## APPEARANCES: 3 MARSHALL W. WILLIS, C.P.A., Chief of Economic Regulation, Division of Water & Wastewater, Florida Public 4 Service Commission, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, Telephone No. (850) 413-6914. 8 WILLIAM TROY RENDELL, Public Utilities 9 Supervisor, Division of Water & Wastewater, 2540 Shumard 10 Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850, Telephone 11 No. (850) 413-6934. 12 13 ROBERT J. CROUCH, P.E., Utility 14 Systems/Communications Engineer Supervisor, Water and 15 Wastewater, 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, 16 Florida, 32399-0850, Telephone No. (850) 413-6946. 17 18 19 SCOTT G. SCHILDBERG, ESQUIRE, and JAMES L. ADE, 20 ESQUIRE, of the Law Offices of Martin, Ade, Birchfield & 21 Mickler, P.A., 3000 Independent Square, P. O. Box 59, 22

Jacksonville, Florida 32201, Appearing on behalf of United

25

23

24

Water Florida, Inc.

	3
1	<u> </u>
2	
3	OPENING STATEMENTS: PAGE
4	By Mr. Willis 5
5	WITNESSES:
6	
7	ROY MASON17
8	GEORGE PARANDES20
9	MYRTLE GOLDBLATT25
10	CLAUDE HOOPER27
11	FRANKLIN WARNER30
12	PHILLIP A. BUHLER41
13	JOHN WADDELL43
14	BARRY MORRIS49
15	BARBARA LaBELLE53
16	LEON MARTIN56
17	GEORGE MECKE57
18	ASA WILLIAMS60
19	SEAN JENNINGS 63
20	F. J. PAFFE 65
21	JUSTINA JUDGE STEVENSON68
22	NONA M. RICE70
23	DAVID DeSOUSA72
24	RALPH CARY77
25	DR. PEGGY ANN ZAENGER87

	4
1	<u>I N D E X</u> (Continued)
2	<u>WITNESS</u> <u>PAGE</u>
3	JOHN BRANT90
4	DAVID GREEN91
5	RICHARD ENGEL94
6	CHARLES HASTINGS97
7	ROBERT TUCKER103
8	SUSAN RAYE120
9	LYNNE FERGUSON122
10	KELLI BOHN126
11	ERIC VanDENHENDE128
12	BENJAMIN B. CYRUS131
13	BARBARA LaBELLE (Recalled)135
14	FRANKLIN WARNER (Recalled)138
15	
16	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER143
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(Hearing convened at 6:32 o'clock p.m.)

MR. WILLIS: Ladies and gentlemen, if we can have your attention, we'll go ahead and get started.

For the record, we're here tonight for Docket No. 980214-WS on the application by United Water Florida, Incorporated, for a rate increase in four of their systems in Duval, Nassau and St. Johns Counties.

First of all, let me introduce myself. Some of you I recognize as being here earlier and yesterday.

My name is Marshall Willis. I am a bureau chief with the Florida Public Service Commission. I work for the Division of Water & Wastewater. I work strictly with water and wastewater regulation.

I'm specifically in charge of dealing with utilities who file rate increases with formal applications, legal proceedings and other means.

With me tonight to my left up on stage here is Mr. Troy Rendell, who is one of my supervisors, and to his immediate left is Mr. Bob Crouch, my engineering supervisor on my staff.

As you came in tonight some of the staff who is also with me -- I have a lot of staff members in the back of the room over here -- handed you a green

1 report called "Special Report."

This special report runs down for you just some general information about the company and the rate increase. It goes through and gives you the backgrounds of the five Commissioners, which is on Page 2 of the report. It gives you a brief background of the five Commissioners who have been appointed by the Governor to sit on the Florida Public Service Commission.

And, by the way, just so there's no misunderstanding, we're staff with the Commission.

There are no Commissioners here tonight. We actually work for the Commissioners. We're their staff.

If you go further back through the green sheets on Page 4, 5 and 6, you're going to see some listing of rates.

The upper part on Page 4 where it says residential water service and you are a residential customer, this would be the bill that's currently -- the actual rate structure that you're currently being billed where it says present rates, right in the middle of the page.

What the company is proposing are the proposed rates on the right-hand side.

General service customers are not residential

customers. They are basically your commercial customers and maximum meter customers.

On Page 5 you will see where it says
"Wastewater." That starts the listing of the present
and proposed wastewater rates. And, again, the
residential rates are at the very bottom of the page.
Page 6 gives the general service classifications.

The final page of the special report, the very last page of the special report has basically been designed as a rip-off sheet where you can just rip it off and fill in any comments that you might want to make if you decide that you don't want to talk here tonight. This form works just as well. You can write your comments down on this side, turn it over and you'll see some lines going across, fold it twice, staple it or put a piece of tape on it and a stamp and send it off and it comes to me. We will have these comments written down just like you will tonight. These comments are taken just as much as comments are tonight on the record.

In fact, when you leave tonight, there are -probably you will need extras, so we usually always
try to bring extra copies in case some of your friends
and neighbors could not make it tonight or this
morning. There are extra copies back there. If you

would like to take some, feel free. Take as many as you want and your friends and neighbors can do the same thing. Just write on here and send it in.

I'd like to also make note that we do have company representatives here. They're here to listen to comments, because there are many comments that you're going to make that probably will be things we may not have that they're going to need to respond to, and they're here mainly to do that. That's their purpose.

The whole meeting tonight is being recorded. We have a court reporter who has recorded the morning session today and we'll be recording everything that is said here tonight, and because of that we have to do sort of a formal process. We have to have everybody come up one at a time to a microphone so we can get everything you say down correctly. It's very confusing when you have people in the audience raising hands and talking at the same time, and with that going on, it would be impossible to get a good record. That's what happens sometime.

The record that is being done will be presented to the Commissioners. They will have it. They will have heard everything you say here tonight. They'll know all your comments, they'll know all your

problems, they'll know exactly how you feel about this case.

1.7

Let me talk a little bit about how this case is being handled by the Commission.

Many years ago the Legislature decided that it would be a cheaper process if we didn't have to go to formal hearings every time a company filed a rate case. And, because of that, they passed a law that said the company has a choice, if they so desire, to request the Commission to process a rate case under what we call a proposed agency action process.

Let me sort of explain what that is.

Under that process, the company makes a filing. The Staff and Commission takes that filing and we -- the normal thing we do every time we get a formal case, we would actually do another process. We'll tell you about that later.

We take that case when it comes in the door.

Once we accept a filing, has made a complete filing according to our rules, we assign auditors, engineers, rate people, economists and accountants. We start examining the filing, start looking for issues.

We currently have auditors in the field. They're just about done with their complete audit of the company. They have been here local in Jacksonville

for many weeks. They have been in New Jersey last week, I believe, and part of the week before, and they should be within the next two weeks finalizing that audit report. It is basically a complete audit of the company.

Now, we also have engineers who are on site. They have been here for this week and they're going to be here next week, and they're examining the actual facilities. They just don't look at the books of the company, they look at the actual facilities.

There will be many customers probably tonight, as there were this morning, who we may want to follow up with and some of our engineers will likely be contacting customers next week to talk to you about some of your problems that have come up during these meetings to see if we can't find a solution to those problems. We're finding out more about these problems.

Once all this process is done, it's what we call discovery process, and we believe we have as much information as necessary to complete a recommendation to the Commission -- and, by the way, by law, this recommendation has to be to the Commission in time for them to vote within a five-month time frame. By law, we have five months to process the case from the day

we accept the application as being complete to the day the Commission acts upon it.

We, in this case, are going to issue a recommendation on November 5th. That's the deadline we have to meet to make a recommendation to our Commissioners, and that recommendation is basically going to say the company has filed a recommendation and here is what we believe we should do with that -- they filed a rate case and here is what we believe you should do with that rate case. Here are the issues we see, here are all the problems we see, and here is the outcome that we believe should be the right outcome.

We don't know what that is now. We certainly haven't finished our investigation, so there's no way to know what the outcome will be.

The Commission will actually set an agenda conference where they decide all documented matters on November 17th. That's an open forum. Anybody who wishes to be there for this case can actually be there and talk about it. You can present your side of it. And I'll tell you how that can be done.

If at the end of the meeting you believe you would like to have a copy of staff's recommendations so you can see actually what we're recommending and you're able to also share that with many of your

friends and neighbors or your homeowners associations, I'd like you to come forward and take one of these white forms and just fill out your name and address on it like you were asked to do with the speaker forms, and that will assure that you will get an exact copy of that staff recommendation sent to you, and we'll also make sure that you will get a copy of the final order that comes out in this case. It's called a proposed agency action order. That will also be sent to you.

The reason they're being sent to you is because with this process you have a right, as a customer of this company, to protest the action of this Commission for this docket. You, as a customer, and also the company has the same right, could protest whatever the Commission decides to do in this case, and, by doing that, you're saying we don't like what you did, we think you didn't do it right and you need to start over again. Well, what happens under this process at that point is that we start under a brand-new procedure. It's a very formal procedure.

If you remember the last case that we just recently went through, it was a formal procedure. We had Commissioners that came to Jacksonville. We had what's called a hearing, which is basically like a

court trial. We had people with sworn testimony. All the customers who testified were asked to raise their right hand and swear to tell the truth, just like you would in a court of law. We had witnesses for the company, we had witnesses for the staff, and we had witnesses from the consumers' counsel, which is the Office of Public Counsel, who all governs and basically gave their opinion on what to do with the rate case.

That's a very expensive process and that's why
the Legislature has decided to try and come up with a
less expensive method of handling this, and that's how
it came up with the proposed agency action process.

If everybody believes that's a fair resolution of the case, it wouldn't be protested and we won't have to go through the more expensive process.

The company has elected to do that in this case and that's how we're proceeding.

The customer meeting that we're having tonight is part of that process. It's where we actually -- can actually meet you, the customers, and talk to you. Along with the customer meeting we had this morning and we're having tonight, we met yesterday with civic associations, which were your homeowners associations, who have called and asked to meet, and we tried to sit

down with them one on one and answer their questions as best as we could.

Also tomorrow we're here and available. If you decide that you'd like to have an individual meeting with the Commission staff, if you'll just contact one of the people in the back of the room with the staff, they can set you up a time in the morning to meet with us. We do have at this time a little meeting set up for tomorrow. Many customers asked to meet with us. And if you would like to do that, we're available.

When you came into the back of the room we also asked that you fill out one of these, what we call, speaker forms. This is how we call customers forward to come to the podium to do that one at a time and we do it as you signed in and as they were collected. So, as you came in, you will be called in that order.

The last thing I would like to talk about and let you know about before we -- well, actually, there are two things. I talked about the consumers' counsel in the beginning. The Legislature many years ago, probably 15 or 18 years ago, set up what's called the Office of Public Counsel. They were formed by the Legislature and are counsel for the consumers and they are only for the consumers.

They are available for you, and I imagine you

might want to contact them if you don't like what's coming out of this proposed agency action recommendation. They can assist you in Tallahassee. We can assist you in Tallahassee if you want to say something about this case and how it's being handled. If you don't want to come, you can contact the Office of Public Counsel and they can do that for you. They have an office in Tallahassee, they practice before the Commission, many of them for water, wastewater, electric and telephone cases before the Commission, and they are there to assist you.

So if you do need them, they're there. If you need the number, anybody in the back of the room can give you their number. They have an 800 number to call.

The last thing I wanted to talk to you about is the company's application. This company filed this rate case and in their application they state the main force driving this rate case is a \$32 million capital project budget that's going to be occurring in the next two years, through December 31, 1999. In those two years they intend to spend \$32 million to improve portions of the system that they have in place. Many of those improvements are for replacement of systems or upgrades necessary to improve the quality of the

water to meet environmental problems.

2.0

From our review, there isn't that much of it that's actually there for capacity. We always require a company to break that down between what we call nonrevenue-producing plant and revenue-producing plant, and that's how we can tell which is there for growth and which is there just for the present customers to improve their quality of water or to replace certain plant throughout portions of the system.

The company in this case has requested a final increase in the water system of 21 percent on the revenues. Now, this is a 21 percent increase in the revenues.

For the wastewater system, they requested a 16.4 percent in their wastewater revenues.

Well, we're here tonight to listen to you, any problems you may have with this company or the rate application itself. We're also here to attempt to answer as many of your questions that we can. We had another meeting this morning where we tried to do the same thing. And we tried to do that on Wednesday afternoon.

If we can't answer all your questions, we'll be glad to get back with you. If you have individual

questions and you just don't want to come forward to the microphone and ask, we have people in the back room which you can actually go ask those questions of, too.

With that, I'm going to start calling customers forward to the microphone. And I do ask that when you come forward, if you would, please come forward and state your name first and spell your name, please, for the court reporter so she can get it accurately down, and then just go ahead and ask your questions or make whatever statements you desire to make.

With that, the first person to sign up tonight is Roy Mason.

Mr. Mason?

## ROY MASON,

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

WITNESS MASON: I'm Roy Mason. I live at 5547 Green Forest Drive. That is R-o-y M-a-s-o-n.

I've been living at my current address for approximately 24 years. During that time I've seen three different companies own that utility that I use. Each one, they've asked for an increase, the state has granted it, sometimes half of it, sometimes all of it. Where does it stop? It's got to be stopped somewhere.

We've had problems with it. Within the past year

-- I live right next to one of their water plants. I've

called them on numerous occasions for problems with that

water plant. It's taken them anywhere from two to six

hours to come out and fix the problems with the plant

itself. They say, "Oh, well, we didn't think it was

important." That's the feedback I get from their office or

from the person doing the fixing.

Another occasion they had a sewer line just outside of my fence, which they control it, and it took them four and a half hours to get anyone to come over there to take care of it. It wasn't the sewer line, it was sewer main. It was coming -- the sewage was coming out of the ground. There is a storm drain approximately ten foot from it. It was flowing directly into that storm drain. And for over four hours while it took them to get there, it flowed. How long it took them to fix it, I don't know. It was late at night. I went to bed.

But after they got it fixed, they did not clean up the sewage that flowed out on the ground. They did not clean out around the hatch where the sewage flowed out. It was still stuck there after a month and a half because the rainwater did not wash it away.

And --

MR. WILLIS: That was a month and a half ago?

THE WITNESS: Approximately, yes. Like I say, I'm not too good on dates, but, like I say, it hasn't been -- you can go out and still see on the ground, the sewage waste, paper and whatever that come out of the main.

MR. WILLIS: Which area do you live in now?

THE WITNESS: I live off of 103rd.

MR. WILLIS: 103rd? Do you know sort of the system name?

THE WITNESS: Offhand, no, I don't.

MR. WILLIS: We can track down the address. I'm trying to zero in on the plant we're talking about.

THE WITNESS: Well, like I say, the sewage plant is over in the -- well, it's Oak Hill Subdivision, my subdivision.

MR. WILLIS: Okay. That helps.

THE WITNESS: But the plant is down off of -it's actually quite a ways from the main sewage plant.
They recently remodeled the plant. It's been
upgraded. But where the clog was, I don't know, but I
just know that it was flowing out of that one main
right there where I was. Apparently it was where
they've got the grade set up when they initially
designed the system. For a long ways, that must be
the low point in the system so it can flow out and

into that storm drain right there. 1 And, like I say, any time they want a rate 2 increase, they get it. I wish I could get wage 3 increases that way. 4 5 MR. WILLIS: Well, I'm going to have an engineer 6 that's going to be here this week and next week and 7 they're going to be out in that area checking that to find out what caused that problem and exactly what 8 9 occurred. 10 THE WITNESS: Well, like I say, if you wish to 11 talk to me, I do not get home until around 5:30. more than willing to talk to them anywhere between 12 13 5:30 and 7:00 in the morning when I go back to work. MR. WILLIS: Okay. Thank you. 14 15 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 16 MR. WILLIS: Appreciate it. 17 (Witness excused.) 18 19 MR. WILLIS: The next person I have is George 20 Parandes. I hope I said that correctly. 21 GEORGE PARANDES, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 22 as follows 23 WITNESS PARANDES: Concerning service, a few 24 months back --25

MR. WILLIS: Would you give us your name first?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. George Parandes,

8545 Royalwood Drive 32256. That's the Royal Lakes

Subdivision.

