1	ELO	BEFORE THE RIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2	F.PO	
3	IN THE MATTER OF:	DOCKET NO. 070695-WS
4	APPLICATION FOR IN WASTEWATER RATES I	CREASE IN WATER AND
5	MILES GRANT WATER	
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 19
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15	BEFORE:	CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN
16		COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP
17 18	DATE:	Thursday, November 13, 2008
19	TIME:	Commenced at 9:30 a.m.
20	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center
21		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way
22		Tallahassee, Florida
23	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR
24		Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6732
25		
	FLORIDA 1	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION CUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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	PARTICIPATING.
2	PATRICIA CHRISTENSEN, ESQUIRE, and TRICIA MERCHANT,
3	representing the Office of Public Counsel.
4	MARTIN S. FRIEDMAN, ESQUIRE, and JOHN WILLIAMS,
5	representing Miles Grant Water and Sewer Company.
6	JEAN HARTMAN, ESQUIRE, JARED DEASON, BART FLETCHER,
7	SONICA BRUCE, and MARSHALL WILLIS, representing the Commission
8	Staff.
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PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: And with that, Commissioners, we are on Item 19. And we have a call in.

Chris, are we live?

Good morning, Ms. Moody.

MS. MOODY: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: How are you today?

MS. MOODY: We are good. How are you?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: All right.

Let me kind of give you the lay of the landscape. We are going to have staff to introduce the issue, and then we'll come back to you for your comments, and then we will go ahead on and proceed and you can listen in as we go through our deliberations.

MS. MOODY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Staff, you're recognized.

MR. DEASON: Commissioners, I'm Jared Deason with Commission staff. Item 19 concerns an application for an increase in water and wastewater rates by Miles Grant Water and Sewer Company. Miles Grant is a Class B water and wastewater utility located in Martin County. The utility's rates were last established in 1988.

Staff has an oral modification on Page 9 of the recommendation, specifically in the second sentence of the recommendation paragraph, it reads, "Corresponding

adjustments should be made to decrease accumulated depreciation." It should be corrected to read, "Corresponding adjustments should be made to increase accumulated depreciation."

On Page 27 of the recommendation, specifically, staff needs to add the following language at the end of its recommendation paragraph, "The appropriate residential water/wastewater gallonage cap should be set at 6,000 qallons per month."

On Page 31 of the recommendation in Table 15-2, staff would like to correct the typical residential bills calculation at 10,000 gallons level for its recommended and the two alternative rate structures. Specifically, the recommended Alternative 1 and Alternative 2, 10,000 gallon typical residential bill should be \$74.72, \$67.53, \$59.92 respectively. These changes have no effect on staff's recommended revenue requirement, and staff is prepared to answer any questions the Commissioners may have.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Let's take appearances of the parties first. You're recognized.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, this is Martin Friedman of the law firm of Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley, and we represent Miles Grant Water and Sewer Company. And also

with me is Mr. John Williams, who is the Director of Government Affairs for Utilities Inc. and its subsidiary.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Good morning.

My name is Patty Christensen. I am with the Office of Public Counsel, and with me is Ms. Tricia

Merchant.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

With that, staff has introduced the issue, we have got an identification of the parties for the record.

Ms. Moody?

MS. MOODY: Hello.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: We will give you an opportunity to make a statement and you are now recognized.

MS. MOODY: Okay, thank you. I guess my big question is, is how did Miles Grant Water and Sewer operate successfully from 1988 until today with their yearly increase. They obviously made nice improvements required, and had cash flow to continue their operations. We even toured their plant this summer, and the staff told us everything was up-to-date. And then we were notified by the Public Service Commission staff that this huge rate increase is their proposal, 37 percent for the water and 72.7 percent for the sewer.

This is huge. We will now have the highest water and sewer rate in Martin County and we will be paying actually 40 percent more than anyone else in the county. Miles Grant is a mostly a retired community with many people living here, many over 30 years, and this huge increase will have a big impact on their financial future, especially when everything else we need to have has gone up and houses are not selling.

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How would you feel if you went to a store and something went up 72 percent? Would you buy it? But we have no choice. Here in our water and sewer there are no choices and we wonder why we are being punished. AIG, who owns Utilities Inc., is in the newspapers weekly, mismanaged, investigated for fraud, receiving government money.

With only 1,200 customers and no room for expansion, Miles Grant Water and Sewer Company cannot compete fairly with other water companies. Rather than give us such an exorbitant increase, we are requesting that the Public Service Commission force the sale of Miles Grant Water and Sewer Company to a larger utility that charges reasonable rates. Alternately, we request that the Public Service Council (sic) urge the public to only allow Miles Grant Water and Sewer to charge competitive rates without regard for the water's profitability.

Thank you.

2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you so kindly, Ms. Moody.

Commissioners, do you want to hear from staff and the parties, or do you want some questions or concerns? We will go however you guys want to do it.

Do you want to hear from the company? Staff, you're recognized.

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioners.

With regard to her first concern about the level of the increase, as Mr. Deason mentioned in his intro, it has been over 20 years since the utility's last rate case. And also the utility has requested pro forma plant and expenses in its current case. There has been a new financial system put in place and a customer care billing system put into place at the intermediate parent level. And, you know, UI is, you know, doing business in 13 states and has about 20 subsidiaries here in Florida, and that system is to cover all of those systems, that new financial and customer care package billing system. That's another reason for the level of the increase. There has been -- again, it's over 20 years since the last case to address that first concern.

