1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 DOCKET NO. 070694-WS 4 In the Matter of: 5 APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN WATER AND WASTEWATER RATES IN ORANGE COUNTY BY 6 WEDGEFIELD UTILITIES, INC. 7 8 9 PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 10 10 BEFORE: CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II 11 COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN 12 COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP 13 Tuesday, December 2, 2008 DATE: 14 PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center 15 Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way 16 Tallahassee, Florida 17 REPORTED BY: LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR Official FPSC Reporter 18 (850) 413-6734 19 20 21 22 23 24

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| 1 | PARTICIPATING: |
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PATRICIA CHRISTENSEN, ESQUIRE, Office of Public Counsel, representing the Citizens of the State of Florida.

MARTIN S. FRIEDMAN, ESQUIRE, and JOHN WILLIAMS, representing Wedgefield Utilities, Inc.

CAROLINE KLANCKE, ESQUIRE, JAN KYLE, RICHARD REDEMANN, SONICA BRUCE, MARSHALL WILLIS and BART FLETCHER, representing the Florida Public Service Commission Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Now we're on Item 10. Staff, you're recognized.

MR. KYLE: Good morning, Commissioners. Jan Kyle for Commission staff. Item 10 is staff's recommendation regarding Wedgefield Utilities' application for increase in water rates in Orange County in Docket Number 070694-WS. Staff has one oral modification to Issue 18 of its recommendation.

On Page 35 the first sentence of the recommendation paragraph should read, "The water rates should be reduced as shown in Schedule Number 4 to remove \$39,678 of water rate case expense, grossed-up for RAFs, which is being amortized over a four-year period." On the same page a corresponding adjustment should also be made in the last sentence of the first paragraph of the staff analysis. That sentence should correctly read, "The decreased revenue will result in the rate reduction recommended by staff on Schedule Number 4. The statutory time frame to process this case has been waived by Wedgefield through the December 2nd, 2008, Agenda Conference. modification has no other effect on staff's recommendation, including revenue requirement." Staff is available to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, staff.

Commissioners, any questions for staff on this

matter? Hearing none, it seems like there was just a scrivener's correction in terms of going from 4A to Schedule 4 in their recommendation. No questions or debate?

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized for a motion.

Wait a minute. Hang on a second. Let me hear from OPC.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I think OPC would like to speak.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I'm sorry. I was on a roll. You know, after all of this Gator -- the Gator bashing of my team I was ready to get out of here.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: And I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. Good morning.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Patty Christensen. I'm with the Office of Public Counsel. I'm representing the customers in this matter.

I just have a few points that I would like to make this morning. I just wanted to address, one, the customer meeting I attended. I was there with a lot of customers. When we were at the customer meeting, a lot of those customers spoke about the poor quality of service that they received from Wedgefield Utilities. In particular, they were very upset about the high amount of particulates in the water. And while we recognize that the company very recently put in a new magnetic, excuse me, ion exchange system or, what is it, MIEX they call it to remove the sulfide and organic matters, they just did this July 28th of 2008, which was just right before

the customer meeting, and the customers did not have the benefit of seeing whether or not that system would actually work to reduce the unpleasant taste and the bad smell that these customers have had to deal with over numerous years. And what I would ask that the Commission consider is that, you know, these, these customers have been paying for basically a monopoly service, monopoly water for a bad tasting, bad smelling product for years, which if it wasn't a monopoly product, they wouldn't be paying for it, they would have not bought the product. And we would ask that you consider that when you're setting the rates.

The other issue --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: May I ask you a question?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Certainly.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Has, has, has there been any contact with the customers since the institution of the new system?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: I've had contact with one customer in particular, Ms. Neimuth (phonetic). And, you know, she's still very upset about the rate increase and still very upset about the high rates, so that's what I can report back to you. I haven't talked to any of the other additional customers.

Maybe staff has kept up with that. I know that from what I read in the recommendation the system is still new and they were still kind of getting the system rolling and getting it

into place.