A few months back, the particular day I forget what day it was, we had water that was very, very putrid, couldn't do anything with it. And, of course, we were getting ready for work.

I guess many of these things happen. I called up and reported it. I asked to be called back at work. I didn't get a call back, so I had to call them again to talk -- to try to talk to someone about it.

I finally got through to someone and then they were telling me that, well, it's because of the overusage of the water that morning, and so I just let it go. I figured I wasn't going to get anywhere. This was the person working on it. But it certainly did not appear to be overusage. If they're treating the water properly and maintaining the proper chemicals, I would think that that should take care of it. However, not being an engineer, I'll have to let your engineers worry about that. Maybe some good people from Royal Lakes remember that particular day.

One of the things I'm concerned about, having been and still an auditor and accountant, is what's

happening with the money. We seem to have -- we've had several rate increases over the past couple of years, several years, and it's always for improvements, and now they're asking for another large increase for additional improvements.

The question is, what improvements have been made? Has that past money been used for improvements? Maybe your auditors can find out specifically.

MR. WILLIS: It has. I can tell you that.

THE WITNESS: Pardon me?

MR. WILLIS: It has. I can tell you that. We've been following up in the last few days, and when the company -- when the Commission awards a company money for improvements, part of our responsibility is to follow up to make sure that money was spent where it was supposed to spent and spent properly, and the company has invested in those improvements since the last rate case. They have made those improvements.

THE WITNESS: I guess they provided you a new schedule of these improvements that are going to be made with the rate increase they're now asking for?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, they have.

THE WITNESS: Okay. And I guess you will check that out to see whether those improvements are, in fact, warranted before they grant it?

\_

MR. WILLIS: Yes, we will. Part of our responsibility when we look at rate cases, by law, we can only pass along the costs which are approved to the customers to actually give you quality service. We can only pass along prudent expenses and prudent investment. Now, if we look at something and decide that they spent too much money on it or they didn't spend it at all, we adjust that out. Then the company, basically, has to recover that from the stockholders, not from the customers.

THE WITNESS: Do you also make a comparison of, say, normal administrative expenses as compared to other utilities and the profits that they make versus other utilities as well to see if they're in line?

I noticed that the rate increase as it's scheduled is going to be quite higher -- quite a bit higher than the Jacksonville rates, the city rates. So I wonder just how their expenses over the years have fallen in line with the other expenses of other utilities, say, around the state, et cetera.

MR. WILLIS: Well we actually have benchmarks which we look at for water and wastewater companies around the state. It's very difficult for us compare with municipal systems because their costs are somewhat different. They don't have to pay income

taxes, property taxes, and they can get cost-free -not cost-free but tax-free bonds. So sometimes they
have a more level -- an easier playing field, you
might say, which causes their costs to be a little bit
lower, and sometimes they can operate even cheaper and
they operate well.

But we do have benchmarks that we look at when we start auditing them. The auditors will always do that. They'll have benchmarks. They look for certain things that fall out of the prospective. In those areas, they actually key in on one in other areas. We do that type of stuff.

THE WITNESS: Just looking at the percentages -of course, you can't just tell by percentages. But
the percentage increase that they want, it certainly
is an awful high percentage. And, you know, how well
that is warranted to put in any improvements they want
to make is really amazing.

But, anyway, we'll have to let you people fathom that all out with your auditors and what you're looking at.

Thank you very much.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you for coming tonight.

(Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: The next person I have is Myrtle 1 Goldblatt. 2 Did I get that one right? 3 MYRTLE GOLDBLATT, 4 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 5 as follows: 6 WITNESS GOLDBLATT: Myrtle Goldblatt, 8516 7 Royalwood Drive, 32256. 8 MR. WILLIS: Would you spell your last name for 9 10 the court reporter? THE WITNESS: G-o-l-d-b-l-a-t-t. 11 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. 12 THE WITNESS: What I am complaining about and 13 what my neighbors, we're all complaining about the same 14 thing, with water that stinks, we can't drink it, We have 15 to buy our water. And our faucets and fixtures are being 16 eaten with lime and rust and everything else, and my 17 commodes are the same way. I can't get them clean anymore. 18 They're black inside, not only in the bottom part but in 1.9 the tank itself. 2.0 And we get a severe lime build-up and if the 21 water sits in your toilet for a couple of days, it's rust. 22 And try to get rid of that. You can't live without 23 the CLR or the Lime-Away and all that stuff, and it still 24

doesn't do any good, it's so bad.

25

Now, I've lived in that house for 22 years and it just keeps getting worse. And our dishes don't come clean, our glasses and everything are -- it's awful looking. You can't get them clean.

MR. WILLIS: Which area do you live in?

THE WITNESS: It's Royal Lakes.

MR. WILLIS: Royal Lakes?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. WILLIS: We heard many of the same complaints about Royal Lakes this morning.

THE WITNESS: Yes. So I'm complaining for several of the neighbors that couldn't come tonight, the same thing, and we're just wondering if they want to come clean our toilets and replace our faucets and everything? I mean, why should we have to replace that? It's going to happen again if they don't do something.

MR. WILLIS: Let me let my engineer speak to you for a minute. He's -- they're actually putting a project in Royal Lakes that might help that, one of the projects in this case. So let me just let him address that for a second and some of the problems you're having with that.

MR. CROUCH: We have a list of approximately 29 projects that they're asking for funding for, and one

of the top listed on this is hydrogen sulfide 1 They will go in to treatment in the Royal Lakes area. 2 rectify the taste and odor problem, and this is one of 3 their top-dollar projects in the Royal Lakes area. So, hopefully, this will alleviate many of the 5 problems you're talking about. 6 But the hydrogen sulfide, which is reacting in 7 some of the other -- your faucets and pipes and things 8 like that, this should clear up that problem. So this is one of the projects that the utility 10 is asking for funding for. 11 So, hopefully, within the next year you will see 12 13 great improvement. THE WITNESS: I hope so. Thank you. 14 MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much. 15 (Witness excused.) 16 17 MR. WILLIS: The next person I have is Claude 18 19 Hooper. CLAUDE HOOPER, 20 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 21 as follows 22 WITNESS HOOPER: Claude Hooper, 3854 Sandy Shores 23 Drive, Jacksonville 32277. That's C-l-a-u-d-e H-o-o-p-e-r. 24 And I'm retired, fixed income, and I don't mind 25

them asking for a rate increase, because I know prices of many things have gone up and it's cost involved.

However, I would like to have water that I can drink coming out of the faucets. Now, I know the water is drinkable because I've treated it, and I also use ozone on it, and I drink some of the best water, probably, in this town, but it's only because I treat it.

Now, they can treat it or I can treat it, but if I'm going to pay for it, I expect them to treat it.

I lived on the Westside of town for about ten years and we had no problems with the water there. It was drinkable. But, in the Arlington area, the water is like drinking out of an old shoe. That's the best I can describe it.

But I just found out tonight that the state regulations require water to have a certain amount of chlorine.

MR. WILLIS: Yes.

THE WITNESS: And I can't quite understand why things like that are still being perpetuated when so many of the cities, over 2500 throughout the country and the world, have gone to ozone, which eliminates practically all of the problems that are associated with chlorinated water.

And like the City of Los Angeles is totally on ozone. Moscow, Paris, many of the cities in Europe, and

this is not a new process, it's something that's been 1 around for years. And certainly I would think that it 2 would be worthwhile to look into, because it is so 3 effective. 4 MR. CROUCH: We only have one microphone. 5 We 6 keep passing it back and forth. 7 You're absolutely right, sir, on the ozone, and there is even a third generation of treatment called 8 9 ultraviolet that they're looking at, too. The big drawback --10 11 THE WITNESS: Ultraviolet also produces ozone. The biggest problem is going to be 12 MR. CROUCH: 13 the equipment to convert to it and there would be a capital cost to do that. 14 But this is something we're looking into and 15 16 encouraging many utilities to improve their 17 disinfection system because of the problems with chlorine, the hazards with chlorine, the by-products 18 of chlorine. 19 20 Chlorine was useful in its day, but there are new generation facilities, and you are absolutely right. 21 I thank you. 2.2 THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. 23 MR. WILLIS:

(Witness excused.)

25

24

MR. WILLIS: The next person I have is Franklin 1 Warner. 2 3 FRANKLIN WARNER, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 4 as follows 5 6 WITNESS WARNER: Good evening. I'm Franklin 7 Warner, that's F-r-a-n-k-l-i-n W-a-r-n-e-r. I live at 10832 Executive Drive, and that's Zip Code 32235. 8 9 Hollywood Forest. I've lived there for 24 years. And I've heard some of our people here mention 10 some of the things that I was going to bring out. 11 12 The quality of the water during the time that we've lived at this address has not improved noticeably. 13 14 It has somewhat a corrosive effect. In fact, we've had to 15 replace several faucets because it eats through from the inside. 16 We also have to condition the water to make it 17 drinkable. It's very hard. And it is -- my last 18 19 recollection was that there's no point in bringing it up. 20 So there has been no noticeable improvement in the quality of the water. 21 I was looking at the numbers on the rate 22

increases and it brings to mind several questions. There's two significant factors that we are -- we find ourselves in. In the areas that I'm in in particular, as I recall,

our covenants of the neighborhood mandates that we subscribe to the services of this facility, not that there's any other to subscribe to. There's no competition.

In many cases, I think that the fact where there is no competition sometimes breeds a tendency to not be quite as frugal or not quite as careful to keep down overhead necessarily, they can just ask for a rate increase.

Like the gentleman said earlier, I don't know of one of the all too frequent requests for rate increases that have been turned down. And the percentage on this one is significant. Hopefully the improvements they would make would be felt by everyone concerned.

But one of the things that bothers me about the rate structure is that they go to the trouble of setting out rates for wastewater as opposed to the rates for non-wastewater. This at least suggests that there is some proportionate.

Now, I get billed on a cubic one-foot unit system, and, for instance, my bill this last quarter was 18 cubic one-foot units. My wife and I travel quite a bit, and so we try to conserve. And whatever proportion that the water company in its infinite wisdom determines should be attributable to wastewater versus the proportion that's drinking water makes no difference.

For instance, if my 18 cubic one-foot units is two-thirds wastewater and one-third otherwise, I would think that the wastewater rate would apply on the wastewater part and the drinking water rate would apply on the drinking water part. Instead, they multiply each rate times the total volume that's consumed and just add them together. There is no separation of the actual rate even though they set out separate rates on their rate sheet.

And they just charge you the total rate on the total volume of those rates and add them together.

MR. WILLIS: Let me see if I can explain the rate structure that's being used here. There is a differential.

In wastewater rates, you're only being charged for 80 percent of the water that you use. There's a factor built into that even though it looks like you're being charged for every thousand gallons, they're factored out, those rates are factored out, has a factor built in, which charges you for only 80 percent of the actual water which you used. And, along with that, every residential customer has a cap put on the water system where you will not be charged for any gallons used above the cap at that point.

THE WITNESS: I understand.

MR. WILLIS: After that, you can use all the

′

water you want and you will not be charged for any more wastewater service.

THE WITNESS: Okay. That's 36 cubic one-foot units. I never go that high. And even though you say that that is a factor built in, I can multiply -- I've got my bills right here.

MR. WILLIS: Exactly.

THE WITNESS: And they took the current -- they took the total consumption and multiplied it by the rate to get the charges. That don't look like a factor to me.

MR. WILLIS: Well, exactly. It's not going to look that way in your bill. We design the rates that they get to charge. We build into that factor, those calculations, as how we spread the revenue to be collected from the customers. We actually had people go in and look at the actual revenue to work with and factored in how that's to be spread over the uses, the general service customers and residential customers.

And there are factors that we used to make sure that you will only get charged for 80 percent of your water consumption, even though all you do on your bill is multiply the factor times something to see what you're being charged, and that's done that way so you can see that you're being charged correctly. You're

not going to see the factor portion on your bill, which is hard to understand.

THE WITNESS: This is the part of the bill that don't make me feel too good. If it were, in fact, as you say, that it was structured and printed in that fashion, I would personally feel better knowing that they made some reduction, and then we -- as a matter of fact, the drinking water rate is applied to the total consumption, too.

MR. WILLIS: Yes, it is.

THE WITNESS: And why not apply the drinking water rate on the total including that 80 percent that's wastewater. That's double charging.

MR. WILLIS: No, it's not really, because we set the rates separately for water and wastewater based on the costs of the individual systems.

THE WITNESS: Well, if you multiply that same rate times the total to get an answer -- I mean, I know a little about math and I know how to compute these things and --

But, be that as it may, I said what I meant.

Also, in my history, I have seen cases where -when you say a base facility rate, this allows for a
minimum charge that's established and it includes some
basic gallonage of water so that if you don't exceed

that number of gallons of consumption, then you aren't charged for the water. And, in this case, they don't do that.

Another thing is when I ordered my irrigation meter, I paid for the meter, I paid for them to install it, I paid to have the meter hooked up to my sprinkler system, I paid to have the sprinkler system installed, and just because the meter is in the ground, they keep charging me a base charge on that thing when I bought it in the first place. And I don't understand things like that.

So, therefore, I don't understand a base charge on that. They have no maintenance on it. There's nothing they have to do referring to that meter. Just let it sit there and measure the water.

I guess most of us are trying to really get inside the Commission's mind and see what would constitute justification for a rate increase.

Looking at the handout here -- I didn't know this until I got this handout. 25 percent profit looks like a darn good return on investment to me, and 11 percent on the drinking water, and this is just off the top proportioning.

MR. WILLIS: Well, let me --

THE WITNESS: I know a lot of companies that

operate on three, four, five percent return, and here they've got 25 percent on their wastewater and this isn't enough. I mean, I guess they want to work it to where those of us on a fixed income can just assign our pension to them and, if there's any left over that they don't feel like they want to use, they'll forward it to us.

MR. WILLIS: Now, let me explain the number so we all know where we're coming from.

The numbers here when you see the \$4 million when you say that's a 25 percent return, that's what's left over after they pay their expenses. It's called an operating income at that point.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. WILLIS: The money that's left over, the \$4 million, it goes to pay the debt cost. Out of that \$4 million they have to pay the interest on their debt. And if you want to really look at the return they're earning, we have to take that \$4 million and divide it by the investment for any improvements they're actually going to earn before they pay the bank, to have any kind of return over for equity, because the equity is the last thing they have left over, any kind of return left over after paying off the banks and bond obligations are being met.

These numbers are sort of deceiving, I would confess to you.

THE WITNESS: Well --

MR. WILLIS: These numbers are deceiving right here. It looks like 25 percent. I can tell you what they actually earned --

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

MR. WILLIS: -- was for 1997 -- I thought I had those numbers.

What the company was looking -- what the company actually earned in 1997 for water was 9.5 percent, for wastewater it was 8.64 percent. After paying off the bank, that's the actual return they had.

Now, that's --

THE WITNESS: That's still a fair return.

MR. WILLIS: If the company had no more investment after putting in for years and then wait for more investment, they would have the money because of the return they were earning from investments.

But, apparently, what they're trying to tell us is because we're having to put in \$32 million worth of investments over the next two years, because of that, if we put that in, our return is going to be less where we're not going to have much left at all.

That's what they're trying to tell us with this

rate application.

THE WITNESS: Well, thank you for that explanation. That helps me feel better anyway.

But looking at a request for a rate increase, as I said, I don't know of one that's ever been turned down.

MR. WILLIS: There has.

THE WITNESS: It starts me thinking about what isn't happening now to what's recently happened in the last rate increase and everything, and I've got my bill here from May of 1996, and the rates that they charged for all the different things, and this is what's going on all over the place, it was never the same rate for two quarters in a row up until November of '97 and it settled in at a dollar one and two and a half.

But, in May of 1996, drinking water was 75 cents. Now, it's a dollar one. Now, they want to take it to a dollar twenty something. That's a considerable increase. And, likewise, it was \$2.22 for the wastewater. It went to two and half, and now they want to take it on up again.

And, again, I don't begrudge anyone a fair -- a really fair return, but it's just hard for us who are on a fixed income who can't get these increases year

by year.

We see where 20-something percent this time and 20-something percent next time, a year apart, I mean, this is hard to grasp. And those who are responsible for saying yea or nay, we would hope that you would keep the little ones like us in mind when we're paying the tab on this thing.