Regarding AIG, Ms. Moody mentioned about the fraud and mismanagement, I know that there was -- I'm not

sure if it was her or another customer at the customer meeting had actually stated that there was an article at the time back in July where there was some fraudulent accounting practices and an article that was presented to staff.

As I mentioned at the customer meeting, that is at the ultimate grandparent level, the AIG. What happens -- when the company, AIG, purchased UI, the intermediate parent of Miles Grant, we actually had an audit, an affiliate transaction audit back around 2007 in relation to other sister company rate cases that we had. We had an affiliate transaction on it. We actually looked to make sure that there were no acquisition costs that were passed down to the ratepayers of the PSC-regulated companies here in Florida. The auditors paid particular attention to make sure none of that cost was flowed through to the ratepayers.

What we also do is in our '07 audit and also in the audits that we have, the affiliate transaction audit that we had for this case, we actually looked at it to make sure that they made all the Commission ordered adjustments regarding allocation and there were -- I think there was only one finding, it was not that material, regarding the affiliate transaction audit. It was actually an allocation where workers were working on a

Louisiana plant and, you know, we needed to reduce the allocation, rate base allocation as a result of that.

That's the only really audit finding that we came back as far as the intermediate allocations for both rate base and expenses.

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And then also in each and every case before the Commission, our auditors examined the books and records of the regulated company pursuant, you know, for Miles Grant, and we had audit findings back, some on which the utility agreed. But, basically, what I'm trying to say is that the ultimate grandparent level, those accounting practices, we kind of -- that really didn't flow down that we could see in our auditors' examination of the affiliate transactions and the company specific, because we are on a regulatory accounting system, the NARUC, and there were no findings regarding noncompliance with the NARUC uniform system of accounts as far as what they are supposed to adhere to.

As far as a request, a force sale, Jean can correct me if I'm wrong, the Commission in the past, it's charged with the responsibility -- you can cancel the certificate of the utility. Usually grounds for canceling a certificate has been they haven't been complying with DEP or the Department of Health rules and violations. I know there was a case in the past, Shady Oaks, where you

actually canceled their certificate for that. But as far as forcing a sale, if they are in compliance with DEP and the Department of Health rules, the water quality and wastewater quality standards, then I'm not sure that we can cancel their certificate or force a sale. That would be, I think, in the utility's discretion there whether they wish to sell that subsidiary to the county or any other surrounding municipality.

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As far as charging the competitive rates for the surrounding counties, again, the Commission is bound by 367.081 to set rates that are fair, just, and reasonable, compensatory, and not unduly discriminatory. And we have to look at the specific company that files for rate relief, look at their specific investment level, look at their prudent and reasonable expenses which to set rates on.

And, you know, to compare them to surrounding municipalities, it would be a mismatch there as far as it wouldn't comply with the statute, but also I would like to point out that there would be a mismatch, because municipalities, they don't pay property taxes or income taxes. There are certain things that where they set their rates that they don't incur certain expenses that PSC-regulated privately-owned companies incur. So I think that addresses her concern.

1	CHAIRMAN CARTER: I think so.		
2	Commissioner Argenziano.		
3	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. Could you and		
4	I'm looking at it, but for the record could you explain to		
5	me what the current rates are for the customers and what		
6	they will be?		
7	MS. BRUCE: Commissioners, my name is Sonica		
8	Bruce, and I'm the rate analyst on this case. And the		
9	current rates for the utility for the water system, the		
10	current BFC would be \$13.60. There is a two-tiering kind		
11	of block rate structure where in the first block the		
12	gallonage charge would be \$4.30, the second block, 3k		
13	gallon and over would be \$6.46. For the wastewater, we		
14	are recommending a BFC of \$18.98 with the gallonage charge		
15	capped at 6 k/gal at 9.29.		
16	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So the average bill		
17	will go up, let's see, per what was it, 3,000 gallons?		
18	MS. BRUCE: The average use is 3,000 k/gal.		
19	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So the average user's		
20	bill will go up by what is the percentage again, I'm		
21	sorry? I heard		
22	MS. BRUCE: It would go up for water by		
23	40 percent.		
24	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: 40 percent for		
25	water, and for wastewater?		

MS. BRUCE: Give me just a second, Commissioner. 1 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Sure. 2 MS. BRUCE: Commissioners, I'm sorry, I was 3 missing some of my information. It would be 67.2 percent 4 for the wastewater. 5 **COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO:** 67.2 percent. 6 7 MS. BRUCE: Yes. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And if I can, could 8 you explain when we talk about fair, just, and reasonable, 9 if you would, just how do we get to reasonable? For the 10 company as well as the consumer, how do we get to that 11 determination of what is reasonable? 12 MR. FLETCHER: Partly it is just through the 13 examination of their books and records, and looking at the 14 support documentation regarding their investment. Our 15 auditors, whenever they have a rate case, we go back and 16 we audit the books and records since rate base was last 17 established, and they did that in this case, that 20-year 18 period. And then also with regard to any kind of 19 pro forma item that staff can send out data requests, get 20 their support on that. That is how we look at what they 21 have, make sure it is reasonable, and support it. 22 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And for the consumer, 23 reasonable -- how would we determine what's reasonable for 24

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the consumer?

MR. FLETCHER: It would be to comply with the statute as far as to make sure that the utility has an opportunity to earn a fair rate of return on their investment. And you only allow what they have supported. It would be as far as from the customers' standpoint, the examination of their books and records and making sure that you only recommend to the Commission, and the Commission only allow what they have justified and supported as far as both their investment and their expense level. And you do that through the audit and then also our engineering evaluation of their system, as well.

out, and, excuse me, because I'm really amazed that the company in 20 years hasn't asked for -- I have seen a lot more than that since I have been here in a short time. It is incredible in a sense that it has been 20 years since they have asked for anything. And I really -- I'm not making judgment on that one way or the other, but I'm just finding that -- seeing so many other increases coming in so much more often in this company, I'm really trying to figure out how when a consumer calls in and/or asks how do we determine reasonable, and for them, I guess, they have a different point of view of how we determine reasonable.

