out and say that.

I think that Chairman Clark has drawn that out of the

case. Gulf doesn't give you the standard. It doesn't say, Look for these facts, and this is what shall apply from now on. It doesn't define misconduct. It doesn't define mismanagement.

What Gulf says is this is what happened. You have authority under your statutes as long as you don't let the -- they use penalty as a matter of fact -- as long as you don't let the penalty go below the low end of the range of return.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I'm sorry, you said that the court did use --

MS. JABER: They do. They --

may be having is I remember the briefs and the arguments in that case, and the position Gulf Power took was this was an unauthorized penalty and that state agencies only have the authority to impose penalties that are authorized by statute. And that was my concern in characterizing this in that kind of penalty because I think that would play into that kind of argument. And what the court keyed in on, it seemed to me, was that this management, this mismanagement, had an impact on the ratepayers such that it was appropriate to take it into account when setting their range of return.

MS. JABER: Right. They rejected the company's penalty argument, that we didn't have authority. 2 said that -- and by the same method that the 3 Commission can make adjustments. I stand corrected, Commissioner Johnson, they refer to it as adjustments. If you can make adjustments to return on equity from 6 management efficiency, then you could likewise make 7

adjustments for mismanagement.

And what they say about the ratepayers is that the record reflects a disregard for ratepayers and public service, and we really looked at it from a public service, due process angle. We truly didn't look at this issue and make any analysis from a rate impact to customers because I don't think you can do that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me be very clear. Ι find the activity very troublesome and certainly an exercise in poor judgment, but I'm struggling with the authority to make the basis -- any kind of adjustment based on that.

Let me ask you one other question. I seem to recall a case, and I think you were able to distinguish it for me, Lila, on -- there was a utility that was also a developer and they had made some misstatements on their developer or the brochure, and

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we had made an adjustment and the court didn't allow us to make it. I think you satisfied me that that wasn't relevant.

That was, if I'm not MS. JABER: Right. mistaken, Deltona versus Male (phonetics), and we made a similar adjustment to the utility's ROE saying that, and I'm recalling the facts not as well as I should be, but based on the Commission's finding that there was a fraudulent land sale. And the Commission docked the utility's ROE, and the court came back and said there was a problem with that. They quashed the order, and they said that you found on the one hand that they were authorized a certain range, but you took them below that range and, therefore, it's confiscatory, so that is why I don't think it is We are not suggesting that you do that. relevant.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: My concern with respect to this whole issue, and that's why I was trying to frame what the misconduct was so we would be clear on that, and then apply whatever legal standard to that that we had here, and the case law in this instance is the Gulf case; and that's why I asked, again, the question to legal because I want to be clear on this.

Certainly the case stands for the proposition that we can reduce the ROE. The question is, under what

circumstances?

MS. JABER: Right.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And to the extent that actions that may not directly impact what the customer pays, is that the kind of action that would merit under this case reducing the ROE? This may be the test case. This may be the next case, the next set of facts that say, okay, you said we could do this, reduce these things, reduce the ROE, here is another fact situation. And I guess you're saying the case is not clear as to these facts?

MS. JABER: Right. I hate to throw this back on you, but it depends on what you think is mismanagement because in Gulf they don't define mismanagement. What they say is we find that the Commission has the authority to make this adjustment as long as the resulting rate of return falls within the reasonable range. They found that under the circumstances of Gulf that rose to the level of mismanagement. I think --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So we would have to make that finding, that soliciting of ex-parte letters on pending matters is mismanagement?

MS. JABER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Whether or not it relates

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to the bottom line, how much customers pay, we would have to make that initial determination?

MS. JABER: I think so.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me make an observation or maybe phrase it in the form of a question. seems to me that there has been some over concern here with the impact that an action may have as it relates to directly impacting customers' rates. If you look at the Gulf case very closely, none of those actions impacted customer rates because the Commission made the appropriate adjustments. It seems to me that the finding to make the adjustment and return on equity was the possibility that those actions, had they not been detected by the Commission, could have impacted customer rates and that perhaps there were things that Gulf Power, that went on during that period of time which did not surface and we had no way of knowing because, while we strive to be as careful we can, we cannot detect everything that a company engages in that perhaps we would make an adjustment for.

So technically, the rates were not impacted because all of the adjustments for those actions which were cited in that order, appropriate adjustments were made to take those items out of cost of service. It seems to me that the crucial question is could those

actions have adversely impacted the customers of that company? And I think the answer to that question is yes.

And if you take that standard, if you assume that is the standard in Gulf and apply it here in Southern States, it seems to me that the standard is the same. Could those actions have adversely, had they not been surfaced or detected or some type of an adjustment made, could those actions have adversely impacted the customers of this utility which is before us today? And I think that the answer to that question would be yes.

So I guess that wasn't a question; it was a statement.

MS. KIESLING: Well, since we are making statements, let me tell you my discomfort. In reading the recommendation, it appears to me and I think your summary of the basis for your recommendation is that Mr. Sharkey on behalf of the utility misled both the lieutenant governor and Secretary Dusseau about whether there were pending rate cases, or misled by omission, didn't lie to them but just didn't tell them; and that the letter that they solicited was improper because it had the appearance of intimidation.

MS. JABER: Well, that the actions were that those two individuals were misled and that in fact the solicitations occurred. The solicitations of the letter is improper in our recommendation; that is our

recommendation.

MS. KIESLING: But yet had either Secretary

Dusseau or the lieutenant governor not sent the

letter, since they also did try to get the governor to

send one and he obviously didn't, if they had

exercised better judgment, this would not be -- you

would not be recommending an adjustment because the

letters would have never been sent.

MS. JABER: I can't say that, Commissioner, because our recommendation is based on the fact that they solicited the letters. I don't know what we would have recommended if the letters weren't sent.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah, I go back to that. The way that I read what staff is stating here, it wasn't just that these people didn't know and they didn't disclose. To me it's almost the four corners of the action, the misconduct, the mismanagement was the solicitation of ex-parte letters on pending matters. Whether or not those letters were actually sent or not because you all use Senator Johnson to say, you know, that Mr., is it Tray (phonetics) --

That

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MS. JABER:

Sharkey?

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COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: No, Trace (phonetics)?

Tracy Smith. MS. JABER:

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Tracy Smith, yeah. Mr. Smith had attempted to solicit ex-parte letters and had drafted ex-parte letters and that that action amounted to misconduct and that that was something that could -- that would rise to the level that we could perhaps apply this Gulf test here. So I wanted to be clear and to know what message we are sending and what our standard is. And what I've read here is that solicitation of ex-parte letters on pending matters is something that we would consider, to the extent we vote this out, misconduct, mismanagement and something that could activate -- I don't want to use the word penalty, but a reduction in the return on equity.

Exactly. Adjustment. MS. KIESLING:

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: An adjustment, yeah.

MS. JABER: That is our recommendation.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, staff uses the word "sanctions."

I know, that troubles me too. MS. KIESLING:

MS. JABER: Yeah, I think that if you move staff we need to change that to adjustment.

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MS. KIESLING: I quess I'm concerned about what precedent we are setting here because this is certainly not the first case where be have gotten letters that had to be placed on the record because they were ex-parte from government officials and, you know, to the extent that there are in this case or other cases parties who are also soliciting letters, whether they are sent or not, causes me some concern. Are we saying that in every case from here on, if anybody who is a party to a case solicits an ex-parte letter from a government official and we find out about it, we are going to in some way make an adjustment? And if we are, I'm very concerned about that precedent because I believe that it has a chilling effect on any parties, whether it's the utility or another party. I think every party has a right to at least communicate with their elected officials, and I don't think we can go behind the nature of that communication without having a chilling effect on it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me make two observations. First of all, we only regulate utility companies, we don't regulate the parties; and so I don't think there is any concern about whether we -- Obviously we don't have the authority to penalize the

parties. Our concern is impact on the customers, that is what we are here to protect. And if we make a finding that the actions were inappropriate and could have had an adverse impact on the customers, I think that we could make an adjustment. And I apologize, I forget what my second point was going to be. I'll think of it in a minute.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We'll keep the discussion going for you.

Let me ask, that brings up a good point, and I think Commissioner Deason has indicated that he thinks the nexus, and I think the argument can be made, the nexus is an attempt to influence. That might have an adverse impact on what comes out. I would venture to say, I doubt anyone of the commissioners on this Commission could be influenced in that way knowing them the way I do.

What about the fact that we got other letters from other elected officials that had an adverse effect on some other customers? I can recall I had a letter condemning the Commission for doing uniform rates, and I had another one condemning the Commission for doing stand-alone. I have to say that when it comes from an elected official, I look at it, I respond to it to the extent I can under the law, and I

put it on the record.

MS. JABER: Correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are you --

MS. JABER: I'm looking at --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is what we are saying today carrying the implication that it's okay for some people to do that, it's not okay for utilities to do that and they will be penalized?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: When you answer that, I know my second point, so go ahead.

MS. JABER: You'll have to write it down.

That's a difficult answer. Let me try it this way, a review of 120 and 350 says that communications by parties or any person who directly or indirectly would have a substantial interest in the proposed agency action, that would constitute an ex-parte communication.

With this situation we were focusing on who solicited the letters. Under 350, you should probably do what we do under 350, do the memo to records and reporting, you allow all the parties the ten days to respond. The difficulty in answering your question, Chairman Clark, is those two letters you're referring to, I don't know who solicited that. I would only tell you that, for example, if one of the parties,

other parties solicited it, I don't know what you would do because you don't regulate those parties, you regulate the utility.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me make my second point before I forget it again. What is particularly troubling in this particular case is the appearance that these letters were solicited at a very key time right before a critical vote, which would not have allowed the parties to have -- for that to have been placed on the record and parties to have responded because it was filed -- it was sent on the eve before the interim increase, and --

MS. JABER: One of the letters.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And we had testimony that was not orchestrated, but at the same time it seems to be a very large coincidence that that solicitation occurred when it did with instructions that a response be sent by a certain time. To me that is troubling.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me, I want you to go back to Commissioner Clark's question because that answer troubles me because you didn't seem sure of that answer, and I'm starting to have grave doubts --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It doesn't make it right.

That everybody does it, doesn't make it right.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. No, but if there is

someone on this Commission who is even bothered by the existence of this law that doesn't allow us to -- is myself, because I do believe that -- unfortunately it's illegal, but I do believe you should be able to communicate and discuss with all parties at all times; it's not going to affect my decision. So had the letter had been from anyone except God, it really wouldn't have affected my decision; and I doubt Southern States could have asked God for a letter. But if that were the case, if that were the case, is this decision saying to me that any letter I get from this moment forward is going to create this type of effect? Because we, I mean we get them from citizens all the time, and are we -- and we get them from -you know, representatives come before us, and they send us letters. I've got a box full on when we did 305954, not as Public Service commissioner, but as commissioner from Miami, and so they all wanted to make an effect on what we were going to do.

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Are you saying that when that happens -MS. JABER: I'm not saying anything about that.
That's what you have to decide. My answer would be that some of that, the majority of that is probably not appropriate.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Lila, what you're doing,

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and I keep trying to frame the misconduct or the mismanagement, and I guess I could be a little more narrow because you are limiting this to the companies that we regulate.

MS. JABER: That's right.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And you are saying if there is a solicitation by a regulated utility for ex-parte letters on pending matters that our position on that, this Commission will send a message that you can't do that, and to the extent that you do that, we may -- we have remedies. We have ways to address that other than transferring the case, recusing commissioners, which kind of goes to a different issue. But as you look at the mismanagement, you are saying solicitation by a utility -- and if the utility had solicited their customers to write letters on a pending matter, it appears to me by what you're saying here is your response would be the same.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Except that there is a statutory exemption for customers.

MS. JABER: Exemption for customers.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Oh, yeah, that's true.

MS. JABER: The problem with that analogy is that in 350 there is a specific exemption that allows customers to write letters or comment on pending

matters. But it is the solicitation by a utility, and that's the only thing I can emphasize, we regulate utilities. I don't know what precedent this case would be setting if you moved staff, I honestly don't know; but the intent of the recommendation is that we focus on the utility and the utility's action in this case based on the evidence in the record, nothing more.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Are we sending a message here?

MS. JABER: Probably.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Oh, yeah, we are sending a message.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I mean obviously we are sending a message, but what I'm worried about is now the message we are sending, which is different than the one I thought, and I'm worried that we are getting astray from what we were doing in the first place.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me go back to where -- perhaps the precedent is not as broad, if we adopt staff's recommendation, is not as broad as we would fear because I put, as I indicated before, I put great reliance upon the fact that the timing of this particular solicitation causes me great concern.