Well, I guess I've said everything I can I think of. Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

I would -- you brought up one thing about cases being turned down, and I would note that between the last rate case and this rate case, the company had submitted a -- what we call, an interim proceeding to recover some, what we call, other pensions and benefits cost. It was an expense that they didn't get in the last rate case, and they tried to recover it in the interim proceeding, \$11 million worth of actual investment that they were looking to recover. And that was two and a half years ago and it was denied by the Commission. The Commission said we're not going to allow that recovery.

THE WITNESS: You keep seeing those and getting them in the mail all too frequently about the proposed

rate increases, and I can tell you, one of those I 1 haven't seen turned down. I didn't know about this 2 3 one. MR. WILLIS: Those are the ones you never know 5 about. THE WITNESS: But it's a phenomenal increase in 7 the rates over just two years ago, and I hope that fact is not lost in the shuffle. 8 MR. WILLIS: It will not be lost. 9 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 10 11 MR. WILLIS: We're very well aware of the high rates. 12 (Witness excused.) 13 14 The next person I have is Phillip 15 MR. WILLIS: 16 Buhler. Did I get that right? 17 WITNESS BUHLER: Close enough. 18 MR. WILLIS: Close enough? 19 PHILLIP A. BUHLER, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 20 21 as follows: WITNESS BUHLER: My name is Phillip Buhler. 22 That's B-u-h-l-e-r. I live at 2180 Segovia Avenue, 32217. 23 That's in the San Jose Forest neighborhood. 24 I'd like to address two distinct points, and one 25

of them was brought up by the previous gentleman. Like
him, we also have covenants on our property and we are
required to purchase our water from this company or -well, it was its predecessor at the time our houses were

built.

1.3

So, in addition to it being the only show in town, if you will, as far as a pipeline, we're legally bound by it. I can't build a single well in my backyard and put the water in my house and put a septic tank in for the sewage because I'm legally bound. So I'm -- we're looking at the company tap, and I hope that fact is not lost on the Commission either in deciding the rate increase.

Again, I'm as much in favor of a company making a profit as anyone, but when we have a regulated industry like this, the trade-off for the guaranteed income they're getting is that the rate has to be regulated reasonable and not massive increases.

And this brings me to my second point. In their application, United Water specifies in this Paragraph 7 of their application that they're looking for a basic rate of return of about 8.69 percent on both the water and the wastewater.

Well, I did a little research. Unfortunately, with less than two weeks notice on this hearing, I could

only do so much.

But searching in Fortune's website, and these are rates I picked up to today, a survey of the Fortune 500 utilities, and there are 71 utility companies listed in the Fortune 500, there's a listing of the profits as a percentage of revenue, and for the Fortune 500 utilities, the average profit as a percentage of revenue is 6.68 percent. Now, this is Fortune 500 companies, mind you. This is not to downgrade United Water because they're not in that category. And this is 6.68 percent.

Now, you look at Fortune Global 500 utilities, there's 16 of those, and their profits as a percentage of revenues are 3.11 percent. Then if you do a survey of the mean return on revenues for the entire Fortune 500 companies, that averaged 5.72 percent, and it showed utilities -- and, again, the return on revenues for the Fortune 500 was 6.4 percent.

Now, all of these rates are more than two percent beneath what they're asking as a rate of return now, and they're about equal to what the rate of return is that they're currently making.

And, you know, a regulated industry like this, I think maybe a term of fairness is that this regulated industry should not be allowed -- or should not be readily granted a rate of return that exceeds the average of the

Fortune 500, which are, by definition, some of the most 1 profitable companies in the country. 2 And these figures are readily available, as I 3 They're probably available in the Wall Street 4 Journal or any other number of sources, but those are the 5 6 ones I picked up today. 7 And I'd just like to leave the Commission with those thoughts. 8 I appreciate that. 9 MR. WILLIS: 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 11 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. (Applause.) 12 (Witness excused.) 13 14 MR. WILLIS: The next person I have is John 15 Waddell. 16 Mr. Waddell? 17 JOHN WADDELL, 18 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 19 20 as follows: 21 WITNESS WADDELL: We meet again. MR. WILLIS: We meet again. 22 We met with Mr. Waddell on Wednesday afternoon. 23 THE WITNESS: I read better than I talk. 24 I'm John Waddell, W-a-d-d-e-l-l. I reside at 25

8444 Grayling Drive South in Jacksonville, Florida 32256, which is the Royal Lakes Subdivision.

I addressed this body in 1997 concerning a rate increase that exceeded 44 percent, as did many other people. The end result, you granted them 32.4 percent for water and 16.6 percent for wastewater.

Today, I again challenge the need for an increase of more than 18 percent when the previous increase just went into effect May 19, 1997.

In reviewing documentation available to me, I noted that in the application for adjustment of rates, a summarized document, stated "In order to allow the Applicant (United Water) to earn a fair, just, reasonable and compensatory rate of return on its investment," and it continues on. The same paragraph asks for a rate of return of 8.69 percent on water and 8.69 percent on wastewater. This is up from he current estimated rate of return of 5.26 percent on water and 5.80 on wastewater. The average profit margin among Fortune 500 companies at this time is roughly 4 to 5 percent, which Mr. Buhler just stated a few moments ago, which is already lower than that which United Water receives.

Additionally, in the United Water 1997 Annual Report, and this was dated March, I believe, of '98, Mr. Donald L. Correll, Chairman and Chief Executive

Officer's letter to the stockholders dated May 9, 1998, states, "Our people over he next five years --

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Waddell --

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. WILLIS: You maybe need to slow down a little bit because the court reporter is having a hard time keeping up with you.

THE WITNESS: I bet she was.

MR. WILLIS: She's over there and her fingers --

THE WITNESS: I thought she was using a tape

recorder.

"Our key goals over the next five years are to double the population we serve, achieve an annual growth in earnings per share of 8 to 10 percent, and increase our dividends as earnings permit." Of course, this is the goal of every business in the free world. On the other hand, one must remember that in actuality United Water Florida operates, as do all utility companies, a monopoly, and as such is monitored by Public Service Boards/Commissions, to assure that they do not exceed their real "Fair Share" of profits.

Further, in reviewing the 1997 Annual Report, it should be noted that on one of those pages, the Rate Matters, Florida is the highest rate of any of the companies that United Water operates. Granted, the

creation of water reservoirs is almost impossible due to the flat land, therefore, water must be obtained from the aquifer instead. You can't build a dam in Florida and build a decent size lake.

A VOICE: Rodman.

THE WITNESS: Rodman, yeah. And we're trying to destroy that.

The rate of inflation in this country for the past two years has been less than 3 percent, and, as of July 31, is running at 1.68 percent. The Consumer Price Index between May of 1997 (160.1 - the date of the last increase) and July 1998 (163.2) has only risen 3.1 percent. This being true, how can you entertain and/or approve an increase which multiplies the rate of inflation by more than four times.

United Water is a corporation just like every other corporation in the United States with a goal of maximizing its profits - the difference between a monopoly and any other business is competition. Without competition, a monopoly such as United Water can run rampant over its customer base, unless controlled by a regulatory body such as yours.

In a review of United Water's Quarterly Report of August 10, 1998, under Operation Revenues, they reported a \$6.1 million decrease in revenues from the same period in

1 1997. They also attributed it to the factors of other

2 utilities a profit of \$2,900,000, a 1.7 percent increase,

3 their consumption was low, 2,325,000, a 1.4 percent

4 decrease, and growth of 939,000, for a 6 percent increase.

5 Their real loss was with other operations, real estate

6 5,248,000, a 3.1 percent drop, other operations 2,372,000,

7 a 1.4 percent drop.

8

9

1.0

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2.4

25

In actuality, the water made about a .9 percent profit. It's the only profitable thing they've got operating, yet they have most of their investments, apparently, in real estate. The way I see the figures, the figures are higher for real estate.

It is time to stop the granting of exorbitant increases, stop Florida from being the highest ratepayer of all their divisions, and bring the company back to reality. A business invests in itself internally and finds ways to reduce operating costs, and reinvests from earnings and savings, whereas United Water goes to its regulatory body and asks for an increase rather than earning, saving, and cutting operating costs.

A comparison of water rates between JEA and United Water clearly shows that the normal user pays more now than he would if he were connected to the City. Now they want even more. One excuse is they have to pay taxes, whereas, the city does not. They paid a million-some-odd

thousand dollars in taxes last year. We, the users, do not care, we want the lowest rate.

In addition, I have several areas of concern regarding the water being provided to my house.

1. Strong chlorine taste.

- 2. Mineral deposits left on dishes afterwashing.
  - 3. Spotting of my car when washed with their water.
    - 4. Corrosion of piping.
- 5. Clogging of piping causing me to repipe my home at a cost of over \$2300.

Various bottled water companies and those who sell filtering systems, continue to increase our fears by using various chemical tests to show unsafe chemical content, contaminants, impurities, as well as improving the taste of the water by using their systems.

One thing that really surprises me is a man could take chlorinated water in the swimming pool and water from the tap and show more chlorine in the tap than in the swimming pool, yet we use the chlorine in the swimming pool supposedly stronger.

I urge you not to increase the current rates of United Water and, in fact, demand that they improve the quality of water they provide to their customers.

Is it within the PSC power to deny a rate 1 increase, yet require United Water to implement these 2 capital improvement projects from monies they've already 3 gotten or investment monies that they can obtain? 4 5 And I thank you for your time. MR. WILLIS: Thank you. 6 7 Do you have a copy of that you can give the court reporter? 8 9 THE WITNESS: Yeah. Answer the question there: Is it within your 10 11 power? 12 MR. WILLIS: Thank you, Mr. Waddell, I just want 13 to tell you, it was -- I appreciated the opportunity 14 to sit down with Mr. Castro and Mrs. Hendry and you 15 the other day. It was a pleasure. 16 (Applause.) (Witness excused.) 17 18 19 MR. WILLIS: Barry Morris. 20 BARRY MORRIS, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 21 as follows: 22 23 WITNESS MORRIS: I am Barry Morris. 24 B-a-r-r-y M-o-r-r-i-s. I live at 7576 Deer Cove Lane, Jacksonville 32256. 25

And I'm newly moved to Florida, at least I think I moved to Florida. With the price of the water, maybe I moved to Arizona or New Mexico or moved to Death Valley or someplace like that.

I'm from Michigan and I'm used to water bills that are around \$20 every two months. Down here I'm paying approximately \$230 every three months, and I really don't understand, you know, why the water is so expensive in Florida. I mean, this is not a desert by any means. There is water. You can go down 22 inches in our subdivision and you find water. I know, because most of my neighbors are putting in wells to try to avoid paying the exorbitant rates to United Water.

The product -- their product is actually a terrible product. It tastes horrible, you know, and it smells like the bottom of a parrot's cage. I try brushing my teeth with it, and, you know, it seems like the entire Chinese Army just marched through my mouth's territory, it's that bad.

But, you know, they do have a monopoly and I don't have any choice. If I had a choice in the matter, I would certainly, you know, hook up with JEA.

I don't know -- the neighbors tried to get a petition. The lady came around with a petition and now she's not here tonight. I don't know what happened with

that.

Another one of the neighbors told me that we could get JEA. I called JEA and they didn't know anything about it.

So I guess, you know, we're pretty much stuck with United Water.

The company, United Water, is a terrible company to deal with. I had my water bill sent to Michigan because I had to close on my home here in Jacksonville. You know, I was paying a water bill even though I wasn't using any water, which, to me, was kind of foreign. That's something else that's different in Michigan. If you don't use any water, you don't get a bill.

But, at any rate, I was paying for this usage. And when I moved down here, unfortunately, the bill wasn't forwarded down here. So one day when I came out of my house, there was a little red notice on my doorknob and said that if I didn't pay the bill that very day they were going to turn my water off. And I didn't know anything about it. I called up right away and explained that the bill hadn't been forwarded to me, and they said, "Well, I can see how it could happen, but if you don't come out here, come on out to north of Regency and pay the bill today, we're going to turn your water off."

And I said, "Okay, I'll be out there, but could

```
you tell me how far past due this bill is?" And the lady
1
2
   told me I was ten days past due. Ten days and they're
   going to cut my water off ten days past due?
3
                                                  I mean,
   that's insane.
4
              Again, where I come from in Michigan, you could
5
   be two years past due on your bill and they wouldn't cut
6
7
   your water off. Of course, you know, they would add it
   onto your tax bill, you know, they would get their money,
8
9
   but they certainly wouldn't cut your water off.
              Again, it's a monopoly. I don't really have any
10
    choice. But I sure hope that the rates aren't increased
11
12
    any further. I mean, they're exorbitant as it is.
13
              Thank you.
14
              MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much.
              (Applause.)
15
              MR. WILLIS: Could I ask you one more question,
16
17
         sir? What subdivision do you live in?
              THE WITNESS: Deer Cove.
18
              MR. WILLIS: Pardon?
19
20
              THE WITNESS: Deer Cove.
21
              MR. WILLIS: Deer Cove? Thank you.
                                     (Witness excused.)
22
23
24
              MR. WILLIS:
                           The next person I have is
         Barbara LaBelle.
25
```

## BARBARA LaBELLE,

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

4 WITNESS LaBELLE: Good evening.

Barbara LaBelle, L-a-B-e-l-l-e, 2944 Madrid

Avenue East, related to Patty, but I drink the United

water.

Unfortunately, you're going to hear a lot of the same things.

We redid our kitchen in the spring, got top of the line faucets, top of the line dishwasher, the Kitchenaid, stainless steel inside. My faucets are already corroded. I keep Lime-Away in the kitchen and bathrooms. You have to put it in the toilet tank or it won't flush. Our plumber told us to do that because we were having trouble with our toilets.

My dishwasher, I had a repairman out three times, and he said, "Mrs. LaBelle, this is the worse water I have ever seen and I've lived here all my life." The lime, couldn't do anything about that. My glasses are dirty, they're spotted, they've got rings around them. It's embarrassing to have family and friends over. I say, "Excuse me, but this glass -- this is a brand-new dishwasher."

My washer gets all corroded in the back, my

clothes are dingy. We just came from South Carolina to visit my son, and I looked at my whites and her whites and it was visibly different.

I have the same problems in my toilets. This has just recently occurred. I didn't know what was wrong. Dirty water just keeps coming in, I can't get the ring out. There's a smell in the bathroom. I can't get my tub clean. Every morning when I turn the faucet on, the water is bright orange, and, heaven forbid, if you're gone for more than three or four days, then it's red.

My hot water heater, we can't flush that anymore, it's so corroded. We'll probably have to -- we got a new one last time. We also had our house repiped. We got it just in defense getting our house repiped. We didn't want the hot water heater to go bad.

Icemaker, it corrodes. Not only does the water taste bad, but I have a pitcher, as well as bottled water, and if we use the ice, it still makes the water taste bad.

I noticed that awhile back I came in to, you know, get a sip of water perhaps in the morning, and it almost made me gag, and that's when I stopped making my coffee with the water.

And the man brought up about the car. You cannot -- I mean, you have to hurry when you wash your car to go immediately to get the towels and start drying it or it

spots if you want to wash it yourself. I could take it and have it done, but I like to wash it myself.

Also, I recently developed a skin problem on my head, and until I talked to a few neighbors that I realized it could be from my water. I went to a dermatologist and he said you have clogged hair follicles, whatever that is. I've always had healthy, shiny hair, and recently, in the last couple of years, I've noticed it getting dry and brittle. And I have a dickens of a time rinsing it. I have to put vinegar in my rinse water, sometimes in my clothes, sometimes in my bath water. It's just a real nuisance.

And I was raised in the Riverside area and my mother came over recently and I tried to persuade her to drink water out of a bottle, and she said, "No, I'll get it from your sink," and she said, "Barbara, your water is horrible," and she couldn't drink it.

But we've lived at United Water, several name changes, since 1969. We lived in Ponce de Leon, the other side of St. Augustine, and now we live on Madrid, and with each increase we've been promised to get improvements, but we have not.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you, Ms. LaBelle.

25 (Applause.)