But what I would ask the Commission to consider is that, you know, we would want to encourage companies to put these types of systems in place as soon as the problem becomes apparent, not right before they're coming in to do a rate case. And maybe the timing in this case is just the way things happen, that, you know, they put in a system and then they're coming in for a rate case. But we would hope that these types of bad water, bad quality issues are addressed as soon as they arise, not waiting for a rate case to just come in and recoup rate costs. That's one, one of the things that we would ask the Commission to consider.

The other issue --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on. Hang on. Hang on. Hang on. I'm still on the water quality. Excuse me, Commissioners.

I'm still on the water quality.

Staff, have you had any contact with the customers since the institution of the new system has been in place as regards to water quality?

MR. REDEMANN: There have been a couple of customers that have contacted us. We also, the utility also did a test on the water, and the test indicated that 96 percent of the hydrogen sulfide is removed. And also they're only adding 25 percent of the amount of chlorine that they had before, so the water is much superior than what it was before.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair. 1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano. 2 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just for the, just I guess 3 to straighten, get a few things made clear, OPC is indicating 4 that we take into consideration the water quality. Am I 5 hearing that staff said that the water quality now, the 6 hydrogen sulfide problem, which is a common problem in Florida 7 obviously, we hear it all the time, I have it in my own home, 8 has been, has been diminished? Is that what staff just said to 9 us? 10 MR. REDEMANN: Yes, that's correct. 11 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. 12 MR. REDEMANN: The MIEX unit --13 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry. Go ahead. 14 15 MR. REDEMANN: The MIEX unit removes 96 percent of the hydrogen sulfide in the water. So there -- I sampled the 16 water after treatment and you can't tell any hydrogen sulfide 17 18 is in the water anymore. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's nice. I wish I 19 20 could do that in my house. Let me ask another question. If OPC, and I 21 understand people waited a long time, and sometimes smaller 22 23 companies, and I don't know how big this company really is, have a harder time getting, getting new equipment in. But once 24 they do, isn't that the time they come in for a rate case, when 25

they expend money on the facility?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Well, we, of course, expect them to come in when they need to if they've expended money and it causes them to earn below their rate of return, but we would expect them also to address the problems in a more timely manner. That's the point that we were trying to make.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Sure.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: I think --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And I -- excuse me. I understand that. I'm just trying to figure out, excuse me, I'm just trying -- I'm hearing my own voice twice, so it's getting difficult.

And I understand that. But now that we've passed that, I'm not sure what we can do, I'm not sure what you're asking. So I guess I'm asking you when you say take it into consideration, can you be more specific?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Well, I think one of the issues that we had was when we went down for the customer meeting, the system had not been placed online long enough, sufficiently long enough for the customers to enjoy the benefit of the new system to see if it in fact really did improve the quality of the water from the customers' perspective.

And I guess what we would be asking is that you take that into consideration in the rate increase when you think about the water quality of service and, you know, possibly

check for the customers again to see if their water quality has improved, if they're more satisfied with the quality of water.

They are, according to the customers, paying the highest rates in the county and for that they should be getting good quality water, not just passable.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Oh, I couldn't agree with you more. Anybody, anybody paying for water should get good quality of water. But hydrogen sulfide happens to be one of our problems that we just have because we live in the State of Florida, and in many places private wells have hydrogen sulfide. So as long as the bacteria levels are down, that's my, one of my main concerns. But you're right, quality of water is important, especially when you're paying for it and you have nowhere else to go for it. I understand that.

I think what I'm trying to get is a couple of things, is if the system has been fixed -- and you indicated that you spoke to only one customer since then and that the only thing that she indicated to you was the high rates. Did you ask her about the quality of water?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: That did not come up during the conversation, in that particular conversation.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Wow. I thought -- I think that would be -- I thought I just heard you say that's one of the things you wanted us to do. And, believe me, I'm going to. I'd like to find out, I'd like to ask staff to find out how

those customers are feeling about the quality of water right now. But I guess if I had had the opportunity to talk to one of them, that would have been one of the first questions I would have asked.