Obviously we, ex-parte communications are

prohibited, but there are procedures in place to remedy those when they occur because, you know, we can't just lock ourselves up in a room and not communicate with the world. Ex-parte communications are going to happen. Perhaps through no fault of any particular person, through no solicitation or whatever, things are going to happen. But there are remedies in place, we put it on the record, and then parties have an opportunity to respond so nobody is adversely impacted.

My concern here is, is that this solicitation, the timing of it was such that -- and let me firmly state that I think that it had absolutely no impact whatsoever on the decision on the interim case, but the timing of it was such that had another party wanted to respond before we voted on the interim, that opportunity was not there for them to do, therefore, there was not a remedy to them to basically correct that problem with that particular communication.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: That's understood then.

And what I want to do is, I know that we all, all of the commissioners have been very -- and I don't want to use the word disappointed, but very disturbed by the actions that occurred, and I think we had a lot of information that was provided and evidence provided in

the hearing that validated some of the allegations that were quite disturbing. But what I want to do in this instance is frame and craft this issue in a way that whatever message we are sending, if we decide to do this, that we have it crafted in a way that, whether -- I don't know if it is going to be narrowly focused or if it is going to be broadly focused, but that it be clear, and that it be clear what we are doing and why we are doing what we are doing.

As I read through the recommendation, I had to keep coming back to, What are we saying here? What were the actions? What was the misconduct? What was the mismanagement that I'm judging? And I think we need to be very clear in order for the utility, for the citizens, for ourselves to determine what those actions and activities are and exactly what we are saying here.

Commissioner Deason has stated that it goes more to just, than just soliciting of letters by the utility, ex-parte letters on pending matters, but it is the timing issue also. There is no way that this problem could have been corrected. And I don't know if that is what we are -- I would like to hear others' opinion on that particular point. If we are saying the way that this was done, we had poor judgment on

the part of management, overly zealous lobbyist and this timing was such that the perceived damage and the parties opportunity to respond was, they didn't have that opportunity given the strategic timing or the timing in which this activity occurred, so if we could be clear. Before I can vote on this issue, I would like to clearly understand the misconduct, the message that we're sending and why.

And I hear staff, staff seemed a little broader than that. Staff seemed to be in my mind suggesting that any solicitation by a utility of ex-parte letters on pending matters would give rise to the kind of sanction or adjustment that has been recommended in this particular case.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And could I just add to that? Because I'm with you on having that concern, and some of the reasons I have that concern are on Page 29 of the rec. where in the first full paragraph all they talk about is the failure to inform, that there were pending rate cases. And right in the middle of that paragraph they say, Staff believes that SSU's actions do in fact rise to the level of mismanagement.

And I cannot make, for example, that leap. I cannot say that failing to tell a public official who

you're talking to that there is a pending rate case is so egregious and improper that it amounts to mismanagement. I mean -- and that's why in reading just what is in the rec. I'm having trouble understanding exactly what it is that staff believes amounts to -- rises to the level of misconduct such that, or mismanagement, such that this kind of an adjustment should be made, and so I'm with you.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I mean if we were to just send out the language that is in this rec. as our order on this, I'd be terribly upset because I don't think it's clear from the language in here what it is and why it is that we are doing this if we do it.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I would agree. I had that same point on 29, second paragraph, last line,
"Failure to disclose that there was a pending case is improper and misleading." I said, okay, is that what they did? Well, what if they had disclosed, then is it okay? And then on the next paragraph, the third paragraph, "SSU provided the lieutenant governor with a letter they drafted to Chairman Clark." That is improper because -- This is the recommendation.
"This is improper as the letter has the appearance of intimidation." So if we receive an intimidating

letter, is that -- so we really need to be careful on how we are going to craft this and craft what the actions are that rise to the level that an adjustment would be necessary. And to the extent that we can articulate those and articulate those clearly, I'm ready to vote. I mean I think we -- I'm ready to vote after we have done that. I think we --

MS. JABER: They certainly can be modified any way that you choose to modify it.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Sure.

MS. JABER: Let me see if I can summarize what you all have said so that we can make sure we've got the vote correct if you choose to vote that way. It is the solicitation of the letters by a regulated utility regarding a pending matter. It is also the fact that one of those letters came before a very important decision on interim and there may have not been enough time for the parties -- was not enough time for the parties to respond to that ex-parte communication.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And Terry had also -- MS. JABER: Poor judgment by the utility.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Terry had also raised as kind of like perhaps the test that we're applying is it could be one of not did it directly impact what the

customers paid, but could the actions have adversely impacted, could they have kind of --

MS. JABER: That they could have impacted, right. And I think that is the summary of what you all were saying. And to answer your question, right, staff's concern was more broad.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And then I think too we need to look back -- And I haven't had as much experience with this as I'm sure Chairman Clark or our most current past chairman, Chairman Deason in receiving these kind of letters, and I probably -- I would think that sitting in the chairman's office you probably receive more of these things. I don't know if this is --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Hopefully you'll get your chance.

commissioner Johnson: But by then we'll have some clearly delineated policies and standards on this. But I don't know if -- I look at this and say, well -- which is an awful thing to think, but does it happen all the time and is it the norm? And as Chairman Clark said, the norm doesn't make it right. And are we ready to send this message? Should the parties have been on notice? Should the utility have known that this is the kind of misconduct and poor

judgment that this Commission will not tolerate and that in fact amounts to the kind of mismanagement and misconduct that could merit an adjustment? And answering -- I have to kind of go through my mind and answer those questions.

Indeed I think it was, at a minimum, poor judgment; at a maximum, I'm still dealing with that. Is it the kind of mismanagement -- I understand, and it was a good point that Commissioner Deason raised with respect to could this have had an adverse impact on the customers? We know that it had an impact on perhaps the process and tainting the process and the credibility of the process, and that in my mind was quite damaging and caused me great concern. But is that enough? And what else is there that we look at and what factors do we delineate? Because I figure no matter how we go on this, this will probably be appealed.

And that is another thing that I am looking at, is this something that could stand up in a court of law? Does this meet the Gulf test? Those are the kind of things that I think we need to have more conversation on here on the bench.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: There is one other thing I want you all to address. The statute provides

penalties for ex-parte communications. Unfortunately, the only penalties appear to be directed at commissioners.

MS. JABER: Right.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But it does indicate an intent as to how you remedy them and how you deal with an infraction, and is this -- do we have the authority to deal with it in this way? We don't unless we characterize it as mismanagement.

MS. JABER: That's our recommendation, correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MS. JABER: To add on to the summary of what you would consider misconduct, I would only add that you would say that those actions constitute misconduct arising to the level of mismanagement. And the only other thing I could throw out for authority is 367.121 says that the Commission could exercise and do all things necessary for the full and convenient exercise of its authority.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Was that used in the Gulf case?

MS. JABER: It's in the rec.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: In the Gulf case?

MS. JABER: No.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: They didn't need that to rely upon?

MS. JABER: Not in Gulf.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Just to summarize what I think the conversation has reached up to this point in terms of defining the conduct that was inappropriate, it would be the improper solicitation which appeared to be for the purpose of influencing the Commission given the timing of it and the fact that such a solicitation of influence would have the potential to adversely impact customers. Is that a fair statement of what it has evolved to?

MS. JABER: That's what we have that you stated.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, I would like to add a

little bit about the perception problem here too on the technical side of this. The utility is the one that this Commission actually deals with directly. They are the ones who have filed the rate case. They are the ones who have their revenue up for grabs in this case.

The perception by soliciting these letters to the consumers out there is that there is a method of influence upon the Commission, and that's where the perception problem comes in, and that is why staff came down with a hefty penalty on that. Maybe it

didn't contribute, and we know it didn't contribute to anything as far as a penalty -- or not a penalty. It didn't contribute to any kind of increase in their revenue requirement as far as staff or the Commission goes. It had no real impact at all, but the problem is there is a perception of those consumers out there that it could have, and it does taint this order when it comes out. There will be a taint upon the consumers as to whether or not it ever did have any influence.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I understand that and agree with it, and I don't like what happened. don't think it's appropriate that it happened, but my question is, what is our authority to do this? think the authority has to come from concluding that it rises to the level of mismanagement. Because if we say it's because it had an adverse impact on perception, that they should be penalized for their misconduct, then I think it is going to be thrown back to us that you don't have authority to penalize for soliciting ex-parte communications; first, assuming that it is an ex-parte communication. I think a good case can be made that it was, that -- and that's, you know, I'm looking more, not to the fact that the conduct was inappropriate, but what authority do we

have to deal with it?

Commissioners, you know, we don't -- We have discussed this. If you're not ready to vote on it, we can pass over it and come back to it and get through some other issues and allow us to think about it. I mean this, you know, this -- almost, you know, reached an impasse myself in just getting past this first issue and to the other issues. We can deal with it now or just move on and come back to it. I mean we have to deal with it, but if we are not prepared to vote, then we can go on.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I think that we need to consider this in relation to the quality of service issue and whether there should be some impact on return on equity as a result of some quality of service problems. And the reason I say that is that if we agree with staff's recommendation that we are limited by law to a total adjustment to return on equity of one hundred basis points, then I think that we need to, when it actually comes -- If we make a decision to make an adjustment on when it comes to actually quantifying, putting an amount on that adjustment, that we need to weigh those two together. And to me, for purposes of delineating these issues, I think staff did the right thing, and there was one on

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this, and there was another one on quality of service; but in reality, to me, those things go together in determining the quality of management, which we have to make an evaluation on in this case, and that they both go to that question because I think we have already concluded that we have discussed here that consistent with the Gulf case, if there is to be an adjustment on return on equity, it has to be related to a determination of actions by management. And I think that management also is responsible for quality of service, and so I think that we can -- when it comes time to actually quantify that adjustment, I think we perhaps ought to roll it together and just say whatever adjustment we make to return on equity is a result of both these problems with solicitations and the improper conduct, that we believe that that constituted as well as problems with quality of service because it seems to me they are all intertwined.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I would agree with that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioners, are you ready to vote on Issue 5, or would you like to move on?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I think that depends on whether on Issue 5 we are voting on both

whether or not this is mismanagement and how much of

an adjustment should be made if we --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We can do either.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: You know, I can break out, if we can break out Issue 5 into those two parts so that we figure out if we have, if there is a majority of us who think that this conduct, reprehensible as it may have been, arises to the level of mismanagement that should involve some adjustment without deciding the amount of the adjustment at this time then, you know, I think that would be the most efficient way to go if people are ready to vote on that issue.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Here is my quandary, and then I guess I'm ready though I'm still not sure. If it's a question of we are voting on mismanagement, I don't have a problem with what staff has recommended with the exception of what I stated before of relaying it out; but if we are sending a message, I do have a problem because I think you fine them differently.

One is completely different from the other. If when I do something that I know is wrong -- It's completely different than something we have never -- and I think staff was pretty clear, we have never done anything like this. Then I also have a problem with the level of the fine. So I need to know what exactly it is we

are voting on so that I can determine whether I can vote for that or not.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, we'll know when we get a motion I suppose.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let's have some general conversation some more, a little bit more.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: One of the issues that Commissioner Kiesling raised is one of the bothersome aspects of this to me too, the chilling effect, and what effect will that have on others' ability to communicate and lobby; and certainly a utility is a regulated company, but they have rights with respect to if they disagree with the decision of this Commission, if they disagree with water policy, then they should be able to go to the elected officials, the legislature. To the extent that they want a law changed, they should be able to -- they have the right. And I want to make sure if whatever we craft here, if we decide that something is mismanagement, that that is not characterized as mismanagement, for them to lobby the governor, lobby the lieutenant governor, hire lobbyists to help them in that regard. Those activities aren't mismanagement.

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MS. JABER: No, case in point, Sandbulte's 1 2 testimony says that he sent the letter to the governor, if I'm not mistaken, so that maybe the 3 governor could help in proposing legislation or maybe 4 5 members of the governor's staff could aid SSU in 6 obtaining legislation. We didn't use that at all in our recommendation. We are not saying there is 7 anything wrong with that. There is a difference 8 9 between lobbying for the purpose of achieving legislation than lobbying for the purpose of 10 soliciting a letter to go to the chairman who sits on 11 12 the panel of a pending matter. I think that the order

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Then let me go back to how we were couching what the issue was and what we need to evaluate in terms of misconduct rising to the level of mismanagement, and I don't know if I can. Susan, you did a real good job with your summation. Perhaps you could -- I think you said the improper solicitation by a utility for the purpose of influencing the Commission. I don't know how we put the timing issue.

would need to be clear on that. You can send whatever

message it is you choose to send by this order.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, the timing factors into that, that as evidenced by the timing of the

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solicitation and the letter and the fact that there was really no opportunity to respond, and it rises to the level of mismanagement because it has the potential to influence the vote which may adversely influence the customers. That is what I -- I mean adversely affect the customers, and that was what staff proposed to address and what Commissioner Deason pointed out, to address the notion of this nexus to our authority to economically regulate these utilities and how that misconduct has a potential economic impact.