(Witness excused.) 1 2 The next person is Leon Martin. 3 MR. WILLIS: 4 LEON MARTIN, 5 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 6 7 WITNESS MARTIN: I brought samples. We had samples this morning. MR. WILLIS: 8 9 WITNESS MARTIN: My name is Leon Martin, L-e-o-n I live on Jolynn, St. Johns Bluff. 10 M-a-r-t-i-n. This is a water filter, charcoal. I've had it 11 12 three months. 13 Do you want this? MR. WILLIS: 14 Sure. THE WITNESS: Everybody in here needs to taste 15 16 their water. You go to Wal-Mart, you get water filters and 17 you get a commercial grade water softener. You need to replace all your pipes in your house, hot water heater, 18 19 dishwasher, washing machine, all your faucets, all your 20 toilets, and you can't drink the water. 21 ridiculous. And you want more money for this? I'm sorry. 22 Thank you. (Applause.) 23 24 MR. WILLIS: Mr. Martin, could I just ask one question? You might be able to answer right there. 25

Do you know what subdivision you live in? 1 Can you tell me? 2 3 THE WITNESS: No. It's on Jolynn. It goes off St. Johns Bluff. 4 5 MR. WILLIS: Okay. Thank you. 6 THE WITNESS: We have a water treatment plant on 7 the corner. MR. WILLIS: Thank you. 8 9 THE WITNESS: It stinks. (Witness excused.) 10 11 12 MR. WILLIS: George Mecke. 13 GEORGE MECKE, 14 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 15 16 WITNESS MECKE: My name is George Mecke, M-e-c-k-e, 7210 Pizarro Court. 17 18 I've been taking notes as we go along and a lot 19 of my questions have been answered. But, unfortunately, 20 all these complaints we're getting if they justify this \$32 million, or whatever, you know, the money they want to make 21 22 all these improvements. 23 But what's sad -- something I don't understand, 24 United Water, they bought the other water company out about three or four years ago, and I've talked with some of their 25

New Jersey reps and they tell me they're the second largest utility in the nation, water utility, I guess. I really don't compare it with GE and some of the other companies and stuff like that.

But they bought this company -- I don't know how these other people feel. You know, they should have known, you know, what they were buying. If they made a bad investment, then I don't see why we ought to be paying for it.

The second thing that concerned me, though, is you mentioned that your engineers and your auditors will have to confirm all these improvements and all. Well, I assume that they did that from the previous utility and the previous utility before that. So they're out there seeing all these things are developed, well, maybe the state is screwed up in letting things get to where they are and where we are now with all the problems these people are having.

So it seems to me that -- I know the electric utilities, they're deregulating those. That's a lot easier said than done, I'm sure, with water, with the transmission lines and all. I think maybe the state needs to just get the private people out of this business and get everybody on the same pace. Your auditors and engineers in the past have overlooked this stuff, but who knows for what reasons

```
1
   that they needed to make up for it. But the state needs to
    take control or the municipalities and get it all
    straightened out. It's crazy for somebody to pay ten or
 3
    fifteen dollars a month for the same water while drinking
 4
    it and while flushing it.
 5
              And, you know, another thing, too, that came up.
 6
 7
    You use so much water, you don't get charged for that, but,
    Lord, you can see everybody is trying to conserve, so
 8
    there's very few of us that go over the maximum.
 9
    think, you know, you ought to just pay for what you use.
10
11
    Like the guy that came down from Michigan, he hadn't used
12
    any so he shouldn't be paying for it. You know, that's no
13
    incentive with all these outrageous rates to go ahead, you
14
    know, and conserve as much as you can. You look at the
15
    bottom-line figure, that's kind of nuts.
16
              But that's about all I have.
17
              MR. WILLIS: Thank you, sir.
18
              (Applause.)
                                         (Witness excused.)
19
20
21
              MR. WILLIS:
                           The next person is A-s-a Williams.
22
         Asa?
23
              WITNESS WILLIAMS:
                                 Yes.
24
              MR. WILLIS: Did I get that right?
25
```

## ASA WILLIAMS,

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

2.0

WITNESS WILLIAMS: Good evening. My name is Asa Williams, A-s-a Williams, 6266 Cranberry Lane West. That's in Treetop Estates.

My family moved back here in September of 1994. The neighborhood that we moved into, it looked like a fine neighborhood. And some people these days choose their neighborhood for the schools or for the crime rate or whatever, but nowadays, we're going to have to start choosing our neighborhoods for the water utility that we have.

Since moving to Treetop Estates, crime has dropped due to the fact of more police and the neighborhood Crime Watch Association.

The people at Treetop have taken more pride in their homes and the place has continued to look good.

Also, since that time I've experienced two water rate hikes, one with the company prior to United Water, Suburban Utilities, and the other one just a few months ago with United Water.

Personally, as a result of the last action, I'm not sure why we're employing you guys with PSC, because at present it seems as though you're looking out for these

folks right over here and not the consumer, us.

And the last improvements have been made that you gave them, if they had been made according to your statement, or your answer to a question that someone asked, and we're still paying that high rate, what is the actual money going for? Where is that money going and why are we giving them another increase on top of that rate?

MR. WILLIS: In answer to your question of where did the money go, I guess what you're looking for is why haven't the rates gone down from the last case?

THE WITNESS: True.

MR. WILLIS: In the last case, the company made an investment, and I'm not quite sure of the dollar amount, but it was somewhere around fifty to sixty million dollars. It was a lot more in that case than this one.

The last case was for basically revenue to cover the cost of them going out and getting the investment from banks and putting in their own equity to afford that much money. They didn't get the fifty million dollars from the customers in one year.

THE WITNESS: I understand.

MR. WILLIS: It's basically to be able to go out and deal with borrowers and banks and get equity from their own funds to come in and fund these

improvements.

And that's what -- they're not asking for \$32 million from you in this case, they're asking for their funding to cover the cost of going out and borrowing that from whatever source they can get it from. And that borrowing is paid back over a number of years just like a mortgage.

THE WITNESS: I understand that. But they're able to amortize that over a certain period of time, and, at a certain point, it should go down.

MR. WILLIS: If all stays the same, it will go down over time.

THE WITNESS: And have you looked at that?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, we have.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I've been in business and I'm aware of the cost associated with doing business, but two raises in less than two years, that's unheard of. A good performance appraisal of an employee would justify a raise on any job, but, as you've heard and we're hearing, United Water for the last year, and even before, has not performed up to par.

Yes, they've got new trucks, but the water is still smelling and causing plumbing problems.

Yes, United Water has a brand-new logo, but the water still comes in at low pressure.

1 Yes, everyone at United Water has got nice new salaries and bonuses, but the water still causes 2 spotting on vehicles and rashes and skin irritation. 3 While the water stays status quo, United Water, 4 with the last pay increase, pay raise that you guys 5 gave them, has lined their pockets and coffers with 6 our money. 7 8 We, the people, have relied upon you, the members of the PSC, to deny this unwarranted increase. 9 us to stand up for our neighborhoods, like the 10 Sheriff's Office did to help stop the crime and lower 11 the crime, and help us stop the home invasion by 12 United Water. Stand up for us and don't help United 13 Water commit this legal robbery. 14 (Applause.) 15 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. 16 (Witness excused.) 17 18 MR. WILLIS: Sean Jennings. 19 SEAN JENNINGS. 20 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 21 as follows: 22 MR. WILLIS: Go ahead, Mr. Jennings. 23 I'm Sean Jennings, spelled WITNESS JENNINGS: 24 S-e-a-n J-e-n-n-i-n-g-s. I live on Joylnn, off of 25

St. Johns Bluff.

One of the questions that comes to mind is that if they're making all these improvements, where are they making them? If they made improvements on the last few price increases, we haven't seen them.

I've lived in my house for 17 years. In the last 12 years I purchased bottled water, not just for drinking but for cooking and brushing my teeth and making ice. We don't drink the water.

Now, the gentleman spoke about drinking his water, but we don't even dream of it.

I hear people talking about people having rashes on their skin. What if you put it in your stomach? Not me.

Every three or four -- we've already replaced the plumbing. You call them guts in the toilet. It just stopped flushing.

You take the rings off the sink and there's a sediment now that you can hold in your hand.

In 17 years, I'm on my second water heater, second set of valves, and for this -- you can complain about the quality that you're getting, but when the price increase comes, you've just got to stand up and say no, please, no.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you. 1 2 (Applause.) (Witness excused.) 3 4 MR. WILLIS: F. J. Paffe. 5 F. J. PAFFE, 6 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 7 as follows: 8 I'm Joe Paffe. WITNESS PAFFE: Good evening. 9 live in the Villas of San Jose. I'm retired, I'm a 10 gardener, and I use water. 11 I think everybody understands a little bit more 12 about United Water Florida. I'm sure they all realize it's 13 for-a-profit organization. They're a wholly-owned 14 subsidiary of a national company, United Water out of New 15 16 Jersey. Well, ever since United Water has taken over 17 Jacksonville Suburban Utilities, they have been soliciting 18 one increase after another from the Commission, and I 19 really think that if all our consumers here understood what 20 they're doing, they would really be up in arms. 21 Now, this is a shareholder-owned organization and 22 while I think it's nice that they make a profit, I also 23 think that the shareholders have some risk there and I 24 don't think the Commission has been addressing this. And I 25

wrote them back in 1996, when all this started, pointing this out to them. They come down and bought a bunch of dilapidated facilities and now they're making themselves well on the backs of the consumers that's using that facility.

(Applause.)

2.

THE WITNESS: I don't think that's right.

I don't think the Commission has addressed it.

I've written them. They didn't pay too much attention to me, because if you take the two comparisons -- look at JEA.

That's a public service company. It's owned by the people, really. Their water rates now, I think, are 58 cents a hundred cubic feet. These folks are -- let's see if I can find those. If you'll bear with me for just a second.

They got an increase in the summer of 1996. They were charging 77 cents. They got an interim rate increase, which was temporary. They increased those to a \$1.01, and now they're looking for \$1.23, more than double JEA's rates.

Their base rate for a 5/8" meter has gone from \$6.79 to \$17.39, and now they want to up it to twenty-one dollars and something. JEA costs a fraction of that.

I don't think that's right. I don't think the Commission has been regulating it, I don't think they've been paying attention to the fact there should be some

shareholder risk in a publicly -- shareholder-owned company and I'm asking the Commission to go back and take a look at this. Why should they get another increase now on top of the increases that have been piled on since the summer of 1996? That's barely two years.

One other thing I would like to point out, I talked to people at United Water and they pointed out to me, we're reducing your sewer so that you only have to pay on 3600 cubic feet every three months from 4,000 cubic feet. That's nothing, really nothing.

So I hope that while the rest of us retired -- I listened to Mr. Greenspan and the other folks up in Washington tell us that the inflation rate is one and a half percent, I don't know how these fellows can get 20 percent. Why doesn't the Commission limit them to what the rest of us have to deal with here? Give them the one and a half percent inflation and let it go at that. Back the rates up to where they were back in 1997, in the summer, and see how things come out then. You fellows are really riding hard on our backs.

(Applause.)

(Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: Justina Stevenson.

## JUSTINA JUDGE STEVENSON,

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

WITNESS STEVENSON: My name is Justina

Judge Stevenson. That's J-u-s-t-i-n-a J-u-d-g-e

S-t-e-v-e-n-s-o-n.

2.2

I live in the San Jose Acres development, at 2926 Caballero Court. We've lived in this home for nine years and in that time we have seen another utility buy out Jacksonville Suburban, and there's no improvements whatsoever.

I have the same concerns that most of my neighbors have. The water smells. I no longer drink the water. My ice smells like garlic. When I have guests over, I'm embarrassed, so I usually buy ice. If I touch the ice, my fingers smell like garlic and it takes quite a few washings with soap to remove that odor.

We recently renovated two bathrooms in July of '98. We made the mistake of purchasing white toilet fixtures. Since July there are rust stains, there are gray rings in the toilet. I was brought up to the close lid when you're through with the toilet. I can no longer do that because a terrible odor builds up, so I have to leave the seat up.

My concern is that with these additional rate

increases, if they don't get these rate increases, will there be no improvements? I mean, is that what we're looking at here?

MR. WILLIS: Well, that's up to the Commission to decide. We're looking at whether or not they can make improvements like these without a rate increase. That's part of our responsibility.

THE WITNESS: All right.

Well, I'm just concerned that if improvements were on the agenda the last rate increase, I haven't seen them. I don't know how they decide which area gets them. But I haven't heard anybody here say they've noticed any improvements in several years.

And then I also have another comment to make, which was touched on by someone else, and that's on the recreational meter. Our well just ran dry with the last drought that we had, so we have a recreational meter and we began using it. The problem is we got a note on our door the other day that our water would be turned off if we didn't pay this bill. We already paid our last statement. And it turns out it's for the recreational meter and they charge a \$44 quarterly rate for that recreational meter whether you use it or not.

So I think that's a little bit exorbitant and extortionist.

So I guess that's all I have to say. 1 not satisfied with the quality of the water I receive. 2 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. 3 Which area are you in, ma'am? 5 THE WITNESS: San Jose Acres. MR. WILLIS: San Jose. 6 (Witness excused.) 7 8 MR. WILLIS: Nona Rice. 9 NONA M. RICE, 10 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 11 as follows: 12 WITNESS RICE: Good afternoon. I am Nona Rice, 13 N-o-n-a R-i-c-e. I live at 5519 Selton Avenue, 14 15 Jacksonville 32277. I live in University Park. And my main concern is the rate increase. 16 approve with everything that everybody said. 17 I am having the same problem that they are 18 correct. having. But this rate increase is really -- it's too much 19 for me. I'm on a fixed income. By the year 2000 I'll be 20 paying over \$250 every three months for water. Only one 21 person lives in my household and that's me. 22 That's all I have. 23 Thank you. I appreciate that. MR. WILLIS: 24 25 (Applause.)

(Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: David DeSousa.

While the next gentleman is coming up, there's been one concern since the last case, and I asked a lot of people about it this morning, and that's pushing from guarterly residential to monthly rates.

Could I just get a show of hands of the people here who are residential customers who would like to switch to monthly rates than quarterly?

VOICES: What's the difference?

MR. WILLIS: Well, the charge would be one-third of the base charge. It works out to be exactly the same.

The only difference -- let me explain. The only difference would be that you would be getting a monthly bill instead of a quarterly bill, and basically your base charge would be one-third of the quarterly.

VOICES: Then they would want reimbursement for their administrative charges.

MR. WILLIS: Well, obviously, there's not much interest. I only saw one hand go up. If you have any comments like that coming up, feel free to talk about it. I just thought I'd ask.

Go ahead.

DAVID DeSOUSA,

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

WITNESS DeSOUSA: My name is David DeSousa.

That's D-e-S-o-u-s-a. I live at 6220 Lake Lugano Drive,

Jacksonville, Florida, and that's in The Lakes

Condominiums.

I bring you greetings from the Board of Directors of The Lakes.

You've heard speaker after speaker get up and talk about the lousy quality of the product that this company offers. I can stand here and I can share with you more horror stories of replacing dishwashers, replacing water heaters, spending money to replumb a perfectly new home because of the quality of the product that they put through is lousy. We need to do something about this.

Every other company, public company, goes out and raises their own funds and makes the improvement, comes to the marketplace with a quality product and says, "Folks, buy me, because I'm better than the next guy."

I challenge the Commission to start forcing these people to do the same thing. Bring me a quality product, I don't mind paying for it.

We're all on a fixed income. I don't care

whether you're working one job, two jobs, three jobs or no job, your income is fixed.

I resent any entity going to a governmental body and saying, "We're not making enough." Dial 1-800-whine, whine, because that's about where we're going to start. Give me a product and I'll pay you for it. Give me a lousy product, I don't want it.

What do the consumers have to do, launch a class-action suit against United Water, force them to do what they need to do and give us a good quality product?

I lived in Ocala for twelve years before I moved to Jacksonville years ago. I had a well, I had good water that came out of the well. I didn't pay anything for it other than the electricity to pump it. I came here and my wife said, "Oh, great, we don't need a water softener anymore, we're on city water." Guess what, the water softener that we would have to put in is more expensive than what we used in Jacksonville, simply because we wanted to do it. We like to feel a soft water.