But what I would like to do, Mr. Chairman, is if staff could tell me, go over the increase again from what it was to what it's going to be. I'm glad to hear that the quality problems, the quality issues, the hydrogen sulfide issue is somewhat resolved. I'd still like to know and get further reports on a wider sample of customers as to the quality of that water that they're receiving now. But if staff could tell me again, once again, please, the increase and what it, you know, reflects on someone's today bill versus tomorrow's bill.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Staff, you're recognized. And, oh, by the way, Commissioner, we're working on that feedback in the system.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Thank you. It seems to be better now.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. Thank you, Chris.

MR. POTTS: Yes, sir.

MS. BRUCE: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Sonica Bruce, a rate analyst.

The bill has increased to 51 percent, which is equivalent to the revenue requirement increase.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry. Say that again.

51?

MS. BRUCE: 51 percent.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And what does that -- how does that reflect on someone's bill? What am I paying today, at how many gallons and what I'm going to be --

MS. BRUCE: The base facility charge has gone up \$2.03, which is about 10 percent. The rates in the first block have gone about 83 percent. It's gone up from, it's gone up to \$4 from \$2.19. Previously it was \$2.19 overall gallons, all gallons \$2.19 previously and it's gone up in the first block to \$4. The second -- the first block, I'm sorry, is 0 to 5, it's a three-tier inclining block rate structure with rate factors set at 1.25 and 2.0. The first block is 0 to 5, which the rates are \$4. The second block is from 5 to 10 kgals, which is about \$5. And the third tier is about 10 kgals and over, which is about \$8.01.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. And, staff, to staff, has there been any other problems besides the odor and the hydrogen sulfide, which is, again, pretty common in Florida, not appreciated but it is pretty common in Florida, has there been any bacteria problems, any consent orders or anything from DEP that indicates the water is harmful?

MR. REDEMANN: No. The water was not harmful even with the sulfides. As you may remember, the sulfides are a

secondary --

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right.

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So the water was --MR. REDEMANN: -- concern.

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bacteria is concerned.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. The reason I ask is because my main concern would be the health and well-being of

those consuming that water, and I wanted to just check and make sure there had been no other problems with the water as far as

> MR. REDEMANN: No. There was --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No microorganisms or anything like that.

MR. REDEMANN: No. There was no other problems with that.

> COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okav.

MR. REDEMANN: I would like to point out a few years ago, I mean, DEP had received numerous complaints, you know, about the hydrogen sulfide in the water, and then DEP met with Wedgefield and then Wedgefield decided to go ahead with this MIEX unit. I did contact DEP yesterday and they haven't had any water quality complaints for quite some time with the Wedgefield system.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Have we ever, ever asked DEP for a study of the water in Florida and how many areas are prevalent with hydrogen sulfide especially in low water conditions? And is there -- and this is not maybe for today,

but because this is such a continuing issue and I've dealt with it for years not only as a resident of Florida but as a legislator, and perhaps if we had some information and then to find out what -- let's see. How do I phrase this? What the --I mean, we have to provide clean and clear water and water that is not harmful and should hopefully not stink either. But what is the direction that the state takes, whether it's by rule or I don't know if it's by statute, indicating that hydrogen sulfide -- let's put it this way, make it -- is it recognized that hydrogen sulfide is a problem in the State of Florida for everyone? And is that -- to what degree is that an issue? I don't mean to trivialize it because hydrogen sulfide can be a real problem in large amounts and it can be very problematic when you're the one receiving it, but I know it's not dangerous to the health if it's under certain levels. And I'm trying to figure out what our real direction is since we have these over and over again.