Would it be fair to say that the company because of its 20 years of not asking for rate increases, their

rates are pretty low compared to other systems?

company?

MR. FLETCHER: That would be one effect that drives the level of the increase, yes. I'm not sure as far as the other surrounding utilities. I'm not sure what mechanisms they have taken advantage of over the past 20 years. I can tell you the major driving force has been partly the pro forma plant and the pro forma expenses. I can tell you that Miles Grant has taken -- in the past 20 years they have taken advantage of about 17 index and pass-through. Some of them were pass-through provisions in certain years, but at least 17 filings since that last rate proceeding. So they have tried to -- that's one thing that has mitigated it coming in perhaps. That may be one reason there, but I know the pro forma plant and expenses are the primary driving force for the increase.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Anything further?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Could we hear from the

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Absolutely. We will go with the company and then we will hear from OPC.

Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,
Commissioners.

Miles Grant is generally satisfied with the FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

staff's recommendation, and we don't have any nit-picking to do at this time. I think that the staff has adequately responded to the customer's comments, and so I don't see -- unless the Commission requests me to do so, I don't see any benefit to addressing those comments again.

I have noticed Ms. Merchant over here writing feverishly, so I'm sure that she has got some comments, and I would like an opportunity for Mr. Williams and I to address whatever comments that Ms. Merchant may have.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Merchant or Ms. Christensen, who's on first?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Good morning, Patty

Christensen, again, with the Office of Public Counsel. We do have some comments to make this morning regarding the staff recommendation. Generally, we agree with most of the adjustments that staff has recommended, and we do think that there are some instances where they could go farther and we are going to recommend to the Commission this morning that, in fact, you do make some additional adjustments to those that your staff has made.

As you heard from Ms. Moody this morning, the customers aren't happy about the rate increase as we all can understand given the current economic conditions. I mean, this is a community of generally retired persons.

Like all of us, they are trying to stretch their dollar in this hard economic time.

I did have one comment regarding the quality of service section. I attended two customer meetings. There was a customer's meeting down in Miles Grant's territory. We ended up having two of them. There were a lot of persons that came and spoke, and generally they spoke about their dissatisfaction with the rates, but they also spoke a little bit about the quality of service issues. And as noted in the quality of service section, there were some problems with the quality of service from 2005 through 2007 regarding meeting DEP standards.

And we believe that the Commission should consider this when you are looking at whether or not to grant these rate increases, and that this is part of the Commission's consideration per the statute. I think that more consideration should be given to this than what was put into the staff recommendation.

Now, they may be into compliance at this point, but I don't think you can disregard the fact that they were not in compliance for a couple of years, and were not giving the best quality of service, specifically regarding certain billing issues. So I think that while they are currently in compliance, I don't think you should disregard the years of service where they weren't in

compliance when you are considering the rate increase overall. And I would ask that that be taken into consideration.

In addition to that issue, we also have two other areas of adjustments that we would like the Commission to consider. The first area of adjustment is the rate case expense that is being requested. And also we are asking that the Commission consider the new billing and customer service system depreciation and useful life that was recommended by staff. We think that it needs to be longer.

Now, Ms. Merchant is going to speak in some more detail regarding useful life and depreciation as well as to some of our rate case adjustments -- further rate case adjustments that we are recommending. I just wanted to speak very briefly regarding two issues that stood out to me that I want to put forth for the Commission's consideration.

Particularly regarding lawyer fees, the last time Utilities Inc. was in with their systems cases that were decided in 2007, the fee was \$275 per hour. I noticed in this recommendation the fee had increased to 290. And, again, given the economic conditions that we are all living with, I would urge the Commission to maintain the \$275 an hour rate. You know, I understand

that, you know, we all need to make a living, but given the economic conditions, you know, that may be one more pass-through to customers that they don't need.

The other thing that I would ask the Commission to consider is that for travel expenses for the lawyers fee, they have been charging the full rate of \$290 for traveling for in the car and such expenses. I think that it is in the Commission's purview and would request that you consider giving half the hourly rate for travel. As opposed to when you, you know, you are showing up before the Commission and actually participating in an agenda or participating in a customer meeting, I think that's fair to the customers. I think if the customers were hiring an attorney that would be something that we would look into, not having to pay the full hourly rate for the travel portion. And we would ask that you consider that.

I am going to also ask that Ms. Merchant take over now and address some of the other specific adjustments we have about rate case to completion and the useful life of the billing system.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Merchant.

MS. MERCHANT: Good morning, Commissioners.

First, I want to talk about the new accounting system and customer service system that the company -- this is Utilities Inc., the parent company, has put in

place. It went into effect in December of 2007, and it's a monumental expense for this company. It is a \$21 million cost that has been allocated down to Miles Grant of about \$150,000 in this case. They have proposed that it be depreciated over six years. And there is a depreciation rule that the Commission has, and it spells out all the rates for all the different primary accounts, and it says computer equipment is six years.

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Well, there is really not a definition of what is computer equipment in the Uniform System of Accounts, and it is not spelled out in the rule what that means. This \$21 million is not, per se, computer equipment. It is an Oracle system. It is two different Oracle systems. It has a lot of capitalized consulting fees. It is a major, major accounting software system similar to like the Commission's CMS system, or even People's First. Those are major systems that you don't just put into effect and let them use them for six years. And the goal of depreciation rates is to spread the cost of that asset over the useful life of the asset.