I had the water tested four times since I've been in Jacksonville in the last two years. The first time I tested it, at 24, and the guy that tested it said, "Oh, you must be on United Water."

The next time I had it tested, he said, "Oh, this is 27. You must be on United Water."

These are all separate people testing it.

I had it done today just for jags, it was 31. That's ridiculous, folks.

We bought new glasses in January. They've gone through the dishwasher, I don't know how many times, they look like somebody sandblasted them. And I'm paying for that poor quality? I resent that as a taxpayer. As a customer of yours, I resent that. You're giving me a lousy product and then you have the nerve to go to the Commission and say, "Give me more money."

Go out and raise the money, do the work that you need to do, bring us a quality product and then we'll pay you for it. Until you bring us a quality product, please don't -- let's start forcing these guys who are a public corporation to do business in the public sector. Don't guarantee them anything.

The best way to get them to improve their system and improve their product is to say no, we're not giving you any rate increase until you get the water quality up to where your customers are satisfied and then you come back and talk to us about a rate increase and then we'll give you the appropriate increase. But as long as you guys, every time they come along and want more money to help fix their infrastructure, they have no incentive to give you a better product, or to give us a better product.

In The Lakes Condominiums there is one meter. I understand it's about ten feet from their pump station.

The other company, or whoever owned them at the time, when the company, the original developer, came and put in all the piping on the infrastructure, we pay the same rate that everybody else does. They do not maintain any of the infrastructure but we still pay for it as if they were maintaining it.

Something needs to be done, folks. It's up to you guys to take a hard line and it's up to the Commission to take a hard line.

Personally, I'm disappointed that none of the Commissioners saw fit to be here tonight or over these past few days. I know you guys work with them all the time, but I would still prefer them to hear. And I may make a trip to Tallahassee, because I think it is necessary that they hear the word spoken and not simply look at it on a sheet of paper, because when you start seeing page after page after page of the quality problems, they all start running together and not really having that much of an emphasis.

So my recommendation to start, if that's appropriate, is grant them nothing. If they need \$32 million, go out and borrow it on the open market and pay for it the way any other company pays for it, whether it be Merck, Pfizer, any of them, go out and borrow it the same

way. Let their stockholders start bearing some of the responsibility for your inefficiency, not us.

Thank you very much for your time.

(Applause.)

MR. WILLIS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: Ralph Cary.

While he's coming down, too, I would like to explain that there is an agency in the State of Florida called Department of Environmental Regulation that actually regulates the quality of service for both municipal and private companies. They actually set the standards that companies have to follow.

We, as the Public Service Commission, are basically in charge of the financial end of it.

If you have problems, it might be advisable -- as far as quality goes, it might be advisable to contact the Department of Environmental Protection also. They might be the actual solutions to the problem. They're the agency that needs to know that you're having problems because they have enforcement actions that they can go about taking care of those problems.

We don't have that type of enforcement action to really deal with their problems, with the quality

problems, to make the company go in and correct them just prior to the rate case. We can hold a stick over their head with the rate increase, but as far as going in prior to the rate case, we have problems. That agency is the one that deals with that on a yearly and monthly basis and they're the ones responsible for going out and testing and looking at the quality that's being produced in the wells and how the wastewater treatment is being run.

Mr. Cary.

## RALPH CARY,

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

WITNESS CARY: My name is Ralph Cary, C-a-r-y.

I've been listening to everybody, and I'm surprised nobody has approached this exactly the same way I have.

First off, I just wanted to say that the last time there was an opportunity to come to talk about a rate increase, I didn't come because I said that's such a big increase, there's no way they'll approve that. So this time -- I mean, the increase happened, so this time I'm here to express my opinions about it.

My approach basically was just talk as objectively as possible about -- this is the rates that

1 | they're proposing and try to compare them with what JEA is

2 | charging right now and to compare -- this is what

3 improvements that United Water is talking about and this is

4 | what JEA is doing and then to talk a little bit about some

5 technical questions that have come up here in the

6 discussion by -- many people have complaints. I mean,

7 | they're supposed to improve some things. Well, are some of

these improvements going to really impact us here, and, if

they are, exactly where they're going to happen.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

So I looked at my water bill and then I got the little brochure from JEA about what their rates were and I compared the base rates and the cubic -- the charge per hundred cubic feet and the base rate for residential for United Water's 5/8" line is \$17.39. The base rate for JEA for the same size, multiplied by three, because they have a monthly bill, is about \$11. So that's a rate hike.

The base rate for United Water's on a per hundred cubic feet, they have a fixed charge of -- right now of \$1.01. JEA has three rates starting as low as 58 cents for the first 15 cubic -- hundred cubic feet, and then above that it's like 63 cents, and then for the next 15, and then above that it's 97 cents, but in no case is it higher -- it's lower than this rate now.

For the wastewater base charge, JEA charges about \$8.45 base rate times three is about \$26. United Water is

charging \$34 right now and they want to increase it to \$39.

Okay. The charge per cubic hundred cubic feet for United Water's right now is \$2.50, and JEA actually is \$2.91. So there's something in their favor.

But in terms of -- my goal here is to try to not have this increase happen, I think, which is what a lot of other people are addressing.

And the main reason I would like it not to increase is they just increased it. Now, they're asking for 21 percent and we heard other people say, you know, comparing utilities, it seems like the PSC could choose to set United Water to profit at about five percent, five and a half percent, and take that difference and, you know, only allow an increase that would account for any differences would be between what they're proposing at 8.6 and 5.5, say, or 6 percent. I mean, that seems kind of practical.

But the other part of this is -- okay. So
United Water wants to spend \$32 million over the next two
years for improvements and there's no promise that they
won't come back in two more years and ask for another
increase.

Comparing that with JEA, in December -- excuse me
-- July -- June or July of '97, JEA agreed not to increase
their rates, not to consider an increase in their rates for

the next five years, so 2002.

At that same time they're doing infrastructure improvements of about \$250 million. So \$250 million, no increase for five years, compared to \$32 million in two years plus an increase now. This doesn't seem equitable. I mean, I know that the service territories are different size, so it doesn't directly relate, but there's got to be some correlation.

Anyway -- so on a couple of technical points here, we were talking about hydrogen sulfide projects in different places. What I'd like to find out is, is that going to improve the hardness of the water or does that make it cleaner? And the same question for the chlorine versus ozone.

MR. WILLIS: I'll let my engineer explain.

MR. CROUCH: The hydrogen sulfide treatment that they're putting in in a number of places should greatly improve the quality of the water. It will get some of the hardness out, but primarily it will get the odor out, it will reduce the requirement for the chlorine, the chlorine that you have in there now to try to compensate for some of that hydrogen sulfide. It will cut down on the black water, the scum in your commode, things like that.

Unfortunately, the hydrogen sulfide treatment by

itself will not alleviate all of the hard water problems. Hard water is just a fact of life on the east side of the St. Johns River primarily, and the --basically those treatments, the hydrogen sulfide treatment may or may not clear out some of the sand. It should have some filtrations with those packed tower aerators and they should hopefully take out some of the sand out of the water.

But we do have a number of projects here, approximately 39 projects. Most of them are dedicated to water improvement functions throughout the Jacksonville area.

So by the time we get finished looking at these and prioritizing them, I think many of you will see some improvements in the very near future. Some of these projects are ongoing, ready to get started. The engineering work has been done already. They're ready to go in there and make these corrections.

I think you will see improvements in many of the areas.

THE WITNESS: Can you say specific areas that maybe people here can relate to?

MR. CROUCH: I was just going through here looking at it. Primarily of the 39, we have quite a few in the San Jose area. Royal Lakes is getting a

packed tower air stripper and scrubber. Let's see where some of the others are right offhand. Ortega Hills is getting a water treatment plant upgrade, replace failing and obsolete equipment, structures, and taste and odor, they're trying to improve.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

They're replacing chlorine gas with a different type of chlorination, what they call hydrogen chloride.

Many of the old-fashioned chlorine systems have It's a dosage that would come on sporadically. So all of a sudden you'd get a high dose of chlorine, it would taper off, they had to add more chlorine, go up again. And, as I explained to some of the people yesterday and again this morning, many of you who are on a very long service line will find that if you're close to the water treatment plant, you will get a dose of chlorine out of proportion to those at the far end of the line. The utility is required to keep a residual chlorine at the entire length of the line, so in order to do that, at the farthest extremity, they have to put a high dosage closer to the well. why you're getting a high chlorine. Going to the hydrogen chloride, that should change that.

Now, whether they will go to ozone on these projects, I have not seen any right now on these

projects for them to go to ozone. But as one gentleman brought out earlier, it is a thing of the future and we're going to see more and more people go that route.

But I think many of you will see an improvement in the water quality in the near future. We're going to hold their feet to the fire on that, and I hope the next time I see you here, you'll be able to say that you've had some improvement.

THE WITNESS: With regard to the ozone, what does ozone do versus these other things?

MR. CROUCH: There are several systems of disinfection. Chlorine came out a number of years ago and they have found recently that chlorine does have some by-product, carcinogenic by-products, and they're trying to cut down on chlorination in the water.

Ozone is just a different chemical that they add. If you're familiar -- if you're ever around a lightning storm or something like that, you can actually smell the ozone in the air. It's an actual occurring product. And to the best of their knowledge, ozone does not cause the by-products that chlorine does.

The equipment necessary to generate or create the ozone is expensive and it would cost an outlay of cash

to convert to ozone. But it is a modern system. The third type, the ultraviolet lights that they go in and actually filter the water with ultraviolet radiation. Here, again, it's an expensive initial outlay for the equipment to do that.

But there's just new trends, new generations of equipment that people have found out about that will improve the quality of the water without giving you the residual taste of the chlorine.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I've got a couple of other points I want to make and then I will be done.

What is the history of rate increase, turning down or accepting? Do we have -- based on history, do we have any reasonable expectation that this rate increase will not come to be?

MR. WILLIS: Well, just like I stated earlier, we have no idea what's going to happen.

THE WITNESS: But based on history -- based on history.

MR. WILLIS: Based on history, we have turned down rate increases. The Commission has voted down rate cases before.

THE WITNESS: Okav.

MR. WILLIS: Just like I mentioned a few minutes ago, with this very company a week and a half ago,

with a request covering million dollars in a rate case and expenses to be amortized over 15 years and they denied that.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Another practical question, since a lot of us are unhappy, is there any reasonable way -- I live near the edge of the service territory between JEA and United Water. Is there any reasonable way to say to -- is there a method to say we want do get off of United Water and get onto JEA? Is there any way to do that?

MR. WILLIS: The only way to do that is for JEA to take over the system.

(Applause.)

2.2

MR. WILLIS: Municipal and private companies basically have territories that they're allowed to serve and if the territories are worked out between the two -- and there are legal areas that they can operate in. The only way for JEA to come into another utility's territory or this utility to go into any other utility's territory is to basically just take over the system.

THE WITNESS: Buy it, basically, is what you're saying?

MR. WILLIS: Yes.

THE WITNESS: And I just want to make one more

comment -- one comment about the monthly versus quarterly. Most of the people like quarterly.

Personally, I don't like it. Now, I think some people are reacting to the idea that by going from monthly to quarterly, you could disquise some charges.

Now, assuming that that is not going to happen, I would prefer to have a monthly billing, because, I mean, paying a bill quarterly, that's a lot bigger expense. And it's the only bill that I have that does come quarterly.

But if it was to come monthly, it would be nice if there was a little more flexibility in how quickly you had to pay it. Because I get my bill -- I mean, it has to come, I guess, at a certain time, and I always pay my bills at the end of the month, and because I get the bills at the beginning of the month and I pay it at the end of the month, then about three days later I get a notice saying you're going to get -- I don't remember what it says exactly. But, basically, a nasty letter saying, "Pay your bill."

And I'm sure you all could do something about that. I mean, put a little more -- somebody sends their bill always by the end of the month and you send it to them the beginning of the month, it seems like you could do something about that.

Okay. That's all I have to say. 1 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. We appreciate it. 2 (Applause.) 3 (Witness excused.) 4 5 I believe it's Dr. Zaenger. 6 MR. WILLIS: 7 I would like to announce that I put some of these white forms to request the staff's recommendation on 8 9 the back table, because I notice that a lot of people are starting to filter out and I wanted to make sure 10 you had an opportunity to request the staff 11 12 recommendation. They're on the back table back there 13 with staff and you can just go back and get one of 14 those and make sure you turn it back into one of the staff members. 15 Go ahead. 16 17 DR. PEGGY ANN ZAENGER, 18 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 19 20 WITNESS ZAENGER: My name is Peggy Ann Zaenger. It's Z-a-e-n-g-e-r. I live in Royal Lakes. 21 As I sat here and listened the last couple of 22 23 hours, we all seem to have the same familiar feeling, concerns, costs. Mine is a little bit different. 24 My concern is health. I've had a fairly 25

distinguished career in the last 30 years. I've been a medical practitioner, an educator and a student. And I have learned and I have taught all those years that it is inappropriate to treat chemicals -- chemical side effects with chemicals. But isn't that what we're doing?

We have a product that is unacceptable, and you've heard a wide array of people here tonight talking about the chemicals they must use to be able to make the water palatable, to make the water softer, to make the water less corrosive. That's what concerns me. We're treating some chemicals to treat chemicals.

I understand your business, sir, as an engineer. They need help, but, Lord, so do I.

Let me share with you what I -- I don't know if you gentlemen reside in Duval County, in Jacksonville, but let me share with you one concern that I have. Hopefully, you know, but, if you don't, I will share it with you, that Duval County has the highest rate of lung cancer and kidney stones in the country every year. I'm not going to be so silly to stand before you and say water causes lung cancer. I haven't got a clue what causes lung cancer and that's why a coalition was formed here in Jacksonville to look at why.

But there has been many postulations over the years as to why we have the highest rate of kidney stones in the country, and kidney stones are not necessarily

related to genetics. Kidney stones are related to environment, kidney stones are related to how we live.

One concerned gentleman is, as someone has given you a filter this evening. What in the world does the kidney do? It is a filter.

I've listened to people talk tonight just as I had to repipe my house, as I have had to replace fixtures.

I am beginning to wonder if this water company is not a public health threat. You are a Public Service Commission.

It's appropriate to bring this here.

Maybe we shouldn't be talking about water increases but investigations into health. I'm real versed in public health campaigns and research. Many of you are, too. And, you know, I probably -- I know why only a handful of qualified expert witnesses on chemicals in Duval County, and there's a basic tenet. Until you can prove that a chemical is a causative agent to harm, then it must be considered as such. Basic tenet and our costs affect relationships in this court of law in this county as everywhere.

I'm afraid, sir. I'm afraid of how things are handled now. I'm afraid for the health of our people, and, for heaven's sake, I live in that area that is served. And until we can prove that there isn't a relationship there, I think we should deny a rate increase and have an

1 investigation. 2 (Applause.) 3 (Witness excused.) 4 MR. WILLIS: 5 John Brant. Mr. Brant? 6 7 JOHN BRANT, 8 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 9 WITNESS BRANT: My name is John Brant, B-r-a-n-t. 10 11 I live at 4811 Ducheneau Drive, Jacksonville, Florida 12 32210. 13 And I'm a little different than everybody else. 14 I'm not complaining about the water, because recently I had a Rainsoft water softener installed in my home, and when 15 16 the man checked my water -- and we have some -- what's the 17 name of the company -- Zephyrhills drinking water. 18 water was that of Zephyrhills drinking water. 19 But I had a Rainsoft water softener put in my 20 home because soft water cleans better. 21 So what I am speaking of -- I live right next 22 door to one of their pumping stations, and every time there 23 is a problem if they need three, four, five people, each 24 one comes in their own truck. There is never a crew truck and yet they want an increase in their rates, and I think 25

it's -- they need to get with their management. 1 I want to thank you. 2 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. 3 (Applause.) 4 (Witness excused.) 5 6 7 MR. WILLIS: The next person is David Green. The next speaker is Richard Engel. 8 9 DAVID GREEN, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 10 as follows: 11 12 WITNESS GREEN: That's David Green, 8621 Royalwood Drive. That's the Royal Lakes Subdivision. 13 14 Again, not much can be added, especially the ones 15 here that reside in Royal Lakes have not already added that I can add to this this evening, except that I moved to 16 Royal Lakes here and built a home and chose this 17 neighborhood in 1987 and decided to raise my family there. 18 19 Over that period of time, most expenses have remained the same there. The taxes seem to remain the 20 same. Even the civic association rates have managed to 21 stay down, keep that cost down. It's always been the same 22 23 there. 24 It's just, you know, basically the water rates that have risen during this period of time. And first I 25

didn't pay too much attention to it, but I wish I had.