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And are we not, you know, I mean, are the people understanding when you do have to buy water from a company, if you are in an area where there is hydrogen sulfide and you want the company to clean it up, it's going to cost more? And I just don't know what our direction is -- if it's by rule that hydrogen sulfide be addressed as far as maybe forcing a company to go ahead and clean it up, I don't know if aeration systems sometimes could work or something that's more elaborate. But

all I can tell you is that in the State of Florida there's a lot of hydrogen sulfide. And if we, if we recognize that as a problem that needs to be corrected, then everybody's bills are going to go up.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioner, I believe Marshall Willis wants to address this. Marshall, you're recognized.

MR. WILLIS: Commissioner, about in approximately
1990 the Commission and Department of Environmental Protection,
Department of Community Services, Water Management Districts
all got together and did a project basically on the corrosivity
of hydrogen sulfide in water and how it affects copper piping.

Part of the outcome of that actual project is that DEP did change its rules concerning hydrogen sulfide. But because of the magnitude of the cost in changing out or treating hydrogen sulfide in present utility systems, the rules that the Department of Environmental Protection came up with only apply to brand new wells. And the DEP rules now require that when a utility actually puts in a brand new well, puts it into service, they have to test for hydrogen sulfide. There is a requirement in their rules on how far you have to go as far as treatment for hydrogen sulfide depending on the level of hydrogen sulfide in the water.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Right. Right. Marshall, depending on the levels, and that's why --

MR. WILLIS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's the key there to me because there are certain levels where it's not good to have, you know, it's not healthy and other levels where it's considered, you know, just more of a nuisance as far as smell and color. I know that it stained my sinks and I understand that. So, I'm sorry, just continue. I just wanted to make sure we were on the same page as far as the levels. And it sounds like what you're saying is that it is only really applied to the corrosive nature for the facility, so it wouldn't keep costing people, I guess, to repair the corrosion caused by the hydrogen sulfide. Is that correct?

MR. WILLIS: Yes. DEP rules did not really address anything to do with the existing wells. They were basically grandfathered in. So if there is hydrogen sulfide in those wells that are presently out there, those rules would not apply. It only applies to brand new wells. And they did that basically because of the cost. They believe that it would be very dramatic as far as customers' rates to go in and actually apply these rules retroactively.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's, you know, that's the problem we have. We want, we, unfortunately we mandate that the customers have to, have to buy from a certain company because of the reasons, the way, the way the water grid is split up, I guess, or however you want to phrase that. But

then they maybe start with a company that has older wells that have hydrogen sulfide or, you know, wells that just do in the State of Florida. And to what point I guess -- I guess, I don't want to ramble, but I guess it just keeps coming up and up and up and it's like, okay, you want the smell out of the water and I don't blame you, you want the discoloration out of the water, and then if the company does so, that's when they're going to come in and ask for rate increases. And I just didn't know if something addressed it other than for the corrosive issues saying that people are, should have, you know, odor-free water and aesthetically nice looking water. And, of course, everybody wants that, especially if you're paying for it. So I guess I'm trying to find something that points to how we are really supposed to treat that other than for the corrosives, and I don't think you're saying there is anything, unless there were health dangers at high levels.

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MR. WILLIS: That's correct. There is, there are no rules that take care of the secondary portion except for the hydrogen sulfide based on the corrosivity and the amount of actual hydrogen sulfide found in the, in the well itself.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: It's starting to sound like to me that since we have a policy of mandating, you know, certain companies in certain areas that we may be mandating additional charges when there are, when there are bad wells or hydrogen sulfide. And are there instances where the hydrogen

sulfide does disappear with water table, you know, replenishment of the water table?

MR. WILLIS: I believe you can find instances where in drought conditions you'll find where some wells have hydrogen sulfide that's worse at that time than they would be when there's pretty much wet weather and monsoons going on.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And, and just one other question, and I hate to belabor the point, but I'm going to start to talk to some people in the Legislature about some of these issues.