Now, Utilities Inc. had an older system, some would argue it wasn't very effective, but that system was in effect for 17 years, and they previously depreciated that system over eight years. So at least in their prior accounting system, they recognized eight years. But I

would recommend that something that costs this much money, \$21 million for Utilities Inc. is not going to be a short-term asset, or a mid-term asset, I would say. It is really going to last at least 12 to 15 years, and we would propose that the Commission recognize that and spread the cost of the asset over 15 years.

They will get their rate of return on the investment, that's not depreciated, so they won't lose any of their costs. So, you know, they will get a rate of return on the unamortized or the undepreciated balance.

But also if the system only lasts 12 years and we depreciate it for 15 years, the Commission also has a rule that says if you have to retire something early, you get to make up that loss, and the customers have to pay that. So if we use 15 years and it lasts 17 years, then the customers have gotten full use each year of that long-term asset. So that is one of the things that we would recommend that you do.

The second issue that I'd like to talk about is rate case expense, and it's legal fees and the estimate to complete. Mr. Friedman has been the Utilities Inc. attorney for quite some years, and I want to say at least ten years; I'm not sure exactly, but he does all of their rate cases for all of their systems. There are 16 in Florida. They usually have two to four systems every year

that they file a rate case. I think they have three or four right now.

Also, the way the company files their MFRs is they ask for an estimate in their MFRs, then they come in right before the case goes to agenda and they file an estimate to complete, a revised estimate to complete for a total rate case expense. Particularly -- well, they do that for all the types of fees, but in legal fees that estimate to complete has historically been very high.

And I have gone back and looked at about five or six systems over the last several years, and staff and the Commission have cut that estimate to complete substantially, so that a lot of times the legal fees end up being a lot less than what they even put in the MFRs. And that is for a standard PAA case, and I'm not even talking about a case that goes to hearing, because that would be completely separate.

But it just appears to me that the legal fees come in on the estimate to complete and they just get inflated a little bit. And I've gone through, and I've looked at all of these things, and I think that we have several areas that we can adjust the estimate to complete hours, and one is the travel expense for Mr. Friedman to come up here from Orlando to Tallahassee. He actually had two clients today on agenda, but he charged full travel

expenses to Miles Grant. So, I think -- I mean, he may not have known that when he did the estimate to complete, but certainly if he has two agenda items for different companies, that that should be split between the two companies. And O&S, I believe, was the name of the company.

But, anyway, so I would recommend that his travel time and his hours to prepare, he had hours for both of those cases, so I would recommend a reduction of seven hours for that. But, in total, I would recommend that 10.5 hours be reduced from his estimate to complete of 53.5 hours. And another note that I have is that all of these cases that he does, you know, the issues in each case are going to be different, but the things that you do after agenda, if you are not going to protest the case are pretty standard items. They have got a form letter. You change the company's name, you change the rates, they don't a -- a lot of it is technical -- or secretarial type stuff, not necessarily complex legal issue analysis.

So I think that the time that they spent on that is really not as high as what they have estimated. And I would love to go back and look at some of these cases in the past and see exactly what their revised estimate to complete was compared to what the actual post-agenda fees were just to compare, just to see if the estimates are

actually reasonable.

it.

So, in conclusion, I would recommend that of his 53.5 hours that 10-1/2 hours be reduced, and that would be -- excuse me, that is a decrease of 3,965 hours -- excuse me, dollars -- \$3,965, and amortized over four years that is \$991 for the four years. And then the expense, changing the depreciation to a 15-year life, it reduces their water depreciation expense by 7,625 and wastewater 7,181 compared to their \$25,000 request. It gives them about \$9,000 in annual depreciation expense instead of 25,000. So with that, I would appreciate your consideration.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

Commissioners. I'm going to address, as you might expect,

the rate case expense issue, and let Mr. Williams address

the amortization time frame for the computer system he's

very familiar with and has testified in other states about

that system and its benefits and how other states treated

Mr. Friedman, do you want to comment on that?

The rate case expense, I mean, a point overall, they are talking about an issue of \$1,000, and while \$1,000 is certainly not a small amount of money, I would suggest that if I got up here and raised a \$1,000 issue in

a case that has got a couple of million dollars in revenue, that I would probably be chastised for wasting everybody's time on an issue that is less than one-half of one percent of the revenue.

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But that notwithstanding, there's two issues. One is that -- and I understand the customers' issues of the economy as it exists today, and certainly I know that as a business owner, I have the same problem. We have health care costs that raise 15 percent a year. Our hourly rate, I don't know what other law firms charge, I have looked at some of the cases before the PSC and what some of my brethren charge doing water and sewer work, and mine is certainly comparable if not a little bit lower than some of those other lawyers. I don't know what the lawyers in the telephone and electric industry charge, but I would be surprised if you could get a lawyer for \$300 hour. You can't get a lawyer in Orlando for less than about three or \$400 an hour. The going rate for litigation lawyers down there in administrative litigation is \$400 hour.

You know, we charge 290. I can't tell you that's not going to go up next year. I mean, expenses for running a business go up, as well; and I think that our hourly rate, which has been approved in other cases in the past, I think, are reasonable. I have never had in my

30 years of practice and 25 before the PSC, I have never had somebody question my hourly rate. And so I would suggest to you that it's certainly reasonable.