When I moved there our rates with being a family of four were around \$30 for the month and now they're averaging around \$70 a month. I know things increase, but -- cost of living and everything increases, but these seem to be expanding at too fast a pace.

I know I received countless of times over the past few years these cards in the mail notifying that there will be a situation like this and asking for an increase, and, obviously, when this happened or occurred, most times this increase has occurred.

My wife cannot be here, but her complaints are the same as the other ladies here. The fixtures in the house, deterioration, spotting, the toilet stains, water stains on the glass and the shower stalls, deterioration of the dishes that you purchase, the water taste, the smell. She can go away on vacation, the itching stops, she comes back, in days and she's back itching again.

We have basically given up on drinking the water a long -- quite awhile back, and as everybody else here, put in a type of system or they're toting in jugs of water or whatever you do, you just don't drink the water. If you drink any of the water, it's a real task to try to get it down if you didn't happen to have a bottle of water present at the time.

1	We invested in a water softening system, a
2	kinetic system. I always thought that this through the
3	carbon filter and it was applied to it, we would be able to
4	go ahead and drink the water, and that's not happened.
5	We're still buying the bottled water.
6	Just let it be known that I did appear this time
7	and I do oppose this. I don't see at the rate it's going
8	that it's going to stop. It seems likes at least once a
9	year, then it was every six months, and now it's even more
10	often that these rate increases are asked for, and we're
11	not the particulars the quality is not there either
12	for us to enjoy.
13	So, as I said, I've lived there this 12 years and
14	basically my costs of living have not increased anywhere
15	near what my expense for this situation has been.
16	That's pretty much it.
17	MR. WILLIS: Thank you.
18	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
19	MR. WILLIS: Appreciate it.
20	(Applause.)
21	(Witness excused.)
22	
23	MR. WILLIS: Richard Engel.
24	The next speaker is Ernest Winney.
25	

## RICHARD ENGEL,

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

WITNESS ENGEL: My name is Richard Engel. That's spelled E-n-g-e-l. I live at 11048 Raley Creek Drive South. That's in the Raley Creek Subdivision in east Arlington in Jacksonville.

My wife and I moved here three years ago and the last time you had one of these sessions, I came. I wrote a two-page letter to the Commission and I came and spoke. I didn't hear anything back. I didn't know if the rate increase went through until I received it in the mail.

I am, too, disappointed that none of the Commission are here tonight and I think that this is a significant enough increase request, having come upon the one that was just granted, less than -- or asked for 22 months ago. And I noted that all of the Commissioners, except for one are attorneys. I don't know if that has anything to do with it. That raises some suspicions in my mind.

MR. WILLIS: None of us up here are attorneys.

THE WITNESS: I'm not going to repeat everything that everybody has said, but I believe that United Water is peddling, selling, promoting, forcing upon its customers an inferior product. It is distasteful, it causes extra

expense, causes extra work, it is very hard, it is an irritant for my wife, especially with her skin and so forth.

But the one thing I want to add that perhaps is intriguing to me, and it's very personal, but I have a 24-year-old daughter who just spent a year in a tiny village of Macho in Zambia, in the southern part of Africa, where she taught in a mission school. While she was there, she had to boil every drop of water she drank. She boiled every drop of water that she used for cleaning. Zambia has a water problem. But when she came home, she becomes nauseated when she drinks water from our tap. She cannot make herself a glass of iced tea with the water from our tap. She dare not use the water from her vanity because she becomes nauseated.

Now, that's a critical country we're talking about. They have a water problem. For her to satisfy her water needs over there, she had to go outside her home to purchase water, and she has to do the same thing here. And I find that pretty strange.

The last time when I went to United Water offices, which, by the way, is a pretty nice campus, and I talked about that with the management. And he was very helpful in explaining to me that they deserve that because it had some old properties, and he took his time to explain

to me about the 150-year history, about the parent organization and how they applied for -- and not missing any dividends in many, many years, and that since 1996 they had been paying a 9.1 percent dividend.

But the one thing that appalled me about this presentation was the next day I received in the mail not any further explanation -- they couldn't explain to me about the rate increases, at least I didn't understand, but he sent to me a prospectus as if I was interested in investing in the company. He took our conversation and my inquiry about the company as an interest, so he sent me a prospectus. And I think that was pretty brass of him to do that. And I wrote him again and I never heard.

But these kinds of things are irritating to customers. It is an inferior product. We've heard that. I haven't seen any or haven't heard any evidence of what they propose to do with this rate increase that's going to help these people or myself to have a better product. I agree with the gentleman who said, "Give us a good product and I'm willing to pay for it."

But to increase the rates that they're asking for with no promise of improvement of the product, that appalls us.

Thank you.

1.8

MR. WILLIS: Thank you.

Do you by any chance remember the gentleman's 1 name you talked to? 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. It's hard to pronounce. 3 4 It's hard to understand. His name is -- oh -- Mapolly Zanballo (phonetic). 5 6 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. Appreciate that. 7 (Witness excused.) 8 9 MR. WILLIS: Ernest Winney, W-i-n-n-e-y. 10 (No response.) 11 Charles Hastings. The next person I have is Mack McCuller. 12 CHARLES HASTINGS, 13 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 14 as follows: 15 16 WITNESS HASTINGS: My name is Charles Hastings, 17 H-a-s-t-i-n-g-s. I live at 8500 Royalwood Drive, Jacksonville 32256. 18 19 I've been here this evening and listening to most 20 of what these people have said, and it all bears upon product. And I've got a little confused because of 21 comments that you had made that maybe we're talking to the 22 wrong body, we should be talking to EPA, as far as the 23 24 quality of water is concerned. I'm just -- I have been at my residence for 28 25

years and I have seen three utility companies come in and ask for rate increases and ask for rate increases. It's standard. And, of course, yes, inflation does go up. But this amount of an increase from United Water is -- seems ridiculous.

And it appears to me -- it's sort of like the government. I've had 38 years, I'm retired now, in government, and it's the old -- it seems like the old government deal of, well, the last of the little league.

Maybe we'll get some of the stocks. It seems like they're asking for this big rate increase, and, with all this protest, I would hope the Commission would not grant that to them and I would hope the Commission wouldn't grant any increase to them.

The water is terrible. I just had an analysis done on my water on June 15th of this year and they came back with several things. One was the hardness, at 20-plus in hardness. The pH is well over -- it's 8.4 percent pH, which is very alkaline, and anything over 7 is not in the ballpark. It has -- I believe it's pronounced tannins in the water, which is decayed organic matter which imparts a light brown and yellowish colored clothing and also causes stain. It has .6, and anything over .5 can cause a stain.

In essence, the water is terrible. And it's kind of interesting. I'm on my fourth dishwasher. And I

replumbed my house like so many other people here, and anybody that's under this water system is going to be doing this. I also have just remodeled my kitchen and, in so doing -- this fourth dishwasher, I got the top of the line because I wanted to get the best. And I got the first osmosis water system for the drinking water. I spent about two thousand dollars on the water system in my house so I can use it and not have to replace everything, and now they come up and they want another 21 percent.

Another interesting thing that I found out when I replaced my dishwasher with the top of the line, it still came out with all the stains on the dishes and everything, and I had the repairman out, and he said, "Well, it's your water. You've got to get a water softener," and -- which I did. I put in a water softener, and it solved the problem.

But the thing is, in doing this, I've been subsidizing Mayo's dermatology unit with a rash I've had for two years. And it's been really interesting from hearing what the doctor had said here earlier, and some other people indicated about skin conditions, itching, that I couldn't get it cured and then I put in the water softener and, lo and behold, I haven't had a problem in the last -- I guess week and a half since I put it in, which leads me to suspect that the water has been the problem.

Because I also remember going to Texas last year and while

I was in Texas I didn't have the problems that I've had here. And I thought at the time it might be the water. I even mentioned it to my son, and he said, well, that's kind of off the wall, so I just ignored it.

2.2

2.5

But I do think it is a health hazard. I think it needs to be corrected.

Another thing, as I've been listening here tonight -- I just don't think that we, the taxpayers of Duval County and Nassau County and the other counties served by United Water, should have to subsidize their inefficiency in management. I mean, if they bought the system, then, obviously, they must have investigated what the condition was and they figured they could make a profit, then they ought to be held to that measurement and not be allowed to pass on their mismanagement or misjudgment, or what else, to the taxpayers, to the customers.

And another thing, maybe you can answer this. I don't know whether you're from Duval County, any of you. But, as a taxpayers of Duval County, I don't understand why I should have to pay more for my water than the other citizens in the city that are serviced by JEA. And is there a situation that maybe we here should be addressing our council and our city government that, hey, you need to take over these suburban utilities and so forth and put

them under the city so everybody is paying the same thing?

I shouldn't be paying taxes to the city and paying more for my water than somebody else in the city. It doesn't seem equitable to me. And I don't know if you can address that or if you have an answer for that. In other words, should we be addressing our city council to see about this? Because you had mentioned earlier about, you know, JEA would have to take it over. Can JEA take it over?

MR. WILLIS: Yes, they can.

THE WITNESS: And what has to be done for JEA to take it over?

MR. WILLIS: Well, JEA would have to either negotiate with the company to sell their systems to the county, JEA or the city council, or they could take it through legal proceedings and let the court decide how much it would cost for them to purchase the system. It's not a matter of them just walking in and saying we're taking it now. It's a matter of -- they have investment and the courts, as you know, is a paying problem, so they would have to come in and pay for that property to be able to do that. And JEA, as you are aware, have taken over other utilities in Duval County, just like other counties have also. St. Johns is doing the same thing.

1 It doesn't necessarily mean that they're going to 2 put you under the same rate either. 3 I can tell you St. Johns County took over a large private utility in St. Johns County called 4 St. Augustine Shores and they didn't put in county 5 rates in that system. They put in a much higher rate 6 for that system. 7 8 So you're not guaranteed. 9 THE WITNESS: But at least you'd have a voice 10 through your voting process and so forth to petition 11 those. 12 I certainly appreciate your time and your reply 13 to my question, and I think that basically covers what I want to say and I said what I needed to say. 14 15 Thank you very much. 16 MR. WILLIS: Thank you. Appreciate it. 17 (Applause.) 18 (Witness excused.) 19 20 MR. WILLIS: Charles Hastings. Oh, I'm sorry, that was you. 21 2.2 Mack McCuller. A VOICE: He had to leave. 23 24 MR. WILLIS: He had to leave? 25 Bob Tucker.

1 The person I have after that is, I believe, W. L. 2 Creighton. 3 ROBERT TUCKER, called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified as follows: 5 6 WITNESS TUCKER: My name is Robert Tucker, 7 T-u-c-k-e-r. I also live in Royal Lakes, been there 18 8 years. My daughter, son-in-law and my grandchildren all live there. 9 10 And I'm like everyone else. I replaced my 11 plumbing, I'm on my fourth water softener, I drink bottled water. I've called over the years and talked to various 12 people at the utility. And until recent years I think the 13 14 attitude was the water is being treated to minimum state standards, which means it won't kill you. 15 16 I agree with the engineer, anyone who lives east 17 and south of the St. Johns River is going to have a lousy 18 source water to begin with. We all know that. Drilled 19 wells on the Northside and Westside, houses rebuilt, and 20 got excellent water out of the ground without having to treat it all. 21 22 So I won't dwell on that, particularly in view of the fact that you said I need to talk to the DER. 23

24 MR. WILLIS: Well, let me explain. 25 gentleman before you made a statement, and I'm sorry if I misled you on it. We do look at the quality of service when we look at utility companies who come in for a rate case and we can make a difference.

What I was saying is the DEP, which is the State Department of Environmental Protection, needs to know these things, too. They are the ones who actually constantly, year by year and month by month, oversee the quality that's being produced out of the parent company system, whether it's municipal or private. And a lot of times they don't get that feedback.

I think in Duval County it's actually the Health Department that serves the DEP in Duval County. They need to have that constant feedback. If you're not getting the service you need out of the company and they're not fixing the problems that you think need fixing, it may be a good idea to contact them also and let them know about that.

But, as far as quality, we do definitely want to know about quality of service. It is a fact in our rate cases.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Well, I made my case. I agree with what everyone else has said about the lousy water. We all know the problem with the water.

When I received the rate increase, the first thing I did was sit down and do my own little spread

sheet so I could see how much more it was going to cost me. And I went back -- I had the ability, so I went back in 1994 and I compared my usage for a hundred cubic feet from then until now and I concluded what the rate increase told me that from roughly a year and a half ago what I was paying, if this is granted for the same amount of water and sewer combined, I will be paying roughly a half more today than I did a year and a half or two years ago.

And having swallowed that, I went downtown to the library and read the public file and made a copy of the actual application to your agency, which I have distributed to various people in my subdivision, and part of the application I couldn't locate it in the "H Files" they call them. I didn't know where to look, so I called Mr. Moseley, who was very gracious, offered to let me look at them. I went out to their office. The Chief Financial Officer set me and my grandson up in that nice board room and we rummaged through the whole file.

And I would have to say, looking at the reports of inspections by the Duval County Health Department and the chemical analysis, about which I know nothing except that somewhere somebody says this is okay, that there has not been a problem with meeting state

minimum requirements.

2.2

MR. WILLIS: That's something DEP may be facing in the future.

THE WITNESS: It's a broader issue. And I agree with Dr. Zaenger. Since we have a problem with the source water -- and my daughter specifically lives within a hundred yards of the Royal Lakes water plant. We live at the other end of the subdivision about a half a mile away, and, historically, that part of Jacksonville 50 years ago was practically all swamp. So where the well is located, and I discussed this with the fine gentleman at the water company that they were drilling in a swamp. I don't know how they deep they have to go. I said you're below the surface water.

But it's a lousy product. It's affected by the St. Johns River and it should be subjected to a higher level of quality improvement than water, say, from the Westside, which is right in the aquifer, which is fairly pure. And I can drill a well off of Main Street and Oceanway and drink the water and it's perfectly clear and it has an excellent taste and doesn't stain the dishes.

So I think that should be probably an area addressed by the state, maybe not your agency but someone, that there needs to be a higher minimum standard for water.

We're also concerned about the treating at the

sewer plants and what to do with that.

So, anyway, my grandson and I rode up to their office, and after reading everything, I got out the actual application, which gives much more detail, and it goes on, as you guys all realize, about all the increases they're going to implement, and we were given three or four little binders and we rummaged down through a couple of them, because my grandson wanted to find out what they were going to do in Royal Lakes. So he found it, the packed towers being installed and that should increase our water quality.

And he says, "Well, they're already spending a lot of this money," the 11-year-old. So he and I keep everything. And I said, "Yeah, it looks to me like they've already spent a lot of it and they've already committed to spending it, so where are we going from here?" He said, "What are they going to do with the money?"

So we looked a little further and they are concerned about a new effluent breathing system, which we all agree is a problem that has to be dealt with. We all want that to be purified, so it's part of \$32 million.

When we get down to operating revenues for water, they're proposing, and this year, if I understand this correctly, that they will have operating revenues for water of about \$10.4 million, for wastewater of \$18.7 million.

After taxes and expenses they'll have utility operating

income of about \$2 million on water and \$3.6 million on 1 wastewater. Now, here's the question. I don't understand 3 what the rate base means. There's a rate base of \$38 4 million for water and \$62 million for sewer, and doesn't 5 bear any direct correlation to their operating revenue. 6 7 Can you tell me at this juncture what that means? The rate base is the actual MR. WILLIS: 8 9 investment the company has made in their capital costs, their plants, their lines. 10 That's the rate That's what we call the rate base. 11 THE WITNESS: Is it depreciated? 12 MR. WILLIS: It's depreciated over time. 13 14 THE WITNESS: What depreciation level? MR. WILLIS: The depreciation rates vary from --15 by the type of facility --16 17 THE WITNESS: Average. MR. WILLIS: The average probably is somewhere 18 19 around 20 years. THE WITNESS: Okay. So this is a net figure 20 based on all the investments this company has ever 21 made and it's depreciated down to \$38 million. 22 And with that \$2 million in water income, 23

operating income, that's about, what, 2.6 percent rate

of return on their investment, and the \$3.6 million in

24

25

wastewater is 5.8 percent.