If -- has anybody -- do we know if DEP or can staff inquire of DEP in an area or company like this that might have problematic wells when it comes to hydrogen sulfide, if the surrounding neighborhoods, any private wells, if there are any left, have the same problem and if it's just indicative of that general geographic area? And maybe we can inquire, see if there's been any kind of testing done or any kind of problems that come from outside of the service area.

Because at some point, Mr. Chair, and the reason I'm trying to make the point is at some point, you know, I mean, I've known since the first day I came to Florida that we have stinky water here a lot of the times. I'm not saying that's a great thing, but that's a fact. And at some point, and we're looking at scratching our heads hating to raise people's rates anywhere because of the stresses we're under, the financial

stresses we're under, some of this stuff is just, you know, it's just a no-brainer. Okay. We have hydrogen sulfide. If it's not at dangerous levels and you can live with it, I guess, fine. I had to put an aerator system on my home. I have a private well which at least I have that option. And that's where I'm talking legislatively; these people have no option.

But at some point when the company will -- you know, we're telling them, hey, you've got to provide water that doesn't smell to these people plus make sure it's healthy, but go ahead and fix your facility and then the people are going to get charged. I mean, that's just logic. It's going to happen. So at some point I think we need to take a better look at the hydrogen sulfide problem throughout the State of Florida and figure out how these people have to deal with it and the company too. Otherwise, we're just going to be saying, okay, you know, you can, you can fix this problem and we'll keep raising the rates, and the people obviously are not happy with that. Sorry, Mr. Chair, but I just find it a very frustrating situation that, you know, I think we need to look into a little deeper.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: It is, it is, Commissioner. It's just, you're right, you're right. And it's one of those things that where, you know, I think what's happening is that as we get to the process where these companies are upgrading the facilities and dealing with new wells and things of that

nature, that's when the new rules kick in with DEP and that's when, when you start with the new rules and the new wells and those new systems coming in, there's a new cost involved with that.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Absolutely. Absolutely. But we're maybe getting to the point where, you know, I don't know, as a past legislator I'd be scratching my head by now, I already have when I was in the Legislature, saying maybe we're taking the wrong path, you know. And I know the companies are going to hate me saying this: Maybe, maybe this is not the right direction because there's no way to go but up in cost. And if people can't afford it, at some point the Legislature is going to have to look at it and say, okay. I've heard many people, you know, that are home paying water bills saying we don't mind paying, you know, we don't have a problem paying and the company has to, of course, make a profit. But at some point when it gets to be so high and there's water beneath your house that you may be able to tap into, you know, that may become a discussion in the future only because the costs are going so high.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I guess I'll ask DEP for some additional information and perhaps talk to some legislators about what they've been hearing and maybe, I don't know, look at it. And I just don't know how we, we do not allow when a company fixes their system to try to take care of

an odorous problem, not a health problem, but tries to take care of a problem, and not only is it for the consumer who's drinking it and paying for it but for themselves too, for the corrosion issue, is how you tell them that they can't recoup that money. I don't know how.

So with all respect to OPC, that's why I was asking for specifics when you say give consideration. Give me a number. You know, give me something that you're saying, you know, because the people have suffered in the past, I'm not sure that's the way to go, I want you to take this many dollars off. When you say take into consideration and, yes, I've considered that, now what is your suggestion? And I guess that's where I'm going, Mr. Chair. So thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just a quick question to staff, Mr. Willis. On Page 45, which is the last page of the recommendation, the far right column, four-year rate reduction, could you please help me better understand the significance of that and how staff determined those numbers?

MR. WILLIS: The four-year rate reduction is by statute. The statute basically dictates that there's a four-year amortization period for rate case expense for water and wastewater companies, and we have to calculate exactly what

that dollar value is related to the rates that's included in the rates for rate case expense and that's exactly how it's allocated out in the rates. So at the end of four years the company has this actual schedule and they will apply for a rate reduction. Normally that will occur with an index or a pass-through so it will be blended in.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Let me do this,

Commissioners. In all fairness, I see Mr. Friedman. I want to

at least give him an opportunity to make a notice of appearance

and comment on where we've been so far.