I mean that is how I understood it. You can't take my understanding as necessarily agreement with it. I'm still having difficulties with it. I mean I felt in the Gulf Power case it was very defensible, that it was not a penalty, that it was, you know, for a pattern of mismanagement that allowed that to occur. And the pattern of mismanagement and management efficiency had to be addressed, and that's why we were able to convince the court that it could be distinguished, and just -- I'm concerned that we can't -- it's difficult to make that kind of nexus and given the fact that the statute sets out penalties, although the statute is somewhat remiss in the fact that it only penalizes commissioners. You know, this

is the activity that is of concern here, and how you deal with it is specifically addressed in the statute.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And to the extent that this is viewed as a penalty for misconduct, you aren't suggesting that that is something that we cannot do, you are just saying there is a different vehicle and it would have to be a direct penalty as opposed to --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: No, can we penalize them for it?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I don't think so.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Oh.

MS. JABER: Let me just read you a paragraph from Gulf. To answer your question, I don't think that -- Your decision here today, even if staff were to modify the rec. so that the bottom line is still the same, you would not be couching this as a penalty. To be consistent with Gulf, you would call it an adjustment.

Gulf recognizes in dicta but nevertheless the decision says:

"In a competitive market environment, the market would provide the necessary incentives for management efficiency and

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corresponding disincentives for mismanagement. However, for a utility that operates as a monopoly, this discretionary authority to reward or reduce a utility's rate of return within a reasonable rate of return range is the only incentive available."

But Gulf really does concentrate on the Commission's authority to play with the range of return as long as it is within that range for awarding a utility for management efficiencies as stated earlier or for the inefficiency.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Now help me with this.

How do you get to the position that these activities were indeed mismanagement? How would you argue the facts amount to misconduct that is, therefore, mismanagement? How is this going to be written in the brief in order that it can be defensible on appeal?

MS. JABER: I would tell you that the solicitation of the letters appears to circumvent 350 and 120. I would tell you that as a regulated utility they exercise poor judgment and surely under Gulf that that would rise to the level of management inefficiency. I would tell you that the timing is a

very important factor, that it is hard to argue that those communications were not for the purpose of influencing the Commission when on January 4th you were to decide the interim rate agenda, the interim rates. I'm comfortable with that COMMISSIONER GARCIA: justification. I'm just not -- let me ask you in terms of time, this hundred basis points, is it on a yearly basis? Is it --MR. WILLIS: If you were to apply the hundred basis point adjustment, it would be on a yearly basis. It would actually be affected by the rates. mean it would be an adjustment to the rates, and it would be there until this utility comes in for its next rate case; that's staff's recommendation.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: There would be a reason for coming into a rate case?

MR. WILLIS: Would there be a reason?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Could this provide an incentive --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Could this provide an incentive for --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: A perverse incentive?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's the --

MR. WILLIS: Well, Commissioners, as long as the

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utility is earning within their fair rate of return, that range of reasonableness, they can't come in for a rate increase.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right, but as --

MR. WILLIS: So there would not be an incentive to come in for a rate increase at that point.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I think you have to be clear that what we would do would be targeting our rates to achieve that certain percentage. Whether it does or not will be borne out by the rates. And in order to do away with that penalty, you would have to reset the rates, but you probably wouldn't do that because it would depend on what they were earning.

MR. WILLIS: That's correct, it could be in two or three years they don't achieve that rate of return, and in that case that would trigger them probably to come in for a rate case. This company has a history of coming in for rate cases. In the Gulf case, there was a two-year provision on that, and after two years rates were automatically increased, from my understanding, to go back up to remove the 50 basis point penalty; that's what I've been told.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Just to remind me,

Marshall, how much are we talking about, how much
money?

MR. WILLIS: That I needed to tell you too. 1 2 have been told this morning that the calculation of 3 the penalty was based on an erroneous number that I had. At this point the penalty would be a total of 4 5 856 --COMMISSIONER CLARK: 6 The adjustment. 7 MR. WILLIS: The adjustment, I'm sorry. 8 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: No, let him keep saying penalty. I mean let him keep building the record. 9 MR. WILLIS: The adjustment would be for 856 10 thousand 473 dollars, which would be a 1.43 percent 11 12 revenue reduction. That is a one hundred basis point 13 reduction. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: How many years --14 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Say that again. 15 Say those numbers again, please. 16 MR. WILLIS: 856 thousand 473 dollars, which is a 17 18 1.43 percent revenue reduction. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Now you mention that in 19 the Gulf Power case the adjustment was for a specific 20 duration. It was two years, did you say? 21 Specific duration, two years. 22 MR. WILLIS: COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: But with respect to this 23 one, this is in perpetuity, this is, this will --24

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MR. WILLIS: Ig's in perpetuity until they file

their next rate case.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Until they come in. Now just to help educate me on this process, we are, we said the range of reasonableness was 10.88 to 12.88 with the mid point being --

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And now we are saying the ROE will be 10.88 which is the very, the bottom.

MR. WILLIS: Which is the low end of the range of reasonableness. The range will not change. The range stays from 10.88 to 12.88, it's just that your actual equity return that you are designing rates after will not be 11.88, it will be 10.88.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: See, that troubles me because it seems to me that a company can come in for another rate case at any time that they are earning below their rate of return, their range.

MR. WILLIS: Yes, they can.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And if we are setting them at the very bottom of their range, it seems like all it does is increase the likelihood that they are going to not be earning in that range and they are going to have to come in for another rate case. I mean I don't know how you can -- I don't understand the logic of saying, no, it won't make that happen.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I follow that thinking,

and that's why I wanted to put some type of limitation

on the time of --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, if we did it in Gulf, why can't we do it here?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: What is the word we are using?

MR. WILLIS: You can.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It's not a penalty, it's a sanction, an adjustment.

MR. WILLIS: You very well can. There is no reason that you can't put a limitation upon the adjustment itself.

commissioner deason: Well, now if we look at a situation, and let's assume just for a moment that we didn't even have this issue and we were discussing an adjustment return on equity strictly for quality of service, if we made such an adjustment, the company could not come back in -- in my opinion, they could not come back in if they fell below that minimum unless they had corrected the quality of service problems which caused the adjustment to begin with.

Now if they instantaneously could correct all of those problems, they could I guess in theory file a rate case the next day, but we would have achieved what we

wanted to achieve; and that is, the quality of service would have been improved.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Commissioner, but that is precisely my point when I brought up the other issue of maxing out. They can correct quality of service with the water, but how do you correct this tarnish? I mean clearly they can't go back and not have talked to the governor; there is no way to change this policy. That's why I thought that it has to -- if we are sending a message, again, it's a pretty stiff adjustment if we are sending a message; and so clearly the other issue in terms of quality of service, in terms of what was it called, is it four?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah. Issue 4?

MS. JABER: Issue 4.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Issue 4 is something that the company can correct, and it's something that the company can control. I think this discussion alone has, will have great effect in the future from preventing something like this happening, but I don't think we want the company to go away also with a slap on the hand. And again, is it a penalty, or is it an adjustment? Regardless I would want to limit it.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: You want to limit the

time?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: The time, because I don't want -- again, I agree with Commissioner Kiesling. I don't want to -- I want to avoid the upcoming chairman having to deal with Southern States again in a short period of time because they fall within that range, and that's why I would do a one-year limit on this.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask a question. Do we have any background as to why the ex-parte statute only speaks to commissioners?

MS. JABER: I don't, no.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: You could make the assumption that the crafters of that legislation assumed that we had enough general pervasive regulatory powers that to the extent that entities we regulate engage in such activities we would take whatever measures we felt were appropriate to remedy that situation. That is an assumption you'll have to read into the statute as to why there is no --

MS. JABER: I don't know.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I would tend to agree with that assumption if I hadn't seen the case law that says, you know, your penalties have to be specific; you have no ability to penalize unless you have specific authority to do it.

MS. JABER: I don't know what the intent of 350 was.

The penalty statute relates to, you know, a violation of a statute, rule or order, and there is no statute, rule or order that I could say -- That's not accurate because we are saying that it is an ex-parte communication, but it was the lieutenant governor's signature that came to that letter, which brings us back to staff's original, staff's purpose in the recommendation. It's the solicitation and the actions that in our opinion rise to the level of mismanagement.

regarding setting this at the bottom of the range of reasonableness and whether or not that would provide some perverse incentive for the company to come in earlier for a rate case? If I understand correctly, and Marshall, you can explain this to me, setting it at the 10.88 would mean that we would kind of set rates in such a way that we thought that they would achieve 10.88, but that the environment, you know, and externalities may cause it to be higher or cause it to be lower. And my concern is that when we do set it at that range, is there an increased likelihood of it being lower since they are at the bottom of the range

of reasonableness? And have we ever done that before?

MR. WILLIS: Sure, let me address that. And in
that I need to go back and address some of
Commissioner Deason's comments concerning when a
utility can come in for a rate case.

To start with, a utility can come in for a rate case any time they perceive they are earning below their range of reasonableness. I don't think it really matters what kind of adjustments we have done to the return on equity if in quality of service we made adjustments on return on equity and reduced them to the low end and they still haven't achieved progress in that area, they can still come in for a rate case if their earning levels go below. I think that is the statutory right they have. Now that doesn't mean the Commission can't continue the penalty until that point in time in which that problem goes away, that's just the statutory right.

Now when a commission -- if you were to put that rate of return down at 10.88, a utility can have many things happen to their rate of return to cause them to have to come in. They can have growth which can spur a higher rate of return. They can have plant improvements mandated by DUP (sic) which can put them below the rate of return on equity and cause them to

come in for a rate case.

In this case it's hard to tell. We have in the past penalized utilities on quality of service, and we have done that through a basis point reduction. And in some of those cases it has been one hundred percent or a one hundred basis point penalty. And in those cases, we haven't had a utility turn around and come back in. They have corrected those problems, and they usually come back in when it's necessary.

You can't actually say that by putting it at the low end of the range of reasonableness they will get there quicker as far as the need to come in, and it's certainly within your latitude to reduce the adjustment if you desire, if you believe that's a reason to set it at a lower level.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Now what about the issue of limiting it in duration, did staff consider that? In reading the Gulf case I did see where it was two years. What is staff's opinion on that issue.

MR. WILLIS: Well, we understood in Gulf it was two years, but we also understand with the electric industry there is a history lately of coming in for rate cases very often. In water and wastewater, there is a history of our large utilities coming in for rate cases every two to three, four years. That's pretty

prevalent as far as that happening, and we have never seen a need because of that to set a time frame on any kind of adjustment to the return on equity as far as basis points go.

It doesn't mean you can't do it here. I think in this case you could actually say that this adjustment, this one hundred basis point adjustment to your rate of return will go on for a minimum of three years, which means that if you come in prior to the three-year period we are still going to apply that one hundred basis point reduction. If you come in after the three-year period, if nothing is going on at that time, certainly we'll look at it, and you may be back up to your mid-point earnings at that point.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I would like to consider them together later.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Excuse me?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: No, I was just stating that staff has given me a lot to think about, and I would prefer it if we went through and came back.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Unless someone is prepared to make a motion or is comfortable with -- if everyone is comfortable with voting on that motion I would propose that we move on to Issue B.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is there a motion?

1 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I haven't -- There has been no motion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So it's your suggestion that we just --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner Johnson has indicated she would like more time to think about it. I, you know, I don't know that it is going to get any easier, but I think we have a long day ahead of us, and it may -- for efficiency purposes we may get further ahead if we go ahead and move to the other issues.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have no objection.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. I looked up under our authority to penalize, and it does say any rule or order, and then it says any statute administered by the Commission. But I don't know that we administer 350. It specifically provides for the Commission on Ethics to receive and investigate complaints of violations, so I'm not sure that we could bootstrap them that way.

All right. Let's go --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's in terms of a penalty.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You're correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Not in terms of an

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adjustment.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Not an adjustment.

Issue B. So we'll leave Issue 5 pending.

MS. JABER: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Issue B.

MR. JAEGER: Commissioners, Issue B addresses staff's recommendation on SSU's motion for attorneys' fees and costs. Staff is recommending that SSU's motion be denied.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Discussion.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I can move staff.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I can second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: All those in favor.

(AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Oppose, nay.

(NO RESPONSE)

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Issue Number 1.