This argument about we ought to split between my two clients. Now, I've got this other client that's called O&S Water Company. It's a small water company down in Osceola County that we filed a tariff change on. That company would not have paid me to come up here to do this case. So it's unreasonable for me to have to cut back the expense that Miles Grant is going to be charged because I happen to have another client who is on the agenda who I would not have appeared because of.

And I can tell you, if you recall O&S Water

Company filed a tariff change, we filed it for them for

miscellaneous service charges a year or so ago. And you

probably don't realize my absence from that agenda, but I

was not at that agenda either, because I had no other

client to support me coming up for the agenda conference.

And there are certain items on the agenda, and

particularly small water and sewer companies that just,

you know, they are losing money and can't afford to have

me do that. And so to cut back Miles Grants rate case

expense because I should charge another client for

something that I don't charge them for is just totally

unreasonable.

And, without looking at what the other 3.5 hours that Ms. Merchant said that should be cut, it's hard for me to question it. We give our best estimate when we give these rate case expenses. The process has it where we have got to estimate what our rate case expenses are, number one, at the very beginning of the case, and obviously that estimate is going to be what we think is going to be a high number, and I think in almost every case, we don't reach that number. But the problem is is that if we put a low number and it comes out higher, the company is not going to get that additional amount.

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So I acknowledge that when we filed the rate case, we put in a number that we think is a worst-case scenario. And then we go through the process, and we make an estimate after -- when we get to the point where the staff has got to do its recommendation, they send us a data request or call us and we update our rate case expense and provide them a very detailed analysis of what is not included in what we have already billed. And you can see that, and, you know, I guess you can nickel and dime anything, but I would suggest to you that we give our best estimate of what those expenses are going to be, and I would stand behind them 100 percent. And I don't think it is appropriate to reduce that rate case expense at all.

And John Williams will address the amortization

period for the software programs.

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MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Commissioners.

The company amortized or spread the costs over the number of years that was specifically prescribed by Florida PSC rule in the NARUC Uniform System of Accounts. And as you know, as technology changes, the amount of time that technological things last get shorter and shorter. I mean, how often do you have to change out your computer or change your cell phone?

We had a very antiquated system that the Florida Commission was very critical of in previous cases over the way we kept our books and records and that type of thing. So this should significantly improve our regulatory compliance from an accounting standpoint, and specifically there is a lot of customer benefits in terms of informative billing to the customers that will give them history of consumption, a lot of the things the water management districts have wanted us to do to be able to show customers how much you used this same month in a previous year, and averages, and that type of information is all going to be available to customers with our new computer billing system.

But, again, we amortized it over the period of time prescribed by the Florida PSC rules and the Uniform NARUC Accounts. And it has already been anticipated in

North Carolina. I was going to say we have had two cases in North Carolina where it has been accepted, as well as Maryland.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And let me point out just the legal aspect of this issue is that you do have a rule that says it is six years unless, and then it gives a whole bunch of factual issues that the Commission can consider to determine whether it should be greater or less than that six years in the rule.

And the problem is that an agenda conference is really the type of forum that lends itself to addressing disputed issues of fact. And other than just the overall comments that Ms. Merchant made, I think that if you take those and you look at what the rule says, I don't think that any of her comments address the specific criteria in the rule for doing something other than the six-year amortization period.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners? Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you.

Ms. Merchant, I wanted to get clarification about the 10-1/2 hours to reduce from the 53.5. Can you show me by looking at Page 20 where in that list you are

reducing, and which ones you are recommending reducing and how much out of that 53.5. Can you tell me according to the breakdown there?

MS. MERCHANT: Which page is that on?

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Page 20. I see the line there that says prepare for and travel to Tallahassee to attend agenda, and I knew that was one of your issues there.

MS. MERCHANT: Right. One of the ones that I did was the fourth one down, travel to Martin County and attend the customer meeting. I reduced that by an hour and a half. I didn't adjust the ones above because the way they have done historically was that they would have unbilled hours, they were actually hours spent, but they hadn't just prepared the bill yet, so I didn't adjust any before that.

But I took seven hours out of the 14 for prepare for and travel to Tallahassee. I took a half hour out of the telephone conferences and communications with clients and consultants. Telephone conferences and communications with client, consultants, and Commission staff, I reduced that to one hour. Draft revised tariff sheets, notice the new rules, new rates and other implementing, I gave them half an hour for that. That is really a cut and paste based on the PAA order. The letters that they use for

that is just the same ones over and over and over again.
Letters, telephone conferences, communication with
Commission staff, I gave them half an hour, and then
miscellaneous posts, noticing, and filing matters, I gave
them an hour instead of three

And, you know, what are the types of things that they do post agenda; they file a rate case expense actual report, and basically that comes from the company and Mr. Friedman writes a letter. Other things like rate repression studies, they don't have one in this case so they don't have a rate repression study, so are the kinds of reasons I reduced that.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

that we get this breakdown here, I think, from Mr.

Friedman. Is there more information as a breakdown of these hours as what exactly those are spent on? I mean, for instance, the one that Ms. Merchant was just talking about, the miscellaneous post-PAA noticing, and she is saying that since they don't have repression and all here, that it might not be as much time.

MR. FLETCHER: All we had was that basic description here, and we kind of looked at it from the standpoint of speaking with the other consultants to the

case and his time to receive their invoices and to prepare the packet, and we thought that three hours was reasonable.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay. I think that's all for now, Chairman. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. A couple of different questions. One, I would like to know about the issues of quality of service in the past. I hear they have been corrected, but what were they attributed to?

MR. RIEGER: Yes, Commissioner. This is Stan Rieger with Commission staff.