Mr. Friedman, you're recognized.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. I'm Martin Friedman with the Law Firm of Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley, and we represent Wedgefield Utilities. I really don't have anything to add to what Mr. Redemann has responded to on this issue other than to point out, as Mr. Redemann did, that this is something that the company has been working on for a number of years. They did a pilot project with DEP before they went full scale on this. So it's not a fix that you can just do overnight and it is something they have been working on for a number of years to resolve the problem. And I think they've done the responsible thing in addressing this issue in making sure that what they want to spend all this money on is in fact going to work. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair, to that --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: -- to the company, have you queried any of your customers since the new system is in and are you getting any kind of response? And, of course, we're going to be checking on that too because it's a real issue obviously. But have you found a different sound from the customers out there that's saying, hey, this is working better? Are you checking, are you doing anything like that?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, I can't tell you, I'm just a lawyer and I can't tell you whether they, whether the company has or not. They certainly in their testing that they have done themselves of the system and the water quality, they, they certainly believe that the water quality is significantly better.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Well, you know, I just find it -- and I appreciate that and I understand you're just a lawyer. But I guess, I guess my, my concern here is -- and, Larry, if you're listening, what I'd like you to do is find, get a random sampling of customers and let's call ourselves because I find it really interesting that nobody has asked the question of how the quality has been. And I know time has been short, but that would be an issue to me to find out from the customers themselves, and a little customer PR from the company

would be good to find out, I mean, outreach, customer outreach to find out if it's actually working for the customers.

Because after living with hydrogen sulfide for a long time, you definitely recognize when it's not there anymore. So if we could do that, I'd appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner.

Ms. Christensen, I didn't forget you. We just went off on that. You're recognized.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Thank you. And I appreciate

Commissioner Argenziano's comments and I think that that will

help the customers.

I think basically what I heard at the customer meeting is they want good quality, good quality water. They don't want their appliances corroded. They want to be able to drink the water and use the water they're paying for. And I think if the system in fact does that, and we can get feedback for it, I'm sure they'll -- although they won't be happy to pay for it, it would certainly make it easier to pay for it.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Okay. And also as we're asking, staff is checking, and obviously, you know, OPC, feel free, we'd ask you to check with the customers as well on that.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Right. And we understand that there are some limitations on the Commission, that, you know, customers would love to have rates, you know, increased over time, but that isn't an option. So sometimes what the

customers would like to have happen is just not a viable option available to the Commission at this point because there's just not legislation available for it. But I wanted to raise the issue with you because it was a big concern at the customer meeting and I think they need to have their voices heard here today.

The other issue was one that was brought up at the last agenda for Miles Grant, another Utilities Inc. system. It was not addressed specifically in this recommendation, but there is a pro forma adjustment that was made for the new billing system, if you recall, from last time. They've introduced a new billing platform accounting system. I believe they have adopted a six-year depreciation life for that new system. We still believe that that is not a reasonable useful life. My understanding is there may be some outstanding data requests on the useful life of this new system. Although the information -- you know, there was certainly not sufficient time to do some sort of formal discovery and we're trying to keep rate costs down with these types of PAA cases.

Our office is also aware that while this is I think a very legitimate issue, we're also concerned about having to protest issues when it may ultimately not dollar for dollar make sense for the customers because then you increase legal expenses and it may offset any gains that you would get ultimately in a PAA decision. So those are the types of things

that we need to balance and consider before we decide whether or not it would be cost-effective for the customers to protest a particular issue.

The reason I bring this up again is because this is an issue that's going to continue throughout all of the Utilities Inc. systems over time as they continue to come in, and we think that we need to get the right answer. Whatever the useful life is, we think that needs to be the time that's used and allocated by ECRs to the different utility systems that Utilities Inc. has and allocated down on an annual basis. And we think that the right number of years is the one that should be used. And I think for a \$20 million investment six years does not seem to us to be a reasonable useful life.