MR. CROUCH: Commissioner, Issue Number 1 is the discussion on whether the Enterprise plant and facility should be removed from this docket. The staff's recommendation is that since SSU does not own that facility that it be removed from the docket, that if at a future time they wanted to, they could come in as a Class C utility and file for a staff-assisted rate case, but that under this case we remove it from

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this docket.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Questions, commissioners?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll move staff.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 1 is approved.

Issue 2.

Commissioners, Issue 2 concerns the MR. WILLIS: value and quality of service provided by Southern States of each of its water and wastewater facilities whether or not that service and value is satisfactory.

Staff has two recommendations in this case. The primary recommendation basically states that the value and quality of service should be considered marginally satisfactory, and it also states that the utility should be placed on notice that sanctions will be pursued in the next rate case if the service isn't considered satisfactory at that time.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Is anybody here to discuss the alternate?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Walden.

MR. WALDEN: Yes, sir. The alternate staff conclusion is that the value and quality of the water service is unsatisfactory based upon a couple of



points. Essentially the customers are dissatisfied with the service they receive as evidenced by the testimony in the case.

Alternate staff believes that the company is generally unresponsive to its customers. I also believe that while there is some overlap to the wastewater service that this company provides, we are recommending, or I'm recommending that the value and quality of the wastewater service is satisfactory.

I can elaborate a little bit. There was considerable difficulty in quantifying the testimony and the data in this case. The customer satisfaction is the greatest problem. I think the recommendation explains that the quality of the product is meeting standards. The DEP testimony holds that out.

Operational conditions seem to be fine. The DEP testimony, again, bears that out.

There are a couple of reasons, I believe, for the dissatisfaction expressed by the customers, specifically it addresses water quality and the company's response to the customers. There are problems with lead and copper at a couple of the systems. In addition to there being elevated levels of lead and copper, there are some problems in testing the water and then providing notification to the

customers about the elevated levels.

Customers complained about chlorine levels that are excessive. Customers also complained about information from the company not being accurate. There were several incidents there, and I believe those are laid out in the recommendation clearly. There were customers who complained about staining and corrosive properties of the water, and then there were some isolated problems about billing.

There were a number of customers who came and offered testimony at all of the customer service hearings. I know you all attended all of those as panels and so forth. In my review of the customer service hearings and the customer testimony that was taken in this case, there were 364 customers who testified. There were 47 hundred letters that came in. Customers sat down and took the time to put pen to paper and write to the Commission explaining problems they had, and then there were more than 23 hundred phone calls. The customers sat down at the telephone and dialed the Commission to express their displeasure.

I believe when you review all of that evidence, the conclusion is that the value and quality of service, the water service, is not satisfactory.

Let's distinguish this now from normal quality of service issues that are before the Commission.

Usually we address quality of service and we look at the operational conditions and the quality of product and the customer satisfaction. This issue is framed just a little differently. It addresses the value of service, and I think that is an important distinction.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me -- I'm going to move alternative, but I wanted to ask you something. It was, and forgive me, but in my notes I couldn't find the name, but there was -- I believe it's the city, the facility outside of Orlando where they had a water problem where all their piping was falling apart, I mean houses, walls falling, things of that nature. Could you remind me which system that was? Was that Sebring, if I'm not mistaken, or --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I thought it was Jacksonville.

MR. WALDEN: Yes, it was Jacksonville, and for Beacon Hill and Cobblestone, those two subdivisions are interconnected.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Now I remember staff saying that there was very little we could do in terms of -- I want to see if there is some way, and I'm asking staff here, if we could craft our order to ask the

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company to do something about this, in other words, get together with the people in that area, because there are people that are losing homes. I remember people coming in and showing us bills for thousands of dollars, and I want to know if there is some way we can incorporate --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Not for the utility, but to replace pipes, right?

walls, rooms, repipe the house, or what is it called, replumb the house. And I wanted to ask if there was something we could do about that. I remember that staff told us that there was very little in terms of the quality required by the law the company was meeting in terms of the chemicals in the water and whatever. I just wanted to ask if there was some way we could craft something to ask the company to do something about this.

MR. CROUCH: Commissioner, I believe we work continuously with DEP to follow up on many of these problems and complaints that come in --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: This one was --

MR. CROUCH: -- without the pending of a rate case.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: This one was particular.

had never seen anything like this, and not that I, you know, I've been at the Commission that long; but in the time that I have been here I had never seen these conditions. And this wasn't in particular something that the people could help. I mean the developer had put in certain pipes which for all the world, except this part of the country I guess, you know, is the best, copper plumbing, and their houses were coming down around them. And I'm wondering, and I guess this goes to the engineers, if there is something that the company could do or work with the people in the area to do to prevent this from happening any longer.

MR. WALDEN: Commissioner Garcia, I think we might more appropriately address that point under Issue 3, but let me answer your question by saying, yes, there is something we can do. We can provide some specific instruction in the order that addresses corrective measures, asking -- or requiring the company to provide us specific answers on what they are doing in the Jacksonville area to diminish the corrosive properties of the water.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

MR. WALDEN: There was some testimony by Witness
Terrero that there was some additional treatment that
had been put in place already in Jacksonville. I

don't specifically recall his testimony as to whether or not he was addressing the lead and copper problem or the corrosiveness problem. But certainly the Commission can require the company to address the corrosion and the steps that it's taking to reduce the corrosive properties of the water, and we can require that in any, in reports. Issue 3 talks about quarterly reports in terms of corrective --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And you're saying it would be more properly addressed under Issue 3?

MR. WALDEN: I think so. I think so.

Remembering too, though, that anytime you have a
quality of service problem, the Commission's goal has
always been compliance. Well, that's the goal, you
know, we want the --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: In this case, though,
more -- compliance, what we want them to do is comply
with this order that is going to come from here
because clearly, if I remember correctly, they were
complying with what they were required, you know, the
basic requirements by all the departments of the
state. Mine goes a little bit further. I think there
is a problem there that is uncommon, and we would like
that corrosive effect that it has on people's homes to
be corrected. And if you're saying we can do that in

 Issue 3, that is fine, if the other commissioners don't have a problem with that, including that as part of Issue 3.

Mr. Walden because one of the problems that I was having with the alternative recommendation was that it did appear as if, and please help me with this, as if they were meeting most of the other governmental agency requirements or were in the process of meeting those particular requirements. I was wondering if there were instances where they weren't meeting requirements and/or they were on notice by the Commission that -- and hadn't met a Commission requirement. Say we required more than DEP, were there any circumstances where they had not complied with the Commission order or were not in compliance with some other governmental mandate?

MR. WALDEN: There is no incidence that I know of where the utility had failed to comply with any Commission directive. Witness Terrero talked about two consent orders that the utility had pending, but they were striving toward, you know, complying with those orders.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I would like to hear some more conversation on this issue because it

strikes me that to the extent that they were complying with DEP and the other agency, I know that there were still problems, and it looks as if we might say in Issue 3, okay, that is fine, you complied with DEP, but we want you to do more. And that is good because I think there were some legitimate complaints, some that really disturbed me, particularly with respect to the iron, lead and copper elements that were found in the water in the Jacksonville area to which the gentleman did an excellent job of testifying and graphically demonstrating that there were problems.

My first goal is to solve the problems and make sure that they are addressed. My second, as I look at the public interest, I don't want to penalize the company for something that they were trying to resolve, that was not a legal problem, that we had not imposed higher and higher obligation and just say, well, you should have known; you should have done something about it. Because on the other end, particularly when we start talking about reducing their return on equity down to the lower end of reasonableness, this stuff is going to cost, and it's going to cost somebody. So I don't know if they were doing a balancing test too, saying, well, you know, this would make our rates go up. We would have to put

in new equipment. You know, where do we draw the line? Well, we are complying with the law. When we start doing more, does it look like we are gold plating. You know, you get into those kind of issues.

I would like for you to kind of address some of those and how you work that out in your mind to conclude that they were still, their quality was not satisfactory and that -- well, I guess we will get to the penalty later -- but that their quality of service was not satisfactory.

MR. WALDEN: Many customers testified about excessive chlorine levels. You are going to find that customers have different sensitivities to chlorine. There is no upper limit on the amount of chlorine that you can put in the water in terms of the DEP regulations. There is a minimum; there is no maximum.

This is not the only utility that the Commission has faced where the customers came and complained about the chlorine, you know, I can taste it. I can smell it. It doesn't make a good cup of coffee. It burns my eyes in the shower, those kinds of things.

Chlorine demand in water also -- this is generically. Chlorine demand changes. Water quality

as you pump it out of the ground changes some, and you need to, you know, monitor the chlorine and adjust the feed rate appropriately. So chlorine is an area where the utility can do a little closer monitoring and adjust the feed, certainly to achieve more than the minimum, because you certainly don't want to fall below the minimum, but also to monitor the maximum level.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay. Let me stop you and just ask you one question then. Was that something that we had ordered them to do in any of these instances where certainly they were meeting the minimum but we wanted them to do more or do less and where they did not comply? I mean was that one of the things that you based this upon?

MR. WALDEN: As I said before, there is nothing that the Commission has required the utility to do in this area of quality of service that they failed to do.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. WALDEN: My basis --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Tom, I think -- if I can interject, I think she is talking generically.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: When we have had complaints

about the chlorine, our difficulty in taking any penalty action or adjustment action based on quality of service was that they were meeting the requirements of DEP, but we nonetheless had some concerns when we had people indicating that, you know, when they washed their clothes they were coming out with spots on them because of chlorine. And what we have indicated to them is while you are meeting the criteria you ought to do more monitoring. Haven't we required that in some cases, indicated to them that you need to be more sensitive to how you are putting chlorine, the rate of flow in it and that sort of thing?

MR. WALDEN: Yes, we have. The Commission has made those statements before, and perhaps,
Commissioner Johnson, I misunderstood your question.
The Commission has never ordered a company to, you know, do more extensive testing and provide those results. It's been more of a discussion that customers have expressed some interest in the chlorine level, and it appears that, you know, sometimes it's a little high and the company should monitor this more closely; that's the statement that has been made by the Commission.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And the rationale for that has been that the statute directs us to determine

quality of service based on the standards of DEP and HRS.

MR. WALDEN: That's correct, and then we also have, you know, the rule or statute that requires us to look at the, not just the quality of the product and the standard set forth by DEP but also the operational conditions and the customer satisfaction.

There are --

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COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Let me ask, back to that question, were there instances in this case that we reviewed where we had asked the company to do more monitoring, suggested that they look at certain areas where they did not respond, where the company did not indeed respond and did not do what we requested or did not look into the issue? Are there any instances in the record that demonstrate that?

MR. WALDEN: No.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. WALDEN: There are other properties of water specifically brought out most vocally by the customers in Kissimmee and Stuart at those customer service hearings where the water was dark or brown or sediment. I believe Leisure Lakes, that system, there were a number of customers who came to Sebring and talked about that problem. It's not an isolated

problem, but as was discussed in the recommendation, it seemed to be a little more prevalent at Leisure Lakes, and perhaps that is due to the seasonality of the customers. Many customers are gone for months at a time.

The DEP rules do not address that point with sediment and those kinds of problems that I mentioned. The best method for remedying that problem is increased flushing, that's what most of the companies do. Let me look back at my notes. There were a couple of other things that seemed to be more, you know, very common.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Let me ask you there, how can a company flush the lines inside someone's house when they are not there?

MR. WALDEN: They can't.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay.

MR. WALDEN: The company can flush its, you know, its main lines. There will be some -- for instance if a customer is gone for a month and the water is left on, there will probably be some discoloration, you know, in the house service line. You know, you are going to have quite a few gallons that will be discolored. But with regular use, once the customer comes back, you know, that should diminish, the water

should be, you know, clear.

MR. CROUCH: Commissioners, I would like to add one factor here. Regardless of what happens in this case, we plan on pursuing the lead problem in Beacon Hills, along with HRS who has primacy on that in the Jacksonville area.

According to HRS, more testing is required. They have until '97 to come up with some results, but we do intend to follow up on that from an engineering standpoint regardless of what the decision is today, so that will not be dropped.

Commissioner Kiesling, your question on the flushing, it's primarily an education of the customers that they need to flush out the lines. The utility can flush the lines out at fire hydrants and things like that, but that does not stop the sediment buildup in the homes themselves.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah, and I think you stated in the primary and in both issues that there were certain conditions that we would be trying to work with the company in order to ensure that these issues are addressed. I mean the lead issue was a serious -- all of them are serious, but that this was very damaging with respect to our obligation to protect the health, safety and public welfare. But I

understood the Southern States' witness to say that, well, you know, there was -- they had a problem but the law gave them more time to rectify it, and that, candidly, that answer came off as kind of a --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Cavalier?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: -- like they weren't very -- Yeah, cavalier and as if they weren't very sensitive to the needs of their customers, and that may be part of the problem. If a customer calls and they have a concern, they say, Well, we are dealing with it but, you know, we have until 1997, you know, that might bother a customer, so that may be a PR problem on their part. But whether or not it means that their quality of service and what they have been doing does not comply with the law is another matter.