Primarily between the years of 2005 and 2007, the utility was responding to a newly initiated DEP rule concerning disinfection by-products. As a result of their conversion process, their disinfection conversion process, the chloramine treatment, the customers were inconvenienced during that time while they were getting the process together, and boil water notices were issued several times during that time frame. It is unfortunate, but that is exactly what happened. It took awhile for compliance to be made.

I spoke with DEP concerning that. They acknowledge that the utility did work accordingly though the process. It did take some time to correct it. I

might add that this is not a unique situation with the utility. We have seen this all throughout the state with this new rule, this disinfection by-product rule.

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The conversion process is tricky, and as a result if they are not meeting the level of treatment, they have to issue boil water notices, and it takes multiple issues for some of them to get the treatment level correct.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I understand that. I have seen it throughout the state, and I understand that. But that has been corrected, they have pretty much got it down now?

MR. RIEGER: Yes, it has. The EPA is satisfied.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And were there any
problems in the quality, service quality issues regarding
billing?

MR. RIEGER: I believe there was some problems that may have taken sometime to get worked out. In fact, I believe there was a customer that spoke that it took a matter of multiple billing periods for her problem where she got -- I believe she was billed her neighbor's usage, and that got corrected.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And what I'm trying to get at is I guess part of the money being spent on the new systems to correct some of those problems would correct --

1	it was indicated that the old system was 17 years old, is		
2	that correct?		
3	MR. RIEGER: Yes.		
4	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So hopefully that that		
5	gives better service.		
6	MR. RIEGER: Better service, yes. There is no		
7	doubt that the new system will be better than the old.		
8	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And, let's see, did		
9	staff already cut attorneys fees for the company?		
10	MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioner. We had		
11	actually reduced the legal fees by \$23,258 from what they		
12	had requested.		
13	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What was the total		
14	amount they requested?		
15	MR. FLETCHER: \$38,773.		
16	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Wait a minute. The		
17	total amount was		
18	MR. FLETCHER: 38,000 you're talking about		
19	just for legal fees?		
20	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No, I'm trying to		
21	figure out if you have reduced it by 23,000, what were		
22	they originally asking?		
23	MR. FLETCHER: The total rate case that they		
24	were originally asking for with the actual and revised was		
25	\$227,622. Of that amount for the legal, it was requesting		

\$51,373. Of that 51,000, we were recommending a decrease of 23,258.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And, let's see.

Is there a comparison done? Do we do any type of

comparison on attorney fees to see if they are comparable

and reasonable?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, we have done that in prior rate cases. In this one, to look at the difference, the \$15 difference between the 275 that he had typically been charging for the past four or five years, that represented an increase of 4.54 percent. And just -- we felt that it was in line, since it has not been changed since the last, I think, five years is what he has been charging the 275 at -- in the prior cases.

question. Regarding the depreciation rules indicating depreciation of six years for computers. As OPC had indicated that this may be a little bit more than just computers, have we looked into spreading out the depreciation to maybe a ten year, or anything more than the six years, or why did we go with six, and are there other items that may not be included in that rule as computer items?

MR. FLETCHER: The depreciation rule, 25-30.140, does list the average service life for computers, and in

the past, you know, the Commission has treated software packages under that account, and we have used the six years. There is a provision that allows that -- if I may point out, it's in Note 6A, if there is going to be a deviation from the average service life from the rule it says at the time a utility applies for a change in its revenue rates and charges, it may also petition for average service life depreciation different from those in the above schedule, which was the six years, if it can justify the service lives that the utility is proposing in lieu of the guideline lives. That justification should be in the form of historical data, technical information, or utility planning for the affected accounts or subaccounts.

And the utility had requested it be depreciated pursuant to the rule, that is how they have treated that in other states and other rate cases. They have consistently applied a six year. How we looked at it, there was no technical data that we saw -- I mean, in that provision it's the utilities, if they want to request something different they have to provide all that technical data. Regarding different software packages like People's First, or our case management, my understanding --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: You don't want to mention People's First with me.

MR. FLETCHER: Or our case management, the different software packages, you would have to have that detailed analysis, that technical information to support how long that's going to last, and we simply don't have

that. And so we just stuck with the rule of six years.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I understand that.

But I think I'm trying to get at -- and maybe this is a question for OPC -- what is outside of the computer language? You had mentioned that maybe the rule goes to computers, but there may be more than computers lumped in here.

MS. MERCHANT: Exactly. I think the rule is designed to estimate what the service lives are for all of these assets, and it really is a great tool because you don't want to have to -- in every rate case you want to simplify the factor. We have gone through, I think, three major revisions of that depreciation rule to make sure that the lives and a lot of engineering studies have gone into supporting meters and the pipes and the pumps and the things like that, but computer equipment has never been revised.

You know, when the depreciation rules originated, there weren't hardly any computers. It was like in the '80s, or late '80s, about that time, but it has really never been paid attention to. And you would

understand that a desktop computer, or a laptop computer, or even a cell phone would certainly have a shorter life. And that's what I think that that rule is really designed to accommodate. You have got, say, like a Microsoft Office box off the shelf. You might even be able to expense that type of software, something that's not a monumental expense to the company.

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But this is a -- for this company it is probably twice in a lifetime software package, two software packages. I sure hope that for \$21 million they are not going to replace it in six years, and that's really what you want to do is spread the cost over the life of the asset so that the customers pay that one whatever number of years you choose is the actual service life. You spread that over the life, and it's a fair -- it's basically an accounting principle, but in those other states that the company mentioned, Mr. Williams told me that they didn't even address what the service life was, that they just asked for six years and they got six years. So it has really never been litigated. And I don't think the company has answered how long they think this major software package will last.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay.