Well, at that point, I understand it. And they're already spending the money, the \$32 million. They're raising those moneys in the marketplace.

My son-in-law says, "What's it's going to cost me?" I mean, my grandson. I said I don't know.

They're an investor company.

He said, "Well, what rate of interest were you going to charge me to give me a thousand dollars to mow the lawn?"

I said, "Well, I don't know exactly, but I can't charge you very much."

But I think it's stabilized at 18 percent and the prime rate is eight and a half and war bonds is five and a quarter.

MR. WILLIS: That's about right. Their debt cost is about 17 percent.

THE WITNESS: He said, "Well, what's that times \$32 million?" I said, "You do the math. I don't know. It sounds like two or three million, or something like that."

So then he said -- I'm not making this up. My grandson said this. He said, "Well, they want to increase their operating revenues on water to \$12.6 million and wastewater to \$21.7 million, which will

increase their water operating income from \$2 million 1 to \$3.3 million, their wastewater from \$3.6 million to 2 \$5.4 million, and you add that all up and it's about 3 \$5.2 million a year." 4 MR. WILLIS: Now, part of that is debt cost and 5 part of it will be actual equity cost that they would 6 7 get. THE WITNESS: The \$5.2 million is all of No. 8 9 additional utility operating income. 10 MR. WILLIS: Right, just to cover what you're talking about. 11 12 THE WITNESS: It covers expenses. That's what 13 they have left over after paying their expenses. 14 that money is available for debt; am I correct? That's what you said earlier. 15 16 MR. WILLIS: I'm still lost with what you're 17

talking about.

THE WITNESS: Look on Page 4 of the application.

MR. WILLIS: Here it is.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE WITNESS: Up top there, utility operating income now with the current rate base and they have already invested some of it. I don't know how much. I didn't take time to wade through the whole thing and figure out how much they've spent, but they've spent some portion of the \$32 million and they will

1 commit the rest of it over the next year and three months, if I understand it. MR. WILLIS: They started spending portions of 3 They started -- just like Mr. Crouch said, they 4 started engineering some of these things. The plan is 5 to put it in '98 through '99. 6 7 THE WITNESS: So they will have spent all of the \$32 million? 8 9 MR. WILLIS: By next year. 10 THE WITNESS: So right now, nine months into the 11 year, they've spent some of it? 12 MR. WILLIS: Yes. 13 THE WITNESS: And they have taken the effects of 14 that into account in their operating expenses, which 15 only went up very slightly, just a very nominal amount from their current rate structure to their proposed 16 17 rate structure. The entire dollar amount of the increased rate goes right down to the utility 18 operating income. 19 20 MR. WILLIS: Yes. 21 THE WITNESS: Okay. So we now have \$5,200,000 22 more money, hypothetically, to deal with as a corporation than we had before we put the rate in. 23

THE WITNESS: That's what I'm asking, what you

24

MR. WILLIS: Right. Well, let me explain.

going to with that five million?

MR. WILLIS: That is the debt cost.

THE WITNESS: Well, the \$32 million --

MR. WILLIS: This is why I didn't understand where you're going. When you get down to utility operating income where it says \$5,543,000, that takes care of the normal operating expenses, but it doesn't cover the debt cost.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

MR. WILLIS: The \$5,543,000, you're talking about the wastewater, and the \$3.3 million is what's left over to deal with the interest expense they have to pay on debt before any return on equity they have invested in their plant.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

MR. WILLIS: That's the return that they have available to pay for their investment cost of \$62 million and \$38 million.

THE WITNESS: I understand. And that is going up by five million two hundred and something thousand dollars. So nothing has changed, except they have more money in their operating income.

MR. WILLIS: All right. What they're saying here is that if we don't get a rate increase by 1999, we're going to have a rate of return of about 5.8 percent

1 and 5.26 percent, which doesn't give us sufficient 2 funds to cover our debt cost and equity obligations. We'll have some, but we're not going to have enough to 3 cover our debt entirely. 4 5 THE WITNESS: What is the debt cost a year? MR. WILLIS: Pardon? 6 7 THE WITNESS: What is the debt cost per year? 8 It's been \$16 million one year and --9 MR. WILLIS: Debt cost is right 7 or 8 -somewhere around eight and a half percent, somewhere 10 11 in there. Equity costs are running right now -they're making a return equity right around between 12 13 nine -- nine percent, ten percent. 14 THE WITNESS: We're talking about two different 15 things. I'm asking you what their debt cost is. 16 MR. WILLIS: Well, it's like I said, the debt 17 cost is running about eight and a half percent, nine percent, right in there. 18 19 THE WITNESS: What's the dollar amount? MR. WILLIS: Well, I don't have it in front of 20 21 me. If I did, I could tell you that. 2.2 THE WITNESS: Well, I'll read it to you. 23 I have some accountants in the back MR. WILLIS: 24 of the room there that can take these figures and tell 25 you exactly what they are.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE WITNESS: Well, 8 percent on \$32 million --MR. WILLIS: Well, the \$32 million is the additional. They already have debt cost on the rate base they have in place.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, and that's fine. That's it. That's the old rate.

What it states in their application is United Water Florida's requested rate increases are being primarily driven by capital investments. And then it goes on about the \$32 million. So I'm isolating on the \$32 million. That's what they want.

Now, if the spent all of that \$32 million in January 1st of 1998 and they borrowed the money at 8 percent, what's their debt cost?

MR. WILLIS: What I'm trying to tell you, not all of the \$32 million is funded through debt. A portion of it is funded through equity investment. companies rarely fund all of their expenditures through debt obligations alone. That deals with both publicly-traded companies and private corporations, not just private utilities.

THE WITNESS: So what are we talking about? We're not talking about how much you -- you made a comment earlier in one of your discussions and you were using as an example that they had to have money to pay the bank. They're not paying the bank, they're paying the shareholders.

MR. WILLIS: What I said before is they had to have the money to pay the bank and a return on their equity, which is a return to shareholders.

THE WITNESS: Right.

MR. WILLIS: An equity investment company is just like getting money from the bank.

THE WITNESS: But the return on equity, the terminology you're using, their equity is their fixed asset investment in this utility. Their rate of return to their shareholders is based on the capitalization of the company. It has nothing whatever to do with fixed assets.

MR. WILLIS: What I'm trying to say is the rate of return that this Commission allows is based on their investment only. It's not a number we draw out of a hat. This is a strict formula approach. We'll be looking at their investment, the file --

THE WITNESS: What is that rate that you allow?

MR. WILLIS: Do you have the standards?

THE WITNESS: You could have said that at the top of the show, we allow a rate of return of X percent and they're going to need to make this many dollars, so they're going to get a raise. As far as

1 the water quality is a bunch of wind over the water. 2 MR. WILLIS: Well, I beg to differ with that. tend to disagree with you. 3 4 THE WITNESS: I'm asking you. That's a question. 5 What I'm telling you is that part of MR. WILLIS: 6 their increase goes to capital cost, but whether or 7 not they need the funds to do that is something that we're looking at right here in this proceeding. 8 9 THE WITNESS: I haven't heard anything about it 10 yet. 11 MR. WILLIS: Well, I'm sorry you haven't. 12 THE WITNESS: I've heard a lot about water 13 quality, and that's a problem, but that's not what 14 we're talking about. 15 MR. WILLIS: If you're looking at a dollar 16 breakdown and -- I'll give you a return of five 17 million dollars here. You look at the dollar breakdown of how much money goes to debt, their 18 19 interest expense out of that five million amounts to 20 \$2,554,000. The money they have left over is to pay 21 any stockholders for their investment in that portion 22 of that plant out there and infrastructure is 23 \$2,899,000. Is that after the rate increase? 2.4 THE WITNESS:

MR. WILLIS: That would be after the rate

25

1 increase.

THE WITNESS: What is it before the rate increase to the shareholder? About.

MR. WILLIS: About a million dollars. That's it.

THE WITNESS: And so the increase paid out to

the shareholders is how much?

MR. WILLIS: I'm saying they didn't get an increase. What they're showing is they have a million dollars left for the stockholders without any investment.

THE WITNESS: What was it with the rate increase?

MR. WILLIS: With the rate increase, \$2,899,000.

THE WITNESS: So about 30 percent of the total dollar of the rate increase is being paid to the shareholders?

Do the math.

MR. WILLIS: It's equity investment. If you think they've invested money for nothing -- I don't know -- I don't understand where you're coming from.

THE WITNESS: They've already made the investment. The company has already spent some portion of the money. They've already raised that money either from selling additional stock to their existing shareholders, preferred stock, or from a

bank in some way, shape or form, and I know these guys are sharp enough they have a capital plan laid out so they have a plan on when they're going to bring it in and how they're going to bring it in. I haven't looked at that. I don't know whether they've already raised the capital or whether they've raised some portion of it.

MR. WILLIS: They've raised a portion of it, yes, they have.

THE WITNESS: Okay. So some portion of that has been raised knowing what their rates were and knowing what they're pro forma income figures are going to be without any promise of this raise.

So they're not entitled to a rate increase on those moneys that have already been raised, because it was raised and disclosed to those shareholders with their current rates.

Now, from their Annual Report, which I was allowed to have a copy of, on Page 39, and Mr. Waddell alluded to this in his letter, "Under rate matters, the following rate decisions were rendered to United Water's regulated utilities during 1997." And it lists various states from New York down to New Jersey.

The percent of increase in the State of Florida for water was 32.4; for wastewater, 14.6. The next

highest rate of increase anywhere in the United States to a United Water company was 21.6 percent in Greater York, wherever that is, and the next one was 16.1 percent in Virginia, and after that, 13.6 percent in Arkansas, and then they go on down into the single digits.

So your Commission last year allowed them within their company the highest rate of return -- highest rate of increase in rates anywhere in the country in which that company operates. And they propose -- they're proposing to ask you for the same thing. And as we have just proven, about 30 to 35 percent of that goes straight to the shareholders in additional dividends that they otherwise would not have received without the rate increase for an investment which has already been made knowing they were going to get a rate another rate increase.

That's my point.

(Applause.)

20 (Witness excused.)

MR. WILLIS: The next person I had was Creighton.

24 (No response.)

25 MR. WILLIS: He left?

Susan Raye.

The person I have after that is Ferguson.

SUSAN RAYE,

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

WITNESS RAYE: Good evening. My name is Susan Raye, R-a-y-e. I live in San Jose. I just feel terrible standing up here. I don't know why I'm doing this. I do know why I'm doing it.

United Water Company -- I have my water with them. It's the only way I can get water. There's no competition in my neighborhood and they can just increase it as much as they want to. You've heard this all night. But I just had to come, because it's the only thing I can do is come here and just tell you that I don't think they should have the increase. The only thing I can do is move to another place that has cheaper water. There's nothing else I can do.

I used to have flowers. I can't have flowers. I can't water my grass. Now with the rate increase I'll have to maybe flush the toilet less or something. I don't know. I've got to use less water because I can't -- be able to pay the bills. It's getting real hard for me.

I don't really believe that they need money. I really believe that a person -- a company can figure out

what they need to do on paper. They don't care how they look at it.

1.1.

1.4

I really appreciate that man who just spoke to you that took care of that. I don't have time to do that. I'm taking my own life in my hands to come downtown tonight as it is. And I'm going to walk out the door -- anybody that wants to take me to my car, I'd appreciate it.

But I just feel like -- I just don't believe -- I believe that they are lucky enough to be able to increase any time they want to and they know exactly what they need to do on paper to get you all to agree to it, and there's nothing we can do. But you need to do a study to try to find those problems, which I have to go home in the morning and you all will have a chance to try and do that.

I also want to say that apparently everyone in this room has water treatments, as do I. We all have it. But there are a lot of people that don't -- they're a lot of poor families that don't have the money or the know-how to hook it up or people that aren't smart enough to realize they need to have their water fixed.

There are thousands of children in the Duval County schools that drink that water every day, all day long, 180 days out of the year, right out of the tap, and if it's not good, it's hurting a lot of people.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you.

```
(Applause.)
1
                                       (Witness excused.)
2
3
              THE REPORTER: Mr. Willis --
4
              MR. WILLIS: Yes.
5
              THE REPORTER: Could we take a break?
6
 7
              MR. WILLIS: Yes, we can.
              Our court reporter has been at it for quite a
 8
 9
         while now. I'm sure her fingers need a little break.
         We'll just take a ten-minute recess.
10
              (Short recess.)
11
12
                         LYNNE FERGUSON,
13
    called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified
14
    as follows:
15
              WITNESS FERGUSON: My name is Lynne Ferguson,
    2871 Madrid Avenue, 32217, and that's the San Jose area.
16
              Basically, my water quality is as bad as everyone
17
    has described tonight, even to the point where it smells
18
    like sewage and tastes like chlorine at the same time.
19
    Somebody complained about that, and the man wanted me to
20
    stay home from work so he could come out and smell it and
21
    see for himself. You know, here I am taking my day off
22
23
    from work so he can come fix this problem.
24
              Two things -- I'm going to keep it real brief.
    One is I'm a little concerned that this gentleman,
25
```

Mr. Tucker, that just spoke made some very valuable points, and you were on the defensive. It was almost like you were defending the water company and --

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Tucker and I were having a hard time in cross -- kind of in cross areas here.

THE WITNESS: Well, I was talking about why you were on the defensive, and that concerns me.

MR. WILLIS: I wasn't on the defensive. I'm sorry if it came across that way. Mr. Tucker and I were having a hard time communicating. He was wanting numbers and I thought he wanted percentages. We were having a hard time communicating that to each other. I was talking to him over here and he understood.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Well, that really concerns me. That was my concern that it was a done deal and this was just a formality. And that's just a fear that I think a lot of us have, that you're going through the motions and you're saying that you're listening and then it's going to go through, whether it's 21 percent or 13 percent. We're saying that we don't think there should be a percentage increase because they do not deserve it. The water quality is poor. We haven't seen any increases. There's a thick book over there full of, I guess --

MR. WILLIS: Projects.

THE WITNESS: -- projects that are -- we haven't 1 seen it. 2 And has that money already been allotted that was 3 from our last increase? Was that the allotment, or is 4 5 that what is to come? MR. WILLIS: That's planned for what's occurring 6 right now in 1998 and what they want to do in 1999? 7 THE WITNESS: So the money hasn't been approved 8 yet, is that what you're saying? 9 MR. WILLIS: We haven't approved an increase. 10 THE WITNESS: No, for those increases. Has it 11 already been approved? Well, earlier this evening, 12 you were saying, "They will do this." So that also 13 concerns us. It makes -- it sounds like unless we get 14 -- I mean, the increase has already been approved 15 because that is going to happen. 16 MR. WILLIS: Well, I can assure you, this is not 17 I have no clue what's going to happen. a done deal. 18 THE WITNESS: Okay. My other question, if it's 19 not approved, that will not happen? 20 MR. WILLIS: I don't know if that will happen. 21 If this Commission sees that there are quality 22 problems, which apparently there are, those quality 23 problems need to be resolved. 24

THE WITNESS: I agree --

25

MR. WILLIS: Now, whether or not this is -- they have sufficient funds now to handle that investment is one thing that we're going to make that determination on. We're not even close to being done with our analysis of this case. Once that is done and finalized, we will be at the point where we can make that determination on whether or not their current level of revenue is sufficient.

THE WITNESS: So if you determine that improvements should be made and then you don't do an increase, what is going to do?

MR. WILLIS: Well, we can still order them to make those improvements.

THE WITNESS: Where will that come from?

MR. WILLIS: If they already have the revenue to do it, it will come from the revenue they have.

THE WITNESS: Is there a way to find out if they already have the revenue?

MR. WILLIS: Well, part of this -- if they do need additional revenues to make these improvements, the improvements that have got to be made, then the Commission will have no place to get this for them to do that.