The most important thing to me here is that we deal with these problems in as expeditious a manner as we can. And as I say expeditious, I understand that part of being expeditious will bring into consideration cost and, you know, and whether or not -- what this means to rates and what this means to customers' bottom-line bill, as the company must invest more in order to remedy these problems. So I understand that there is a balancing test, but I think the most important thing here is what you just hit on,

Mr. Crouch, is that we are working with them and that we are trying to remedy these particular issues, and that irregardless of where we come down on this issue, staff intends to pursue, one, requesting that the company do more education -- I think on the high sulfur content was it, Bob?

MR. CROUCH: High sulfur content in some areas is causing corrosion in the copper lines as Commissioner Garcia had pointed out. The utility --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: It's not on.

MR. CROUCH: Excuse me. Commissioner Garcia had pointed out the corrosion problems in some of the lines and the sulfate -- or sulfite problems that are causing that. We are looking at putting polyphosphates in it, at getting the utility to add more of that to possibly help the corrosion, working with them on what they can do for the lead problem, first off identifying where the lead is coming from. So we do intend to work with the utility on each of these as complaints come in. We don't just wait for a rate case before we follow up on many of the complaints.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And Mr. Crouch, I think you provided the primary recommendation, and it was your recommendation that this at least met -- was

marginally satisfactory?

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MR. CROUCH: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And you haven't had an opportunity to explain how you reach that conclusion.

MR. CROUCH: Here again, we look at three things in quality of services. As Mr. Walden pointed out, we look at quality of the product, that meets all the standards. We look at the quality of their plant, their manning, their personnel, et cetera; they meet standards there. The third is the intangible, and that is, customer satisfaction. And from the vast number of complaints that we have had, many of them very valid, tangible, technical complaints, there is a dissatisfaction with the customers. However, our feelings were that it was not strong enough to give them unsatisfactory, that since they met all rules and regulations put forth by the health department, by DEP and ours, that their quality of service is not unsatisfactory but still leaves something to be desired.

And this is why we would like to give them the message, work with the customers a little bit better, get a better PR going, get a better education going for the customers. And that is why the position marginally unsatisfactory rather than totally

unsatisfactory. We can't just give them a satisfactory on it.

MR. WILLIS: Let me add a little bit to that too. In the utility's last rate case, we found their quality of service to be marginally unsatisfactory.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Unsatisfactory?

MR. WILLIS: Marginally unsatisfactory, yes, we did.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: And the reason for that were technical violations. We found that there were approximately 20 of their facilities which had problems that had to be dealt with, and we gave them direction on exactly what to do with those facilities. Those are now completely cured as far as I know. There are no problems with the areas that we found last time.

In the primary recommendation, we are saying that the quality of that service rendered to customers is basically meeting all requirements and, therefore, it is satisfactory. We have a hard time looking at the transcripts, looking at the record, saying that service is anything but satisfactory. What we are saying is marginally unsatisfactory comes as far as the customers go, the handling of the customers.

There seems to be a real cavalier attitude on how they handle customers and how they address their customers' problems and concerns. That's the area we believe in this case needs to be worked on.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me ask a question with regard to the -- well, I guess we would get to that in Issue 4.

MR. WILLIS: Which, the --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I guess the concern that I have is that -- Has this occurred before in the sense that we have been -- with respect to the alternative's recommendation. And that is, basically as I read it, as can be seen from the record, the customers are especially displeased with the water quality and the inadequacy of the utility's response to customers' inquiry. And as I understand what you've said, Mr. Walden, that's what it boils down to and that is why you have made the alternative recommendation?

MR. WALDEN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. And then you also recommend that we make some adjustment to equity as a result of that.

MR. WALDEN: Yes, in Issue 4.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Right. My question is, have

we done that in the past? How have we addressed when there has been this kind of dissatisfaction, or has it not come up before?

MR. WILLIS: Well, commissioners, it has come up before. It has mostly come up in the smaller utilities, the Class C utilities. We have had dissatisfaction with customers over management of a company and how they were treated, and I know in one case we ordered the owner of the company not to have any contact with the customers, but that is not really something you can do in a company the size of Southern States because I don't think that's the problem.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Wasn't there a case where the issue was there was a quality of service issue and that we found it marginally satisfactory and still imposed an adjustment or a penalty or something?

MR. WALDEN: Yes, in fact we've quoted that case.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: On Page 66 of the recommendation.

MR. WALDEN: Consolidated Water Company.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: What page?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: I think it's Consolidated.

Yeah, the last sentence. I'm sorry, it's Ocean Reef.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: What page?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Ocean Reef, Page 66 of the recommendation, the first paragraph discusses two cases. Consolidated, the Commission was concerned about the utility's lack of response and lack of concern, lack of maintaining books and records and penalized them. The next case that is mentioned there in that paragraph, Ocean Reef. There were lots of problems with DEP, long-term DEP problems. The Commission found they were making some repairs, but it was still marginally satisfactory but still reduced the ROE by 50 basis points.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Was Ocean Reef because they weren't making the repairs? I guess my question is were they for the reasons of --

MS. O'SULLIVAN: They were mostly for very severe DEP problems.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm sorry?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Severe DEP problems in terms of poor plant facilities.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. So they were DEP quality of service problems, not just, not where --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I think Tom called it value of service.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Right. Yeah, the order goes

into quite detail about the historical problems with DEP. Upon consideration we believe that Ocean Reef Club's quality of service was historically less than satisfactory given the poor condition of the treatment and collection facilities.

MS. CLARK: Okay.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: They have taken some steps. They are in compliance, but we cannot overlook the recent history of the utility.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: In other words, they weren't moving fast enough to address the quality of service issues that gave them problems with DEP?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. WALDEN: Commissioners, as I recall with Ocean Reef, that was primarily addressing the wastewater system and the wastewater plant. The wastewater system was somewhat leaky, salt water intrusion, and the plant was not able to achieve the DEP standards.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, I'd also like to point out one other thing. As far as the alternative recommendation goes, I know Tom has only recommended that the quality of service is unsatisfactory for water, but I have a concern over that because my

concern is customer satisfaction. My concern is the, you know, the way the customers are being treated.

And I don't think you can narrowly say that is just water. And if you are looking to penalize the company for quality of service because of customer satisfaction, and I think that has to go to both water and wastewater; that is just my own personal opinion.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You mean you have to look at both?

MR. WILLIS: I think you have to look at both because you are dealing with water and wastewater bills. You are dealing mostly with the meter readings for the water, but that goes to the wastewater service also.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Are you suggesting satisfaction with one would cancel out dissatisfaction with the other?

MR. WILLIS: Well, no, I'm saying that the complaints that were in the record dealt a lot with meter readings, how the meters were read, but your wastewater bill is a direct correlation to your meter reading and water. So of course the customer is going to call up and say my water bill is high because my meter reading is wrong.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: And the satisfaction he gets as far as how the company treats him over that I think has to go to both water and wastewater. You just can't single out water when you are looking at customer satisfaction.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

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Well, I would also add I COMMISSIONER KIESLING: certainly remember customer testimony relating to wastewater about, you know, calling up because there was a leak that was bubbling up in the street and, you know, nobody came, and they called back and nobody And so, you know, those kind of things -- I mean I think that if we look at, you know, the percentage of customers who complained about the water service from the water side and the percentage that complained about service from the wastewater side, if we are going to find that those quality of service in terms of customer relations and responsiveness is sufficient to move them below satisfactory, I think we have to find it in both. I don't think -- I'm not comfortable if we make that decision saying that it only applies to the water side because I think that there were comparable problems, we just didn't hear about them as much because there aren't as many wastewater customers.

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COMMISSIONER CLARK: Do we need further discussion on this point?

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I was just going to say I reluctantly support the primary because I think that when we start getting into intangibles that cannot be measured by standards that are known to the company ahead of time, that I think we are getting into what I think is a little bit shaky ground. I find that I agree with staff that they are marginally satisfactory, and the areas in which I think that make it marginal do relate to their relations with customers, how they respond to customer requests and phone calls and problems and complaints, not so much to the actual quality of the product itself; but because that is an intangible, that I don't know how we can measure and I don't know what standard we can put it up against unless it's, you will respond to every customer within 20 minutes of when they first call or something; I mean those are standards. because I don't think that there are clearly enunciated standards in that area, I would find that they are marginally satisfactory and with a caution to the company that they are on notice that they had better be really working in this area because if we hear the same thing the next time we see them, you

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know, we are going to take some action.

So that's to kind of just lay out where I am. That's where I am. I equally had concerns about some of the water and the pipes and the corrosion and those items, but I think that if the water is meeting EPA and DEP standards, you know, that's all that at this point we can require on the quality of the water itself because there are too many other factors that go into it, like -- you know, I remember that one jar that a customer brought in that was, it was like full of black dirt but, you know, we don't know the circumstances under which that was captured. it's absolutely true that in areas that have sulfates and sulfides in the water -- I mean I grew up with it. I know what this stuff is like, and it leaves those black particles and that's the facts of life. want to live near the coast, you are going to have some problems with sulfur water.

You know, and I will say that of all of the other samples that people brought in that said, look, would you drink this? It stinks, it is terrible, I drank every one of them, and I didn't think they were that The only one I didn't drink was the black one.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, I think the statute, our statute does address quality of service in terms

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indicates is that you can address return on equity if the standards aren't met. It does say may, and it doesn't preclude an adjustment for other reasons, but in discussing this with staff. I was concerned with the fact that this turned on the notion of how they dealt with customer complaints and not with the quality of the service; and when I pursued this with Mr. Crouch, he indicated that in the last case we have had we had specific quality of service problems that they did address and, you know, we have to recognize the fact that they have taken some actions to address the quality of service. They now need to turn their attention, it appears, to better customer relations, but I'm not sure that it rises to the level of finding it unsatisfactory.

of meeting the standards, and what the statute

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I concur, and I guess that is why I began my line of questioning. Because as Commissioner Kiesling said, with respect to this value of service, we still aren't giving the company any measurable standards; and to the extent that there were measurable standards in the law, they were meeting those, the DEP, the other standards.

And one of the issues on value of service, that I felt throughout the testimony that the customers had

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very legitimate concerns, but one of the overriding concerns was perhaps the price and the product was bad as it related to the price they had to pay for and that that caused some anger and some real frustration that they might have water that smelled like eggs even though it was, DEP said it was okay. But then it wasn't just the water that smelled like eggs, it was the price they had to pay for that ugly water that smelled like eggs.

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So to me that caused a lot of anger, and I think it generated a lot of the concerns from the customers; but overall, my main objective here would be to remedy as many of those problems as we can. And even if they meet DEP's requirements, work with the company as Bob had suggested, to suggest that, and I don't know if we can require, but we can give them a warning, well, we can't require these things, but when you come back, this may have another reflection on quality of service; or when staff brings it to our attention, we can say, well, you know, these things were brought to their attention. We made them, to the extent that we could, objective and measurable, and they still didn't meet them, and the customers still have those concerns, then I think we have more to hang our hats on and a better basis perhaps for finding that there

is a problem with respect to quality of service.

But given the facts that we have, certainly the disappointment is there, and certainly I have some concerns and would like for us to remedy all of the problems that the customers raise, but I don't think it rises to the level of unsatisfactory quality of service.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm going to second the motion that was made and perhaps in vein.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What is the motion?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: What motions?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I moved the alternative.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. All right.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Long time ago Commissioner Garcia moved the alternate recommendation, and I want to second that motion, and I want to briefly state why.

When he made his motion, he made the statement that he had not been on the Commission that long but he was really amazed at some of the service hearings. Well, I have been on the Commission a little bit longer, and I have been associated with the Commission even longer than that, and some of those customer hearings even amazed me. I mean some of the things, some of the testimony, some of the examples that were

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presented to the Commission during this round of service hearings in my opinion were unprecedented. I had not seen some of the problems and the magnitude of the problems that we have encountered during this round of service hearings.

Mentioning service hearings, I think it is important that we hear from the customers. there has been some concern expressed by some commissioners that, well, standards have been met. Well, perhaps the Commission has failed in that we don't have more and better standards, I'm not sure. But I think our job as regulators goes way beyond just seeing to it that some strict standard that the DEP or the HRS has is being obtained. I think that is important; I don't mean to minimize that. But if that was all our responsibility, we wouldn't have customer hearings. All we would have to do would be go to a regional office of HRS or DEP and see if the numbers were above or below some standard, and that is all we would have to do; we wouldn't be concerned about hearing from customers.