To the company, how long do you think it will last?

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Commissioner Argenziano, that's the comment that I made at the very beginning that this type of forum is not one that lends itself to making those type of factual proofs. And so as we sit here today, we can't tell you what the real life of that is going be, because nobody has done the type of analysis that your rule suggests needs to be done before you deviate from the six years that's provided for in the rule. And so we can't sit here today and tell you whether it's going to be six and a half or maybe four. I mean, the way technology and the software changes --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Or maybe ten.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Or ten, or twelve, or two. know, that's the problem is that we have got a rule and we go by the rule unless we have evidence to the contrary, and this forum where Public Counsel can say one thing and I can say something else isn't the type of forum to make those type of factual decisions.

MR. WILLIAMS: And, again, we have IT folks, and we hired Deloitte as a consultant to help us select the different firms to -- you know, the different entities we contracted with to do this. And, you know, if we go to hearing, believe me I can trot them all out for you, but I can't sit here and tell you this. We hope it will last longer than six years, but technology is really evolving.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman, this is a question for staff. When do we revise our rules and look into things that are kind of -- haven't been changed in a number of years? Just out of curiosity, if somebody can help me.

MR. FLETCHER: As far as when the depreciation rule was last revised?

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Uh-huh.

MR. FLETCHER: What I'm seeing here, it was last amended May 29th, 2008.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What did we amend at that time?

MR. FLETCHER: I'm not sure of the particular provision here in this rule. I would have to go back and look at that, what was changed during that amendment.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner Argenziano, I'm not sure which part of the rule was amended in 2008, but to answer your question about when we amend our rules, we constantly monitor the rules of the Commission, and depreciation is one of those. We have people who will actually sit there in our division and look at these. We amend the rules when we see a need. When new technology comes in, new plant items come in, when we believe technology has outdated these lives, the service lives in these actual things, that is when we would actually do

that.

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think I'm hearing OPC saying is that maybe that today's technology is making the rule outdated, and I'm trying to figure out if that is the case. That is another discussion for another day, but to think about the points they bring up, is there a valid concern in what they are saying that maybe the rule is antiquated or there are other components of this that really don't apply to the old statutory language of just computer.

And for \$21 million you would hope that it would last more than six years, but I'm not on expert so I can't say that. But I am just not sure if we have looked into the rule as far as the points that OPC are bringing up.

MR. WILLIS: And, Commissioner, Public Counsel could be completely right, the company could be completely right, these depreciation rates here are what we call average lives which take into account that some computers and software will last less than that, some will last more than that.

ask this question, and as simple as I can. Does that mean because it is a rule that we always stick to six years no matter what?

MR. WILLIS: No. If we actually have evidence

before us to show that these lives are incorrect for a particular item, we have changed those in the past.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And you feel right now that that is not the case here.

MR. WILLIS: Well, my staff hasn't seen anything yet that would basically dictate that these six years are wrong at this point.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So, OPC, it is up to you to show staff right now, for me to make a decision on that one.

MS. MERCHANT: Actually, if I could correct your interpretation of what we believe. I don't believe that the six-year depreciation rate for regular computer equipment is inadequate. I think that's fine for a desktop computer, or a laptop computer, or maybe a short-term software project. What I'm saying is that this is an anomaly. This is a new item that is not considered by the rule and that's where I'm differentiating.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And, staff, that is what I'm asking you. Have you seen the new item, is it an anomaly, and if it is, or if it isn't --

MR. FLETCHER: In the past we have recorded it for the computers, for software packages. UI's last accounting system, that's the account that it would be considered under would be computers. They did actually --

you know, they amortized it over eight years there, but it be would considered. We have in other cases considered software packages under the computer and depreciated it under six years.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So, basically, OPC, you are saying the software is the anomaly.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: And can I just add to that that this is not just your basic off-the-shelf package. They took two years to develop the software. This is something -- this is like a platform which they are going to use to build their billing system over the next however many years, we don't know. I expect that it will be longer than six years. I would expect for this kind of an investment in a computer platform that it will be at least double the life of a computer of six years, 12 years.

You don't build something akin to a CMS system and expect that it is going to expire in six years. That is a platform that you build off of. You may update it periodically over the years, but the basic platform, which is what we are talking about, the investment in this basic new billing system platform is a long-term investment, and that is why we are saying that it doesn't neatly fit within the rule.

This isn't a laptop or computer equipment where you change them out periodically. And you don't change

them out all at ones, either. You know, you may change out X number of computers over time and it is a revolving type of changeout. Here this is a long-term once in, you know, obviously 17-year event where you change the platform and change all of the computer software programs that run off of it.

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And that is what I wanted to emphasize is it is not just a regular updated software package. This is the platform on which they are operating at least from our understanding of it unless the company, you know, can tell us something different, but that's my understanding of it.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, if I could just add one thing.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Marshall.

MR. WILLIS: Actually two things here. I would point out that every operating system I have ever purchased has been outdated in about three years, and I could continuing operating that, but I won't have the best and greatest at that point that I think I need.

The other thing is this is proposed agency action, and what that means in a water and wastewater case is that if Public Counsel really feels compelled that this is an issue that they want to do something about, they can protest this one single issue, and that's all this Commission will go to hearing on. And I just wanted to

point that out, that is an option.

because it helps me in the discussion going back and forth. I may somewhat agree, but I'm not sure that it still doesn't fall under computer in my train of thought. I'm not sure, and knowing that they have that opportunity, I feel better about that. And just to say that if their last system lasted 17 years and it wasn't quite as technologically advanced as today's systems, I would look at that as being very prudent and hope that the system would last a long time, because we would like that to occur, of course.