THE WITNESS: We just hope that you will take a careful look at this situation, because I think it

goes beyond just wanting an increase. I think we're 1 asking that you really scrutinize this carefully. 2 Thank you. 3 MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much. 4 (Applause.) 5 (Witness excused.) 6 7 MR. WILLIS: Nancy Pettis, P-e-t-t-i-s. 8 WITNESS FERGUSON: Kelli Bohn was also on my 9 10 paper. I'm sorry. I wondered if that MR. WILLIS: Oh. 11 was a --12 Kelli Bohn. 13 WITNESS BOHN: I brought some samples, too. 14 MR. WILLIS: I wondered about that. It said 15 Kelli Ferguson to start with. 16 KELLI BOHN, 17 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 18 1.9 as follows: WITNESS BOHN: We are just now, today, as a 20 matter of fact, have replaced our plumbing in our master 21 bath, because it was so bad we had to replace them, and our 22 plumber just told us today, "You know what, Kelli, you 23 really need to have the whole house replumbed." 24 For the record, my name is Kelli Bohn, K-e-l-l-i 25

```
I live at 2871 Madrid Avenue East, Jacksonville,
1
   B-o-h-n.
   and that's also in the San Jose area.
2
3
              We just moved to this house two years ago.
   had previously lived in Mandarin, had JEA water, and that
4
5
   was a brand-new house, never had problems, new appliances,
   obviously, when we moved in, and we lived there for nine
6
   years, and we moved to this house in 1996. We replaced our
7
    dishwasher in 1997. It already needs to be replaced again.
    The dishes are not clean. I could go on and reiterate what
    everyone has said. And I quess the bottom line is, I can't
10
   believe that they would even ask for another increase.
11
12
              Thank you.
13
              MR. WILLIS: Thank you.
              Nancy Pettis, P-e-t-t-i-s.
14
15
              (No response.)
              MR. WILLIS: Sandra Watts, W-a-t-t-s.
16
17
              (No response.)
18
              MR. WILLIS: Mrs. Dee Kennedy.
              Mrs. Kennedy?
19
20
              (No response.)
              MR. WILLIS: Ann Lord, L-o-r-d.
21
22
              (No response.)
23
              MR. WILLIS: Eric VanDenhende.
24
              Did I get that last name right?
              THE WITNESS: That's close.
25
```

## ERIC VanDENHENDE,

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

WITNESS VanDENHENDE: I'm Eric VanDenhende.

5 E-r-i-c V-a-n-D-e-n-h-e-n-d-e. I live at 3439 Grenoble

Drive. That's Raymur Villa Subdivision, in the old

7 Arlington part of town.

Unlike most of the people who have spoken tonight, our water service generally is fine. Maybe if you ask people, I have no taste buds, but I generally have no complaints about that.

Generally it's the price that I have a problem with. Everybody has the same complaint. It's too much.

Now, granted, you can say there's differences between the JEA and United Water is a private company, but, as consumers, frankly, we just don't care about that. We see somebody and people ask you what are you paying, a considerably lower rate. There's no reason why we shouldn't pay that rate as well. At least on the surface it seems that way. I don't think I'm too far different, too far wrong on that.

The for-profit company has to make a profit, and this is what this is all about. They want to make a profit on their business. And, frankly, I don't care if they make a profit. If I had a choice, I'd go somewhere else. If it

was an automobile and they wanted too much for a crummy car, I would find another one.

In the business I'm in, we from time to time acquire other companies, and we have acquired companies where we acquired their bad debts, we acquired their bad purchases, we acquired all of their debts and all of their responsibilities, and when we look at these, we make sure that what we acquire is something that we can make money on, and we occasionally have made acquisitions that were bad acquisitions.

It seems to me United Water has made a bad acquisition with Jax Suburban, and now we need to pay for that. It's not fault that Jax Suburban had a bad infrastructure. It's not my fault that United Water now needs to make a profit on that.

I want a reasonable rate. I want something that is equitable.

The state may allow private utilities a certain profit, but a maximum profit is a maximum profit. They don't deserve that profit. They should have less. And I can see by following their stock they must be making a pretty good profit, because their shareholders seem to like that stock.

I've followed their stock since the approximate time of the last Commission hearings here in Jacksonville.

The stock went up significantly from that time and it's held its value for well over a year. In the recent stock market plunge, their stock was rock solid. They lost very, very little.

So, obviously, their investors don't see any

problem with it. Investors apparently must think it's a multi-million stock because they're not unhappy with it.

It's a very good stock. I wish I had some to pay for these rate increases. Unfortunately, it's a little late now.

I feel very sorry for all these people who have all these problems. I wish that there was some way that United Water could solve their problems and not cost everybody a very large amount of money. They need to do that. They should be morally obliged to take care of these problems. It seems that it's been getting worse and worse.

I understand that the water here can be a problem to treat, but that's what they're expected to do. That's what they're paid to do. They need to solve those problems and they should have solved those problems right up front instead of continually asking for rate increases.

It's too much, it's too often. When will it stop? It has to stop. If it's loss of profits for them, so be it. It's not my responsibility to pay their profits.

Thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you.

(Applause. 1 (Witness excused.) 3 MR. WILLIS: Polly Powell, P-o-w-e-l-l. 4 (No response.). 5 MR. WILLIS: Charlotte -- last name is hard. 6 7 It says 70 St. Mark Trail. (No response.) 8 9 MR. WILLIS: Benjamin Cyrus. BENJAMIN B. CYRUS, 10 called as a witness on behalf of the customers, testified 11 12 as follows: 13 WITNESS CYRUS: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Like everyone else, I received Mr. A's little announcement in the water bill a few weeks ago about how 15 they wanted to have a 21 percent rate increase. 16 17 This is contemptuous. This is absolutely 18 ridiculous. We are living in this country now with rates 19 of inflation in the neighborhood of four and five percent, 20 and for somebody to come in here and request a 21 percent increase, it just shows how little these people think about 21 22 their customers, how little integrity they have to bring this to the Commission. It is contemptuous. 23 24 If Mr. A went before a judge in this county and presented things like this in evidence in a criminal case, 25

he would be held in contempt. I respectfully request that you do the same thing. These people don't need a rate increase, we need a rollback. They got too much the last time, and they're asking for 21 percent.

Now, I understand that they have to fund their capital improvements. I work for a railroad. We've had to improve our infrastructure between Cleveland and Chicago to the tune of five hundred million dollars. We went out in the market and we borrowed five hundred million dollars.

As an employee of CSX, that scares me to death, but it has to be done I'm told.

We're not looking to increase J. Bunker Hunt in the motor race by any 21 percent to pay for that five hundred million dollars. We're going to increase J. Bunker Hunt in the motor race by absolutely nothing. We're not going to increase the cost that we charge General Motors to haul their cars and their parts. We're not going to do that.

Where are we going to get the money to pay back the five hundred million dollars that we're going to borrow? We're going to do with increased traffic. We're going to haul more cars, make the same percentage on a greater number of cars, make more money, pay the banks back, and then the shareholders will have more money in the bank. That's the American way. Why is that so

complicated? Why can't Mr. A and his cohorts do the same thing? Obviously, they can. But if they don't have to, they really don't need to.

Now, everybody who is here this evening has told you that they have to buy bottled water to drink because the stuff that comes through the pipes isn't fit to drink. And I can tell you the same thing. It isn't fit to drink. And at my house we've got bottled water sitting in the garage, bring it in and put it in the refrigerator, get it cold, drink it, recycle the plastic, go get another jug every day, every day, every day. Every one of their customers is doing the same thing. I don't know anybody who has these people for a water company that doesn't.

Does it occur to anybody that there is tremendous potential for growth here? I mean, if they put into the pipes water that can be drunk, we wouldn't go to Winn-Dixie and Publix and Food Lion, and Lord knows where else, and buy all this bottled water. We'd drink it right out of the tap. But we have to. That's an area where they can show a tremendous amount of growth and all they have to do is provide a product that's drinkable. They can't do that? Sure they can. Sure they can.

I have three daughters that live in this town who happen to live in houses where they have JEA service. The water is good. They have the same basic raw material

to work with that JEA does. JEA is not -- they're not -- you know, they don't have any supermen working for them or great chemical engineers any better than anybody else does. But the difference is this: The difference is attitude.

How did the electric authority get into the water business to start with? Because they did a good job being electrical engineers, they showed concern for the customers. We have the best electric rates anywhere in the state. They have diversified to get away from the fossil fuels. They said you did a good job here, why don't you try it over here? Sound like the scriptures, "Well done, good and faithful servant. I have made you master over a little and you done a good job, do something else."

As long as we -- I'm sorry. As long as you reward their poor performance, it isn't going to get no better. Contemptuous. It isn't going to get any better.

The only way that we're going to get decent water in this territory is for you to send them a message. Roll back their rates. Take their job away from them and give it to the JEA who can provide good water and then we'll have water that we can drink out of the pipes. They will improve it. Then their volume will come up and their profits will come up. Simple, simple American capitalism. It's been working that way.

Don't guarantee these people a profit. The more you

```
1
   quarantee their inefficiencies, the worse they will become.
2
              Thank you.
              MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much.
3
4
              (Applause.
                                         (Witness excused.)
5
 6
 7
              MR. WILLIS: Dorothy Summers. It looks like
         S-u-m-m-e-r-s.
 8
              (No response.)
 9
              MR. WILLIS: Cira Castro.
10
11
              (No response.)
              MR. WILLIS: That's the last speaker I have.
12
              MRS. LaBELLE: I wanted to say something else.
13
          May I?
14
              MR. WILLIS: Come forward, Mrs. LaBelle.
15
16
              For the record, this is Mrs. LaBelle.
                         BARBARA LaBELLE,
17
18
    called again as a witness on behalf of the customers,
19
    testified further as follows:
              WITNESS LaBELLE: He brought something to my mind
20
    about rollbacks.
21
              MR. WILLIS: Uh-huh.
22
              THE WITNESS: Our government just gave us a
23
    tax-free week about a month ago. That was a gift. Our
24
    insurance company, our auto insurance company, just gave us
25
```

rebate check because the Insurance Commissioner said,
You've got too much money." And I think that's a real good
idea.

When you're working in a job and you're employed, you don't get a raise if you don't deserve it, and I haven't seen any reason for them to get a raise.

Something also this other gentleman brought up about the shah from Arabia or somewhere that wanted stock, how did he get in? He's not a southern boy. How did he get into United Water? He doesn't care about us. New Jersey doesn't care about us.

And also you mentioned the Department of Regulation. Should we have been going to them ten years ago? Maybe they don't know what's going on, that they're Not doing a proper job with the water and the service -- sewer, too. I haven't even touched on that. Are we wasting our time? Do we need to start calling and writing them? And I want the address and where to contact.

MR. WILLIS: No, you're not wasting your time with us. The quality problems that they're having out there has great concern with us. The only thing I was trying to indicate is it's an ongoing process that -- I believe it's the Health Department here in Duval County that serves that as the local DEP office. They need to be aware of those problems also.

1 THE WITNESS: I called them before. 2 MR. WILLIS: Good. I'm glad you did. THE WITNESS: But it's been a while. 3 I just had a concern that they -- as 4 MR. WILLIS: to the actual quality of service agency that's 5 supposed to deal with this, the primacy agency dealing 6 7 with the water quality and set the standards, they need to know about this and they need to know it on an 8 9 ongoing basis. And I just wanted to make sure that they were getting an understanding of the problems 10 here, too. 1.1 12 Because we're concerned with your problems. 13 We're very concerned with your problems. 14 THE WITNESS: I hope so. Thank you. 15 Thank you very much. 16 MR. WILLIS: (Witness excused.) 17 18 19 MR. WILLIS: If there is -- I have one more 20 person whose hand raised. Do you want to come forward again? 21 Go ahead and identify yourself for the record 22 23 again, please. 24

25

## FRANKLIN WARNER,

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

WITNESS WARNER: Again, I'm Frank Warner,
W-a-r-n-e-r.

Listening to her talk about the other avenues, one of the reasons that I, or supposedly the other people, haven't taken steps before, aside from the fact that we felt like we were fighting a stacked deck, is that we're dealing with -- they work on our part. We don't -- we're not aware that there is this agency that if there's a problem we're to contact or this is the proper process to go through.

So is there any possibility of somehow educating the public on this kind of thing? I mean, how are we supposed to find out about these things? The water company here isn't going to tell us.

MR. WILLIS: That's a good question.

THE WITNESS: We would be happy to do anything. I personally feel they've gotten too much money in past rate increases to have provided so little and such bad quality. They've already had more than they should have had. But we felt powerless to do anything about it.

I've attended these things before years ago and back then rate increases on a little bit was a little bit.

Now they've gotten big bites and you're talking 21 percent, 1 and this whopping increase since May of 1996, some of my 2 increases have been like over 50 percent. And I think that 3 4 in this span of time, regardless of inflation or whatever, it's just an incredible, unbelievable jump in the expense 5 6 that we have to undertake to be serviced with water for living and watering lawns or whatever, and we have no choice. We have no choice but to subscribe to their 8 service.

And that's one of the maddening things. I just feel like that I'm caught in a spider web and I can't get out, unless I move to where they aren't the water suppliers. And I think a lot of people that were here tonight probably will be there at those meetings.

MR. WILLIS: I understand.

10

1.1

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE WITNESS: But if there is education that can be disseminated to the general public saying if you have problems, if you have these concerns, here's the proper thing to do, that might make a difference.

MR. WILLIS: Well, let me share this with you and the other people here. Inside the front cover of your telephone book --

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

MR. WILLIS: -- normally right on the inside cover there is an 800 number, which is our complaint

line to the Public Service Commission.

THE WITNESS: Right.

1.3

MR. WILLIS: And that's there in case you have a problem with any utility. If you can't get a problem resolved, you can always call us about the service problems you need resolved, because we try and work with DEP also as well as the Health Departments as soon as we find it out.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

MR. WILLIS: As part of this rate case we're doing the same thing. My engineers are out there with the engineers of DEP trying to figure out what problems they might have and part of that process is they sort of get educated. DEP will be educated with what my engineers have found out tonight.

THE WITNESS: Well, when I was up here the first time, I didn't stand here and enumerate all the same complaints that had previously been wasted. I merely summarized and said, well, I've had the same problems. I've replumbed, I've replaced fixtures, I've replaced whatever. I'm on my third dishwasher. I'm not quite as unfortunate as some.

But I've had at least three water conditioner systems put in my home. It helps, but it's still a corrosive type thing that somehow gets through.

And so my one complaint along that line is -again, as I said earlier, I've seen no change, at
least any significant change, in the quality of water
since I first moved into the house in October of 1974,
and this is a common complaint.

MR. WILLIS: Uh-huh.

THE WITNESS: And if they are meeting the minimum standards, then the minimum standards are pitiful. They're really pitiful. And we need to be aware of what we can do to bring pressure to bear on someone to address this and to increase the minimum standards to where we can get some quality product. And with what they've done so far, they don't deserve an increase. They've already gotten more than they deserve.

MR. WILLIS: Uh-huh.

THE WITNESS: So I thank you.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you very much for coming.

(Witness excused.)

2.2

2.5

MR. WILLIS: With that, if there's no one else that wants to come forward and say something, then we'll go ahead and close down the evening session.

I do want to thank those of you who remained here, and those who aren't here, for coming out

tonight. We certainly are aware of the concerns, we know there are quality concerns, we know there are concerns over the rates also, big concerns. And, with that, we thank you, and have a good evening. (Whereupon, at 9:55 o'clock p.m., the hearing was adjourned.) 

1	<u>C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E</u>
2	
3	
4	STATE OF FLORIDA )
5	COUNTY OF CLAY )
6	
7	I, MARIE C. GENTRY, do hereby certify that the
8	application for rate increase in Duval, St. Johns and
9	Nassau Counties by United Water Florida, Inc., Docket No.
10	980214-WS, was heard by the Florida Public Service
L1	Commission on September 10, 1998; that I was authorized to
12	and did report in shorthand the proceedings and that the
13	foregoing pages numbered 1 through 140, inclusive,
14	constitute a correct record of the proceedings in said
15	matter.
16	DATED this 28th day of September, 1998.
17	Marie C. Leuter
18	MARIE C. GENTRY, Court Reporter
19	MARIE C. GENTRI, COUIT REPORTE
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	