But we go to the effort to hear from the customers, and I think that it is very important that we do. And we have heard complaint after complaint after complaint, and I think quality of service, that

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that term goes way beyond just whether chlorine levels are above a certain level or whether iron is above or below a certain level. I think it goes to customer satisfaction, and that is the difficulty, how do you measure customer satisfaction?

And I don't know even how we would determine standards for measuring customer satisfaction if we were to do that. I think it is one of those subjective things that we as commissioners have the responsibility to try to measure and ascertain as to whether this company is meeting customer expectations. And I would note that one of the points that this company stresses over and over again and during this rate case is the quality of the management of this company and the expertise this company has and the way this company is run and all of the testing that they do and all the customers.

And I would also note that when we look into some of the salary issues that some of the managers of this company are very well compensated for the expertise that they are providing to these customers, and I think customers can expect, should expect a very high level of service based upon the rates they are being asked to pay. I think that we don't -- should not disassociate the two. I think rates and quality

should go together, and based upon some of the rates that are being requested in this case, we should expect a very high quality of service.

So one last thing is that we as regulators, from time to time it has been expressed in the economic literature that regulation is a surrogate for competition in an industry where there is no competition. Well, I would submit that if there were competition and customers had a choice, they wouldn't be going and saying, well, they meet the DEP standards so, therefore, I must be satisfied. Their expectations go way beyond just those minimal standards, and I think that is what we have to try to make an objective determination of even though it is difficult to do. And for those reasons I second the motion.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: There has been a motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Opposed nay.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Nay.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Nay.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Nay.

Is there another motion?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move primary. 1 2 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there a second? 3 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second. COMMISSIONER CLARK: All those in favor say aye. 4 5 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Aye. 6 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: 8 Opposed Nay. COMMISSIONER DEASON: 9 Nay. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: 10 Nay. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: We are going to take a 10-minute break. I apologize to the court reporter. 12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me move on real quick. 13 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Go ahead. 14 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would like to ask staff, 15 16 and I quess this is a good forum to do this because 17 Commissioner -- I think we are talking about standards, and perhaps -- As reticent as I am to make 18 19 more rules and more regulations, then we need more standards, and I know that is expensive, but I think 20 staff should sit down and come up with some proposals 21 22 because -- and I guess I want to expound on the 23 comment I made for my motion knowing that it's dead. 24 I think that some of the things that people had to 25 tolerate were intolerable, and I also know that if we

had standards that wouldn't be going on, so that's just for the record.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We'll take a break until -- Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I want to say something to what Commissioner Garcia just said. You know, to an extent I agree with you, but I also know that there is research out there as to value of service, how you measure value of service, none of that was presented in this case. If it had been, I might have voted differently, but I'm bound by the record, and I don't know from this record how I can establish value of service and whether it is being satisfactorily met.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I guess you and I had differences on what I found in the record because I find that the customer testimony was record in and of itself of what value of service. And Commissioner, had it not -- one of the things that particularly perturbed me is the fact that there were places where people would come in having massive rate increases and they say, I can't complain about the service, I can't complain about the quality. I mean, and that honesty I appreciated in this evaluation. There were places where people weren't paying that much but said the water is intolerable. And so I think that that adds,

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and provided I guess sufficient evidence for myself.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We are going to take a break until 25 'til 12.

(BRIEF RECESS TAKEN)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: We'll call the agenda conference back to order. I'm not sure if we have taken a vote on Number 2, but one of the things that I didn't mention was we had talked somewhat about the Beacon Hills and the corrosion control, and it was my understanding from customers there that it wasn't just this utility that was having problems. You are going to pursue that in terms of what is being done in the whole area. And I quess, I understand that they are meeting quality of service levels, but there may be some customers whose plumbing systems can handle it and some that cannot. And it seems to me even though it is meeting a quality that the most cost effective thing for the whole area may be for the utility to be doing something to address it even though it affects, may not affect all the customers, and I think we need to look into that, and I wanted to make sure that that was going to be something the staff would be looking into.

MR. CROUCH: We will continue working with -- HRS has the primacy on that in Duval County, and we are

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working with them on that.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: On the corrosiveness?

MR. CROUCH: Yeah, on trying to fix --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: HRS has primacy on that one?

MR. CROUCH: HRS has primacy on the health parts over in Duval County. DEP gives that to HRS.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What I'm suggesting to you is they may meet the standards. It may be okay, but it may still be corrosive because of the type of pipes the customers put in. But for the customers as a whole, it may be better to address it at the point of origin than for everybody to replace their plumbing; and I think that is something that needs to be looked into.

MR. CROUCH: The utility has started putting polyphosphates into the lines in many areas to coat the lines to stop the corrosiveness, and we are pursuing that more.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Good.

MR. WALDEN: Commissioner Clark, I think your point is that although the water may meet standards and the utility is taking some steps to enhance the quality of the water, you want us to go further and to make sure that the corrosion is minimized and that it is most effective --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: If it is cost effective to do it that way. So what I'm suggesting to you is that each customer might be able to address it by changing their pipes. But when you have such a high number of people and such a degree of corrosion, it may be most cost effective to address it at the source.

MR. WALDEN: I understand.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And that's the kind of customer relationship I think it behooves the utility to pursue, that not just to say it's your problem because you put in the wrong kind of pipes but to say, here are the things that are causing it, and these are the things we can do. And if it is ultimately concluded that it is best to do it, even though they are already currently meeting standards, it probably is something that needs to be pursued.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I would like to see that as part of the order though.

MR. CROUCH: That may be under Issue 3, commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Oh, okay.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Yes, on Page 62 of the recommendation, the first couple of paragraphs talk about treatment at the plant to try to reduce the level of metals, and I think our last sentence --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is that Issue 3?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Our last sentence says, "Utility should be cautioned that it need not wait until '97 to find the solution," that was staff's --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Now we are talking about the corrosiveness, not the iron and lead?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Or the lead and copper, okay.

MR. WALDEN: We are talking about lead and copper specifically in that paragraph, but I think from the conversation this morning, the Commission is expanding that to include the corrosion problem.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, and what I have reference to is when we were down at JJ Mobile Homes they were meeting the standards too, but the water smelled. And this sort of gets to the issue that Commissioner Deason addressed, and that is, you know, if they had an alternative, they'd probably go elsewhere to get water that didn't smell. And what I'm suggesting, if the customers want that, just because they are -- and are willing to pay for it, just because they meet standards, it's something that

I think the utility should look into.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I know that the utility reacted differently at different times. And I commend the utility, when the pipes burst and the utility would come in and, if I remember correctly, in some cases paid for the house to be cleaned. And this wasn't a direct responsibility of the utility, and they did it, and I thought that is great customer relations, and I commend the company for doing that, but there didn't seem to be a consistency there, and that is why I want this to be part of this because the only way -- as Commissioner Clark said, the only way we are going to take care of this, if it's in a concentrated area, is using the utility as a vehicle for that, and clearly the only regulated is a utility, not the developers putting in the plumbing. would request that staff ask that the company try to figure out a way around this so that the next time we get into this rate case -- a rate case with this company or in that area, we have something to hang our hat on when we get aggravated by them not doing something or trying to do something.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Issue 3.

MR. WALDEN: Issue 3 addresses the adjustments that should be made and corrective action the

Commission will require of the utility for the facilities that are not meeting, that are currently meeting DEP standards.

Staff recommendation is that the utility take corrective action to improve the water quality at Leisure Lakes and also in Duval County, and further, that the utility be required to file quarterly reports with the Commission until the problems are resolved. As a result of the discussion this morning, as I said, we want to certainly address the lead and copper problems in Duval County. I believe there was also some isolated testimony -- that is not a good description. There was some testimony from Marco Island that there was elevated lead there also, but we are going to also include the corrosion problem that was addressed this morning in Duval County, and we want to follow up on that until that problem goes away.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll move staff.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a question. By approving staff, are we making the finding that the quality of service is unsatisfactory for these systems?

MR. WALDEN: No, commissioner, I believe what we

are finding is that the quality of service is marginally satisfactory as discussed in Issue 2 and as voted there, and --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: If that is the case, then I remove my motion. Maybe we should have someone else move.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, I'm just reading the issue, and it says it doesn't meet standards or it has unsatisfactory quality of service and, therefore, corrective action needs to be taken.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Exactly, that is how I read it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And I want to make sure when we vote on this issue that is what we are finding.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: In that case I withdraw my second because I believe that it is marginally satisfactory because these systems are --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Meeting standards.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: -- meeting standards, but we want the company to do more. We want the company to be more aggressive in trying to solve these problems even if it doesn't go to whether or not the quality of the water is satisfactory. And so to the extent that somewhere in here it's saying that for

these the water quality is unsatisfactory, even though 1 it meets standards, I think that is inconsistent with 2 3 our vote on the last --COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I think the problem is 4 5 the issue is stated one way, the recommendation is 6 stated another way. 7

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I guess what I'd suggest is look at the recommendation, and is there a motion to approve the recommendation?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes, I move that we approve the recommendation but not make any finding that the quality of service is unsatisfactory.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Is there a second? COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: All those in favor say aye.

(AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Opposed nay.

(NO RESPONSE)

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: The reason I can vote with the majority is the very reason that -- we are making no finding in this issue concerning the satis -whether this quality of service is satisfactory or unsatisfactory is simply in the recommendation. is recommending that some remedial action be taken to

 correct problems, and there is no finding as to whether those problems cause these systems to be satisfactory or unsatisfactory. I mean I have an opinion on it, but we are not making that finding.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Issue 4.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioners, Issue 4 addresses whether or not there should be a penalty for the value and quality of service. The primary recommendation would be that there isn't. Consistent with your vote on Issue 2, there should be no penalty.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Marshall, let me better understand this before we vote on it. Even if we found, and I just want to know how this works just based on one of the comments that Commissioner Deason had stated, even if we found this was marginally satisfactory, you could still impose a penalty. So should we take this up with the other issue? Because I don't know how the commissioners, how all the commissioners would vote on this. This is still kind of tied to the other issue of whether or not we want to penalize them.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: I would suggest that you could consider each issue separately if you are concerned about the numbers, just purely whether the numbers add up to a hundred basis points or not. You could still

consider them separately.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Or are they tied?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: If I understood what

Commissioner Deason suggested and I think what I hear

Commissioner Johnson articulating, is that how they

deal with their customers and the value of service can

all be aggregated into the notion of how they manage.

And while you may not hang an adjustment to equity

solely on the ex-parte issue, when you couple that

with other activities, you may find that on a

comprehensive look they are not doing as well as they

should, and that is what I heard Commissioner Deason

suggesting.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And that is how I interpreted the Deltona case. They found the company was marginally satisfactory but yet still imposed the adjustment. Wasn't that Deltona?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: See, I'm confused because if I understand correctly --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Oh, not Deltona.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: -- for mismanagement and what we were dealing with in Issue 5, we would be making an adjustment. But for quality of service, unsatisfactory quality or value of service we are imposing a penalty. So we are doing it under two

different provisions, aren't we?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That is not my understanding at all.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It's an adjustment also in this.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It's an adjustment to return on equity.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I would point out, commissioners, that is specifically authorized in the statute. I mean that --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Right.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: The statute says that when the quality of service does not meet the standards you may adjust return on equity.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: In fact I would argue, and I don't really mean to get into a legal argument, but from a theoretical level, I could argue that if there is going to -- we are not constrained when it comes to the adjustment to equity for quality of service to the one basis point. As I indicated earlier, we are here as a surrogate for competition. And if a company in a competitive area is not providing quality of service, they will not earn their market rate of return. And what we are saying is that with a one basis point limitation, that that is still within that zone of

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reasonableness, their market required rate of return. And what I'm saying is if you make a finding, we didn't do it, but if we made a finding of improper -- I'm sorry, inadequate quality of service, that I would think that it was within our discretion to have a set return on equity at what we would think would be lower than that authorized in the market based upon the surrogate of competition standard, but that is just --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: And I think the Gulf case speaks to that because it talked about the two sides of a coin. If you are going to reward management efficiency, which we did at one time for Gulf, you can likewise penalize or adjust for management inefficiency.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I was citing to the wrong case. It was a case that staff had cited to on Page 66 which was Ocean Reef Club, Inc. where the quality of service was marginally satisfactory and the utility's return on equity was reduced by 50 basis points.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. We are still on Issue

Further discussion?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And I think, my point was that I would like to consider this with the other

issue because they are still --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So defer it and take it up when we take up Issue 5. I have no objection to that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No, but my question is, is now an appropriate time to do four and five?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: We can go back, that's fine.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I don't mind waiting. I mean we are here at five now.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: No, that is fine because we have done this one, and I really wanted to kind of tie them together.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, can we break out five so that we deal with whether or not the actions arise --

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I think that is what we have to do.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: -- to the level of mismanagement? And then once we resolve the Commission's position on that, then figure out how much of an adjustment.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I would suggest to you that is one way to deal with it, but it seems to me

that we can decide not to vote on the issues as framed by staff and put them together, and has there been mismanagement as evidenced by not just one or the other but a confluence of both? I mean that is one thing that is available, or we can take it up Issue 5 and then Issue 4. It doesn't, I'm just suggesting to you that it doesn't have to be done one way or the other. Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I'm just thinking about the best way to do it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Let's leave it pending and go on and try and get some more issues done now.