So the last time we were here, the company, you know, that was the first time they heard that issue. Obviously it was brought up the last time. It's not a new issue. This time they may have an answer and we would just respectfully request that we get a response to that and that can be incorporated into the Commission's decision.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Staff, where are we on, on that?

MR. FLETCHER: Staff has requested that the utility

provide additional information regarding the useful life of

that computer system. We have yet to receive that information

yet. But I believe Mr., I've spoken to Mr. Williams for the

utility this morning and I think he can comment on that. He's

recently gotten some information regarding that service life.

2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Commissioners. I'm John Williams. I'm Director of Governmental Affairs for Utilities
Incorporated, the parent company of Wedgefield Utilities.

In determining -- basically we filed using the Commission's guidelines, a Florida Commission rule, which is six years to amortize computer equipment over. According to the generally accepted accounting principles, they say in determining the estimated useful life over which the costs incurred for internal use computer software will be amortized, entities should consider the effects of obsolescence, technology, competition and other economic factors. Entities should consider rapid changes that may be occurring in the development of software products, software operating systems or computer hardware and whether management intends to replace any technologically inferior software or hardware. Given the history of rapid changes in technology, software often has a relatively short useful life.

There is no definition for relatively short useful life. However, based on a review of rulings of utility regulatory commissions, government depreciation rules and depreciation guidelines adopted by educational institutions, we found a range between four to ten years is what's being used.

According to the American Gas, an American Gas

Association study presented to the Arkansas Public Service Commission, it showed that 29 of the 32 companies in the survey used a five-year depreciation period. Again, the Florida Commission rule says six years to depreciate computer equipment software. We're aware that the Australian government allows software to be depreciated over a four-year period. The University of California system used a seven-year depreciation life for the software. And we've seen power companies that have used a ten-year depreciation life so that the six-year appears to be a reasonable period.

I will acknowledge that Utilities Inc. throughout our company systemwide have used an eight-year depreciation life for this particular, the Project Phoenix. We used six years because that's what the rule in Florida said. But we have had eight years approved in North Carolina as well as in Louisiana. But, again, there's no magic number. And, again, we used the Florida rule which was six years. And, again, from our research we've seen anywhere from four years, the very maximum we've seen was ten years.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Ms. Christensen.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: I think with all due respect, I think up until he said the company uses an eight-year useful life for its own internal purposes -- you know, what other Commissions or places use for different types of software may not be applicable here. And I think that was the concern that

we have is that this isn't, you know, just software that you would buy off the shelf or ready-made. This was a system that was designed specifically for this company. And usually when you have a system designed specifically for your company, it's going to be designed to last a longer period of time than something that's ready-made and not tailored to your business.

I think, given that they internally use an eight-year useful life, that that would be an appropriate useful life over which to depreciate the system now. And I believe last time, as discussed by Ms. Merchant, that was the last system that they had in place, which lasted for 17 years. The Commission approved an eight-year depreciation life for that system. So it lasted more than twice what the useful life was granted in the last case. I think an eight-year useful life is more appropriate certainly than a six-year useful life and I think that would be a more appropriate number to use.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Do you mean -- did you hear what Mr. Williams said about the rule, our rule requiring six? So you're saying that we should waive the rule requiring six years and use the eight-year because they use an internal eight-year cycle?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: I don't know that it's actually a matter of waiving the rule. When we reviewed the rule for the last case, the rule talked specifically about computer equipment, laptops, hardtops, those kind of things. It doesn't