But I appreciate the dialogue, because it helped me to understand here something that I wasn't sure how the internal components really worked. And I got a better understanding of OPC's problem with it, even though it's still somewhat fuzzy. So thank you for allowing that discussion.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. I will come back to the bench. I just wanted to get this thought out before I lose it.

When Commissioner McMurrian had asked her question, I thought I had seen this is on Page 24. I went to Page 24, and I saw where staff had adjusted every request by the company. I think their request was

something like -- their revised and actual estimate was 227,662. Staff's adjustments were almost \$100,000 less. They reduced the legal fees by half, consultant fees, the in-house fees. They didn't reduce the filing fee because that's what it is, but every category that could be reduced they reduced it or eliminated -- this WFC travel, staff eliminated that altogether.

So I think that when you look at it in the totality, that everywhere where the company had made a request, you'll see staff made a significant adjustment downward. And I think that's significant. When you consider that of a total of 227,662, staff's total adjustment was a reduction of 99,649, I think that is very significant. And, Commissioner McMurrian, I'm glad you asked that question, because I thought I had seen it in the docket someplace, so I went to look at that.

Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, and I only mean this -- and I'm not saying the company did this or anything in this case, but I think having a dialogue and speaking about things is very important because of the fact that, I mean, you could come in with a very high number to begin with and know that the staff is going to chop it down to where it probably should be, or somewhere where it should be. So with all due

respect, sometimes just looking at the reduction doesn't mean that, you know, oh, boy, the company took a giant hit. It might have gotten back to where it actually needed to be.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes. Well, I agree with you, but I think the company probably fully expected that amount in their filings. They would have to give that in their filings. When Commissioner McMurrian asked that question, it dawned on me I read something in the case where the staff had made some reductions, and I just wanted to kind of point that out.

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And this is first to staff. Can you point to me where in the issue analysis the discussion of this particular purchase is and the application of the rule?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioner. The Phoenix project, the software package is on Issue 5, Page 10 of the recommendation. And, basically, there was no write-up between the -- talking about the six years, the company filed in their MFRs and depreciated over six years pursuant to the rule, and staff did not take issue in accordance with the rule.

But it's in the second paragraph. Basically, it is \$148,000 total is the allocated cost, both of them. It

is split almost equally, about 51-1/2 percent to the water and the remaining to the wastewater system. It's the \$76,220 for the water, \$71,780. It's in the second paragraph of staff's analysis. And you will actually see on the table on Page 11 the staff did not make any adjustments to the Phoenix project, and we had definitely just agreed with their accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense adjustments associated with that package in accordance with the rule.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And that is helpful, because I was looking at that earlier, and, you know, seeing, of course, fire hydrants and fuel tanks and things, and Phoenix didn't jump at me immediately as billing system. And looking at the numbers there in the order of 21 million. So I appreciate that elaboration. Thank you.

And I guess my question then to the company is,

I fully recognize that this is not an evidentiary hearing
and that you are not presenting evidence and sworn

testimony, but yet it does seem to me to be a reasonable
question when it has been raised that this is an

acquisition of \$21 million, and a significant one, and I

would certainly have expected that you would bring in IT

consultants and outside contractors to help with that

system selection. To me it seems a reasonable question to

say, well, what is the expectation for the length of that system. I would have thought that would be an analysis that would have been done before the actual software package was chosen.

So I guess my question to you is, realizing it is not evidentiary, and realizing it's not sworn testimony, what is the expectation for the life of this particular billing system?

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, Commissioner Edgar, based on staff's recommendation, we didn't anticipate there would be a lot of questions about it, and we didn't bring in our experts from Northbrook. You know, the Commission staff had already cut any expense from any of our headquarters office coming down here. So, you know, there again, we thought I could give it my best shot.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I appreciate that.

MR. WILLIAMS: And, again, it has been accepted in other states. But there, again, we also are providing expert witness testimony in other states where it has been questioned. And certainly if we end up going to hearing on this, we can bring in the big guns for sure.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So let me, in my own words, say back to you what I think you just told me, and correct me if I'm wrong. Perhaps it is a reasonable thought that during the analysis and prior to the purchase of a system

1	an analysis would have gone as to life expectancy, but you
2	are not at this time able to speak to that point, is that
3	correct?
4	MR. FRIEDMAN: That's correct. You know, part
5	of the problem is just
6	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And that's fair, in my
7	mind. All right. Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, anything
9	further from the bench?
10	The Chair is now open for a recommendation on
11	disposition of this matter.
12	Commissioner McMurrian.
13	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: If there are no other
14	questions, I can move staff on all the issues.
15	CHAIRMAN CARTER: With the oral modification?
16	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: With the oral
17	modification of staff.
18	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I can second.
19	CHAIRMAN CARTER: It has been moved and properly
20	seconded.
21	Commissioners, any further debate, discussion,
22	comments, questions? Hearing none. All those in favor,
23	let it be known by the sign of aye.
24	(Simultaneous aye.)
25	CHAIRMAN CARTER: All those opposed, like sign.

1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5	I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify
6	that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of sai proceedings.
8	
9	
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relativor employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
11	
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13	DATED THIS 1st day of December, 2008.
14	\bigcirc $\langle h_0 \cap A \rangle$
15	(Kuth Mc Gell/Xo)
16	JANE FAUROT, RPR Official FPSC Hearings Reporter
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