Issue 6.

MS. KAPROTH: Commissioners, Issue 6 addresses

Tract C, and staff has recommended to remove Tract C

for the amount of 22 thousand 723 dollars.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I move staff.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 6 is approved.

Issue 7.

MS. MONIZ: Commissioners, on Issue 7 staff is not recommending that an adjustment be made to the original cost of --

1	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I move staff.
2	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Sally, you need to get
3	closer to the
4	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah, I can't hear you.
5	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I move staff.
6	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second.
7	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 7
8	is approved.
9	Issue 8.
10	MS. AMAYA: Commissioners, Issue 8 addresses the
11	Collier property on Marco Island.
12	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Move staff.
13	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Second.
14	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 8
15	is approved.
16	Issue 9.
17	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I can move it.
18	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll second.
19	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 9
20	is approved.
21	Issue 10.
22	MS. KAPROTH: Commissioners, Issue 10
23	COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Move staff.
24	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Second.
25	COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 10

is approached.

Issue 11.

MS. MONIZ: Commissioners, Issue 11, staff is recommending an adjustment be made to the BVL, Buenaventura Lakes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Could you talk louder?

I'm sorry, I mean it is like shout into it or

something because for some reason over the noise in here I can't hear you.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I can't hear you well either.

MS. MONIZ: In Issue 11 staff is recommending that adjustments be made to reflect the transfer order for the BVL property, the BVL plant.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I move staff.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Let me just make sure. I had asked the staff about this, and it seems to me this is just an error that needed to be corrected, but we don't have the information in this docket, but we can correct it later on.

MS. MONIZ: We did make adjustments based on the transfer order. The company came in and said, no, the adjustments were not right, they should be made for '96, but the information -- they did not include the exhibit in the record so we don't have the information

but we can have them go ahead and make it and then 1 correct it. 2 MS. MERCHANT: And then there is another part 3 that will be coming along in the future. 4 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes, but there was another 5 docket. 6 MS. MERCHANT: Well, it's the same docket. 7 COMMISSIONER CLARK: To get the books and 8 records. 9 MS. MERCHANT: That's correct, and we will tune 10 this up in the next rate proceeding. 11 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Wait, are you telling me 12 that we are not going to make this adjustment here? 13 MS. MERCHANT: Yes, we're going to -- Well, we 14 are recommending that the adjustment be made, but only 15 one of three parts is being made because the second 16 part was not in the record. The third part has not 17 been approved by the Commission at this point in time. 18 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay. 19 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Issue 12 has been dropped. 20 Issue 13. 21 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: On Issue 11, did it --22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: We moved and --23 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay. 24 I think. Well --COMMISSIONER CLARK: 25

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I moved it, but then you never took a --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection Issue 11 is approved.

Issue 12 is dropped.

Issue 13.

MS. JEANNE CLARK: Commissioners, Issue 13 is the staff's recommendation to adjust the utility's plant in service on account of project slippage and double bookings.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Move staff.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection Issue 13 is approved.

MR. CROUCH: Commissioner, Issue 14 discusses the different categories that SSU listed their projects in as to whether they were well founded. Staff recommendation is although that some projects may have been classified under a different code, such as safety or quality of service, each project was evaluated to determine if it was a prudent investment. If so, it was a legitimate expense and that what category they put it in was really immaterial.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: All right. Is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I'm going to move staff and only because what category they put it in is really not relevant to whether it was prudent because I do have some concerns about money that was spent for growth, but this isn't the right place to deal with it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll move it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection Issue 14 is approved.

Issue 15 has been dropped.

Issue 16 and 41, should they be taken up together, or have you already combined them?

MS. AMAYA: They are already combined, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay.

MS. AMAYA: Issue 16 addresses the utility's methodology of converting ERCs to --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Questions, commissioners?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, yeah, if I understand what we are voting on here, what staff is recommending, and I need to restate it because I have trouble with the issues the way they are stated, is that it should -- we think the preferable method is lot to lot.

MS. AMAYA: Correct.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: But that is not possible in this case; and therefore, the best surrogate for lot to lot that we can come up with is lot to ERC.

MS. AMAYA: No. What we have are the -COMMISSIONER KIESLING: ERCs to lot. Go ahead.

MS. AMAYA: Well, what we have are the maps that the utility filed, and if we were to assume that all the maps were correct as filed, we could go through and count the actual number of customers on each lot and look at that to the total lots available. What we did, or what the utility did in the last rate case is they looked at ERCs to lots connected. And when you look at ERCs, it might give a skewed picture.

What Issue 16 is saying is the first part of that, how did the utility determine the number of lots connected? What they did was a surrogate procedure rather than actually count the lots off the maps. They took the number of ERCs and used a ratio of customers to ERCs and came up with a number of connected meters which is a surrogate for number of connected lots.

What staff is recommending in Issue 16 is that method of coming up with the number of connected meters to equal connected lots is the best method available right now in lieu of going through and

counting the number of customers off of the system maps.

Issue 41 is addressing the actual methodology, whether it be ERCs to lots or lots to lots or meters to lots. And staff is recommending that it be lots to lots, but we need to use the surrogate methodology in Number 16 in order to derive that percentage.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay.

MS. AMAYA: Does that help?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I think that that was -That is what I was trying to capture --

MS. AMAYA: Okay.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: -- in trying to figure out if my understanding was correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Are we giving a message that this is the way we want to go next time, is the lots to lots method or --

MS. AMAYA: Yes, and I think that --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I just want to make sure that that is part of what we are saying to the company.

MS. AMAYA: Right. These two issues are intricately tied to Issue Number 24, which is broken out separate, which is the hydraulic analysis.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right.

MS. AMAYA: And I think that is something the Commission is going to want to look at and consider for possible future methodology as well.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: With respect to the methodology, it appears as if in the recommendation staff talks about the onerous nature of lot to lot, and I was wondering, and I know in the previous rate case it was not required.

Let me go back to a question that Commissioner Garcia just asked. Are we suggesting then, despite the fact that we say it is a very difficult, onerous, time consuming and maybe costly process, that is going to be the recommended methodology; is that what we are saying here?

MS. AMAYA: I think normally it's not an onerous burden to determine the number of connected lots.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay.

MS. AMAYA: Normally a utility comes in and they might have a total of a thousand customers and can look at the system maps and determine that easily. There are other surrogates available, like looking at the number of average bills over the year and determine the number of customers. I think in this instance it could be onerous simply because there are

so many different plants at issue and this information was not requested or filed initially.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Was not what?

MS. AMAYA: Was not filed initially as a separate number. The MFRs request that the utility file the historical number of ERCs, and we look at total lots connected and available but not on a historic basis. But to answer your question, I don't think this would normally be an onerous or arduous task.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: But are we saying that for whatever their next rate case is that we want them to do it on a lot to lot basis?

MS. AMAYA: If you go with staff's recommendation, yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay. And I'm prepared to move staff on Issue 16 and 41.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection staff recommendation on Issues 16 and 41 are approved.

MR. CROUCH: Commissioners, Issue 17 is should a margin reserve be included in calculations of used and useful for each facility? And consistent with past Commission policy, yes, for those facilities that are demonstrating growth and that can accommodate growth,

staff recommends a margin reserve be included.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Questions, commissioners?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Move it.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 17 is approved.

Issue 18.

MR. CROUCH: Issue 18 goes along with 17. It says if a margin reserve is included in the calculation, what is the appropriate margin reserve period? Here primarily we go along with past Commission policy in that the 12-month period for water and sewer lines is appropriate time. 18 months for water plant is appropriate time. However, we have a change from existing policy in that because of DEP requirements in advance planning for wastewater treatment plants because of DEP regulations it takes a utility longer time, therefore, we are recommending 36 months be allowed for margin reserve for wastewater treatment plant; 12 months for lines; 18 months for a water plant; 36 months for wastewater treatment plant.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Questions, commissioners.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yes, I need that somehow translated into dollars or impact.

MR. CROUCH: We go in and we look at how many

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customers will be added each year based on previous history. We either do a five-year average, or we do regression analysis. We come up with how many customers are estimated to be put on each year. In the case of 36 months, we would allow them enough growth, enough expansion to handle 36 months, three years of customer growth. For the lines we would only allow one-year customer growth. We would convert that to gallons or to ERCs and figure that in the equation for used and useful.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I'm trying to figure out how I can conceptually understand what the impact on revenue requirement is of that extended margin reserve for wastewater treatment plant and effluent disposal.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, I understand what you are asking, and that is going to take us a while to calculate. We don't have it separately calculated back to the 18 months, and it's going to be a difference between the 18 and the 36.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: So it's going to double as to wastewater?

MR. WILLIS: It's going to double as far as wastewater goes, as far as the margin would go.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Right.

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MR. WILLIS: The problem we are having is there is so many used and usefuls dealing with wastewater plants that this would apply to it is going to take us a while to go back and calculate that difference, but we can do it; it's just going to take a while to do.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Can you give me a ball park? I mean is it going to raise the revenue requirement two percent, five percent, the total wastewater revenue requirement? I mean I just need some ball park.

MR. WILLIS: If you give me a second, I might be able to do that.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I mean because I understand -- Okay. I understand where DEP is on this. I also have a great concern about how much current customers ought to be paying to take care of future growth, and that's a big concern for me. So unless I can understand at least what the, conceptually what the impact is of this change --

MR. CROUCH: This is a combined function between engineering and accounting in that the engineers convert it to the number of ERCs, give it to the accountants and they in turn figure out the dollars on that.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I understand.

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MS. AMAYA: Under Issue 45 in Attachment B, it doesn't give the revenue impact, but what you can look at is the starting point. And I'm looking at Page 190 of staff's recommendation.

The different margin reserve periods have been calculated for purposes of used and useful, so you can see what kind of impacts the different margin reserve periods do have on those percentages. For example, looking at Amelia Island --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Where are you reading from?

I'm sorry, I missed the page number.

MS. AMAYA: Oh, it's Page 190.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: 190.

MS. AMAYA: It's the first page of the used and useful calculation schedule that deals with the wastewater system. And we really don't get to a good example until you get down to Beacon Hills. And if you look down at Beacon Hills under treatment and disposal plant, calculated used and useful without any margin reserve period, this would be for 1996, is 88.81 percent. If you use the 18 months, the one and a half year, you jump that figure up to 96 percent. And then stretching it out to three years, it jumps it up to 103.3 percent.

That does not give you the revenue impact, but

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what staff could do is go through and see where the major impacts are in each wastewater plant and maybe come up with some kind of dollar impact.

MR. CROUCH: And Ms. Amaya had done that for every wastewater treatment plant that had margin reserve, those calculations are included.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And I'm glancing across all of them at this point which will take me a minute, so --

MS. MERCHANT: For the Beacon Hills system, if you'll look down there, the utility had requested a hundred percent used and useful, and the three-year brings them up to 103 percent, so there was no used and useful adjustment made by staff on the accounting schedule.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Right, but if we stayed with the 18 months, there would have been because it would have been 96 percent used and useful.

MS. AMAYA: That depends on what the Commission goes with in Issue 45 because one thing staff is doing is rounding up from 95 percent up to a hundred, so with that 96 it would have been a hundred anyway if you went that way with your recommendation.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Okay, how about Buenaventura on Page 190, it would have been 88,

almost 89 at 18 months but under --

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MS. AMAYA: With three years it comes up to almost 93 percent.

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COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioners, let's temporarily pass Issue 18 and go to 20, and then that will give them time if we take a lunch break to look at that.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: What I needed to look at is right here, I just didn't know where it was that I had to look.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. All right.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: So let me just ask you about a couple of specifics then as I see them. Store which is on Page 191, if we stay with the 18 months, they have a 68.82 percent used and useful.

MS. AMAYA: Correct.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: The utility requested 85.97 percent, so --

MR. CROUCH: Even with three years we would give them less than they requested.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah, but if we stay with the 18 months it will even be more less than they requested.

MR. CROUCH: That's true.

MS. AMAYA: Correct.