specifically address this particular instance where you're talking about a computer system that's developed specifically for the company. So it really in our opinion falls outside of the specific guidelines of depreciation lines that are set, depreciation, excuse me, lives that are set forth in the rule. And I think the Commission does have the discretion where there obviously is a longer useful life to set the longer useful I don't think that you are pigeonholed into using six life. years for computer equipment just because this is used with computers. I think it's outside of that. I think you can adopt the eight-year useful life that the company internally uses because this doesn't fall specifically within those outlined parameters. And I think that it would behoove the Commission to, to exercise its discretion within the rule and apply the eight-year useful life.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Friedman, you heard what Ms. Christensen said, that notwithstanding the rule about six years that Mr. Williams mentioned earlier, this falls outside of the perspective of that six-year rule. And because they're using the internal eight-year cycle, then what would be the harm in going with eight years? I'm paraphrasing what she said.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I heard very well what she said. I've got two points on that. One is that, you know, just because the company uses an internal eight years

doesn't mean that that has any significance. I mean, companies have different rules, they've got a whole different set of tax rules, they depreciate things for tax purposes different than they do for regulatory purposes. So I don't think that, the fact that they do it internally eight years has any significance to our evaluation.

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And I do take exception that counsel doesn't believe that the rule applies to software. It certainly does. It's an average. Because I can tell you hardware doesn't last, doesn't last six years. I mean, none of the hardware computer systems we've got last six years. What that is is it is an average, it's a composite of all types of hardware and software. And then, and then what is determined is that is the average length of time that you're going to get out of the hardware/software packages. And so certainly that rule applies, and I think the Commission has in the past applied it to software packages. So I don't think that saying it's outside that rule, I think that's just trying to grasp at some straw to say why six years isn't the right amount of time. But the Commission has a rule that says six years because that is the average life, and I think the Commission should go with their, with their rule.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioners? Staff.

MS. BRUCE: I'm sorry. If I may.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MS. BRUCE: Commissioner Argenziano asked me a question and I didn't fully answer her. I think she asked me the, up under the old rate structure what the rates would be. I calculated rates at average consumption and the rates at average consumption would be about \$39.22.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: As opposed to --

MS. BRUCE: As opposed to the new rate, which would be \$59.48 at average consumption, which is about a 51, which is about a 51 percent increase.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. So we're talking about a \$20 hit to the consumer.

MS. BRUCE: Exactly. \$20.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Thank you.

MS. BRUCE: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Well, Commissioners, we have had debate, we've had questions, we've had comments, and we've had responses from the party, responses from OPC and responses from staff. What's your pleasure on the disposition of this matter?

Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I think we've had good discussion and I appreciate the comments that have been raised about continuing to look into customer satisfaction and how the changes that the company has made to try to address some of the water quality concerns that have been raised, how that will work on an ongoing basis.

| 1 | At this point in time, if it's appropriate, I would |
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| 2 | make a motion in favor of the staff recommendation on all |
| 3 | issues. |
| 4 | COMMISSIONER SKOP: Second. |
| 5 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: It's been moved and properly |
| 6 | MS. KLANCKE: Mr. Chairman, can we make sure that the |
| 7 | motion with respect to this recommendation includes the oral |
| 8 | modification? |
| 9 | COMMISSIONER EDGAR: As modified by staff. |
| 10 | CHAIRMAN CARTER: Oh, yes. It does, as modified by |
| 11 | staff. |
| 12 | It's been moved and properly seconded. |
| 13 | Commissioners, any further debate, comment, question? |
| 14 | Hearing none, all those in favor, let it be known by the sign |
| 15 | of aye. |
| 16 | (Unanimous affirmative vote.) |
| 17 | All those opposed, like sign. Show it done. |
| 18 | Thank you, Commissioners. |
| 19 | (Agenda Item 10 concluded.) |
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| 1 | STATE OF FLORIDA) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER |
| 2 | COUNTY OF LEON) |
| 3 | |
| 4 | I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was |
| 5 | heard at the time and place herein stated. |
| 6 | IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been |
| 7 | transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said |
| 8 | proceedings. |
| 9 | I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative |
| 10 | or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in |
| 11 | the action. |
| 12 | DATED THIS TO day of December. |
| 13 | 2008. |
| 14 | |
| 15 | LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR |
| 16 | FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734 |
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