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MR. CROUCH: That is why this is definitely a departure from past Commission practices; however, the utility presented a fairly good argument as to the DEP requirements that are causing them to have to go in and spend money several years ahead of time now.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, let me --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I -- Go ahead, I'm sorry.

Question on that. I remember a great deal of testimony concerning DEP, changes in their planning horizons, but I had great difficulty taking that and taking the next step to indicate that that would impact, directly impact the utility company to start expending dollars sooner than they would otherwise. It seems to me that what we really should be concerned about is construction period of time and more along the lines of what Mr. Hartman was advancing, and that is, economies of scale in construction lead times. I was not so much convinced by the time horizons contained -- in fact, we had their time horizons in the DEP concerning 10 years in some instances.

MR. CROUCH: This is true. They were pushing for five, seven, even ten years.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: And I see a very distinct difference between what they were trying to accomplish in their rules and what we tried to accomplish with our concept of margin reserve, and I think they are two different concepts.

MR. CROUCH: Well, we include both concepts in margin reserve, both the economies of scale preparing for, you know, just that next customer that just adds on, whereas DEP's new rule now says that when they reach a certain capacity they have to start planning. They have to have the land purchased. They have to have the requesting permits when they reach a certain level, so they have had to go a little bit beyond what they did in the past because of the DEP requirement. They have had to contact engineers to get the designs made to actually submit proposals for expansions several years earlier than they did under the previous DEP rule, so the utility is having to incur expenses. Now not five years, seven years, ten years in advance, no, we could not in good conscience justify that; but 36 months we thought was a reasonable compromise. The utility does have to expend money earlier now under the DEP rules than they would have in the past in order to --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Significant amounts in

relation to the total cost of construction, from the time construction actually begins?

MR. CROUCH: In some cases, yes.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: But not in all cases. I mean if I understood, if I recall correctly DEP's testimony and their knew planning horizon rules, at 18 months is when they have to have the permit in hand and be ready to start construction, but at 36 months they were still in a planning function. I didn't recall that in every case that would require them to acquire the land.

MR. CROUCH: This is true. It has to be on a case by case basis. This is why going back to number 17, Issue 17, we are saying where the utility is demonstrating growth and can justify a requirement for it. We don't just blindly say we give you a margin reserve, they have to show that they are past the 80 percent capacity, DEP is requiring them to do this, and their growth justifies it.

MS. AMAYA: One other thing that I'd just like to throw in there to add to what Mr. Crouch has said is that with wastewater plants it's a lot more complicated as far as designing, permitting and getting the whole process moving as opposed to water plants. You'll notice that the 36 months only goes to

the wastewater plants.

MR. CROUCH: But I believe DEP says when you reach a certain percentage of capacity you have to do this. When you reach a certain percentage of capacity, you have to get permits. When you reach a certain percentage of capacity, you better be building the plant. When you reach 80 percent of capacity, 90 percent of capacity, you've got to have that plant ready to operate. So it's not so much on the timing as to when they reach a certain capacity. They may have very accelerated growth and start reaching that capacity a lot more rapidly than other places. So it's more on capacity, on percentage of capacity than it is on time line.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Well, how did you determine that changing it from 18 months to 36 is appropriate?

MR. CROUCH: Primarily just a compromise between what the utility and DEP was asking for, five years, seven years, ten years, we felt that was totally unrealistic; but that by the time they have actually put forth money -- When they sit around a table and start planning, we don't consider that expending money because that is just normal planning sessions that they are working on what their projects are. But when they have to go out and get an engineering firm to

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draw up the plans for it, that is costing them some money. In many cases 15 to 20 percent of their overall cost is a preliminary engineering plan, so they are having to put forth money at that stage of the game, and that is at about 36 months.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But if you were to assume that once that is triggered and they start expending funds, obviously the first month there is just so much, and then it keeps getting larger and larger and that if you were to average that over the construction period of time that -- and what you're assuming with the 36 months is that they need 36 months of capacity right now, even though if you're assuming it is a 36 period (sic) planning and construction period, actual expenditures of dollars would be averaged over that period of time so that in my opinion by granting 18 months, in effect, you are granting 36 months of planning and construction time. And I guess my question is, assuming an expenditure of dollars on an equal basis throughout the period of time, and that that may be a false assumption, but I guess my question is, is planning and construction, the 36 months, is that reasonable? And if that is, why don't we just allow 18 months as the margin of reserve concerning, recognizing the averaging of the dollars

over that period of time?

MR. CROUCH: Well, comparing wastewater to water, since we have allowed 18 months historically for water plants and wastewater plants in the past, 18 months has been the norm. But because of the additional requirements that DEP is putting on them, we felt that an additional time frame in wastewater treatment plants was justifiable.

MS. AMAYA: One other thing to throw in there,
Mr. Hartman had brought up the idea of economies of
scale, and economies of scale is a very hard thing to
formulate as far as, you know, putting it into a used
and useful calculation by allowing the longer margin
reserve period that somehow incorporates the idea of
economies of scale such that utilities can look out in
the planning horizon that much.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, I have to tell
you, I just have some concern about us extending the
margin reserve as a response and reaction to an action
of DEP that we didn't -- I mean DEP sure didn't
consider the rate impacts when it did its rule, and I
think that the rate impacts in some of these
situations is not acceptable at 36 months, for me. I
don't like the idea of having current customers paying
too much of the future growth, and I think that in

some of these situations it is too much.

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So I guess since Commissioner Deason and I are the only ones who are asking questions, I'll go ahead and make a motion and see where we are; and that is, that I move staff on 18 on the first two items but that I would move to deny staff on the 36 months for wastewater, and I would leave wastewater treatment plant and effluent disposal under the current 18 months.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second, and I can second I agree with everything that you said, and my main concern was if we do this -- and I heard the testimony of DEP and I can understand the engineers' point of view on that, but again, we are doing a balance, and we are looking at the impact that this will have on rates. And looking at some of the numbers at this point in time, this is unacceptable. Certainly we will have another opportunity to review this issue in a more comprehensive way in our hearings that we will be holding in December. I'd like to be better educated and have some dialogue with respect to impacts on customers and those other kind of issues that we can consider in our proceedings that they don't appear to consider in some of their proceedings.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Commissioner Garcia, are you ready to vote on this?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I haven't heard a motion.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yeah, she moved, I seconded.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And what was the motion? Forgive me.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, basically it's to approve staff with the exception that the wastewater plant would be back at 18, not at 36.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have some difficulty with this issue too because I think there are two things going on. I think there is more requirements that require longer lead time, and there is the notion of economies of scale, and I think there was evidence presented on that. But the difficulty I'm having is I think what is being articulated by other commissioners, is somewhat concern that 36 months is the correct spot to put it at. And as Commissioner Johnson has pointed out, we have proposed our rule on used and useful. Doesn't it include margin of reserve in there?

MR. CROUCH: It's the margin reserve rule that is proposed that we go to hearing on in December, just

1 margin reserve.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. You know, I understand that DEP has reasons for requiring those long lead times because we do need to make sure that the equipment is there to protect the environment. You don't want to wait until you are at capacity and you are going to have a series of violations before you start addressing it, and there are economies of scales, but there is a matter of equity between who should pay for it.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: And that is my preference, is that we look at it in a more generic way when we look at margin reserve generally because I don't want to change our policy in this case and have that apply to everyone else until we have had the chance to look at it in a more complete way.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: There has been a motion and a second. All those in favor say aye.

(AFFIRMATIVE INDICATIONS)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Opposed, nay.

(NO RESPONSE)

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Issue 20.

MR. McROY: Commissioners, Issue 20 is what is an acceptable level of unaccounted for water. Staff recommends that 10 percent of the water pumped and

purchased is an acceptable level of unaccounted for water.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Questions, commissioners.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I move staff.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 20 is approved.

Issue 21.

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MR. McROY: Commissioners --

MS. KIESLING: Yeah, I need some clarification on this one. When I look at Attachment A, which I have to find right now, I guess I just -- I'm troubled to say the least with systems such as Stone Mountain that had a 58.77 percent unaccounted for water without any further understanding of what is happening there and what we are going to do to make the company address those kinds of things. I am satisfied with the company's explanations of what happened at Amelia Island, Beecher's Point, Woodmere, Lehigh and Valencia Terrace, but I don't recall any explanations of what happened at some of these others. And to the extent that, you know, our record is lacking in those explanations, I guess I just -- I don't want to just blanketly go ahead and move staff because I want there to be some pursuit of explanations on some of these

others.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, I'm guess I'm curious. My feeling is you set a standard that is appropriate for unaccounted for water, and they'll have to address it. You know, it really doesn't matter what occurred in the past, it's unacceptable to have that kind of level because it impacts -- you know, customers are paying more for treatment in unaccounted for water. I mean let me just make sure, am I talking about water or wastewater here?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Talking about water.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yeah, so that there is water being treated that we don't know where it is going, and for a prudently managed system, you shouldn't have that much. I don't know that it is necessary to sort of pursue the whys and wherefores. Am I wrong?

MR. McROY: That is normally correct, commissioners. If they can't account for it after it is being processed, we tend to count it as being unaccounted for.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: You said a level that is excessive, and they need to find out why and pursue that to correct it.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Yeah, I guess I'm concerned that the level of adjustment on some of the

more egregious ones is high enough.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: I think that the five ones that were listed out were ones we are recommending that they made the appropriate corrections.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Right. Right.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: And I think the adjustments on the previous page encompass all of those facilities that had high percentages. I guess is your question that we should require them --

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: The adjustment on the previous page. Are you talking about in the dollar amount of the adjustment?

MS. O'SULLIVAN: What 50 thousand 130 dollars?

I'm sorry, it's actually 22 thousand 774 excluding those five service areas.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Right.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: That's the amount that remains.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I know.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: Your concern is just -- not just, but that the utility hasn't addressed those other systems' high rates?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I guess it's more akin to our discussion about penalties again -- or adjustments, I'm sorry. Because to me having this level of unaccounted for water needs to be looked at

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in a much stronger way than just making adjustments to purchase power and chemicals.

MS. O'SULLIVAN: In other words, it doesn't fix the problem, it just addresses the expenditures.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Right. Yeah. And so that's why I guess -- When we get back to Issues 4 and 5 on what adjustments we are going to make, I guess I just need to let you all know that I consider this kind of unaccounted for water to be mismanagement.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What system is it that you are talking about?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I'm talking about Stone Mountain.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Have they had this for a while, Stone Mountain for a while?

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: Well, that's the problem, there was not anything in the record that really explained, or that I could find that adequately explained how long this had been going on or what efforts were being made to remedy it, and that concerned me a whole lot. I mean that is more than half of their water.

MR. CROUCH: We encourage the utilities to try to keep adequate records, and this is the biggest

problem. Most of the unaccounted for water is due to poor record keeping. They use a lot of non-revenue producing water to flush lines, to clean filters, a number of legitimate plant uses; but if they don't document those, we have no idea where they go. And this is why we try to say, if you keep adequate records and can show us that you flushed so many lines a day each week, you used X-amount of water on that, while it is not revenue producing, it is not unaccounted for, we know where it went. It is for those systems that for whatever reason, usually poor record keeping, had above the ten percent unaccounted for water, then we say we make the adjustments on that. And they get the message then, get their records squared away.

MS. AMAYA: One other item I think the Commission should recall is that not only are they being -- having adjustments on power and chemical expenses, but whatever the Commission finds is excessive unaccounted for water is reduced from customer demands, thereby lowering their used and useful percentage.

COMMISSIONER KIESLING: You're right, I had forgotten that entirely. That gives me a whole lot more comfort, and with that I don't have any more questions.

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1 MS. MERCHANT: Commissioners, I would like to 2 point out that due to an oversight these unaccounted for water adjustments were not flowed through to the 3 revenue calculation, but we can certainly fix that. 4 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: It's appropriate to do that? 6 MS. MERCHANT: Yes, based on the Commission's 7 vote. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Well, and there will be 8 9 other adjustments that have to be made based on --MS. MERCHANT: That's correct, any other 10 corrections also that you make today. 11 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. Is there a motion on 12 Issue 21? 13 COMMISSIONER KIESLING: I move it. 14 COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Second. 15 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Without objection, Issue 21 16 is approved. 17 Commissioners, it is now just a little bit past 18 12:30. I think we should go ahead and take a break 19 for lunch, and we'll come back at ten after one. 20 (WHEREUPON, THE AFTERNOON SESSION WAS REPORTED BY 21 CATHY H. WEBSTER) 22 23 24 25

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1	COURT CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5	I, NANCY S. METZKE, Certified Shorthand Reporter and Registered Professional Reporter, certify that I was
6 7	authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true and complete record of my stenographic notes.
8	DATED this 1st day of August, 1996.
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10	NANCY S. METZKE, CCR, RPR
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