1 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 In the Matter of: 3 DOCKET NO. 090182-SU 4 APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN 5 WASTEWATER RATES IN PASCO COUNTY BY NI FLORIDA, LLC. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 15 14 15 COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING: CHAIRMAN NANCY ARGENZIANO 16 COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP 17 COMMISSIONER DAVID E. KLEMENT COMMISSIONER BEN A. "STEVE" STEVENS III 18 19 DATE: Tuesday, March 2, 2010 20 Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE: Room 148 21 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 22 REPORTED BY: JANE FAUROT, RPR LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR 23 Official FPSC Reporter 24 (850) 413-6732

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. We'll move on to the next item, which is Item 15. And I believe there is an oral modification. And if staff would take up the oral modification. As soon as you get to your seats.

Good morning.

MR. MOURING: Commissioners, I'm Curt

Mouring with Commission staff. Item 15 is staff's

recommendation regarding the application for

increase in wastewater rates in Pasco County by Ni

Florida LLC.

Staff has an oral modification for Item

15. The Commissioners and parties have already been provided this modification. Mr. Steve Reilly from the Office of Public Counsel is here to answer any questions that the Commission may have; and Mr. Marty Friedman, counsel to Ni Florida, is here to address the Commission.

Staff is prepared to answer any question the Commission may have.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Madam Chairman and Commissioners. My name is Marty Friedman. I'm the attorney for Ni Florida in this case.

We take exception. I want to comment on several of the staff recommendations, and I'll take them -- I'll take them in order. The first issue would be Issue Number 8, which is rate case expense. The staff is recommending total rate case expense as a little over \$98,000. The utility, as of the end of January, has actually incurred rate case expense of almost \$126,000. Now, we acknowledge the staff's deduction of about \$2,100 for correcting deficiencies, that is a standard deduction that is done and we certainly recognize that's appropriate to do so, but that still leaves Ni with approximately \$124,000 in rate case expense.

The legal rate case expense, the staff — we had estimated about 61-1/2 hours, the staff reduced that to 53.5, and allocated 15 percent of that to my time and the rest to the associates' time. Obviously we have got different billing rates, and so they used that to determine what the blended rate should be.

Typically, I spend about a third of the time in a rate case. The staff on this one had 15 percent, which was probably true during that time frame. I was going through cancer therapy, and so I did not spend as much time on clients during the

last fall than I typically do. And typically, like I say, I spend about 30 percent of my time, or 30 percent of the rate case is my time and the other two-thirds is the associates' time. And I'm generally the person that shows up here at the agenda to argue the utility's position. So I think that typically in estimating the future — the estimated to complete rate case expense, probably instead of a 15, probably a 30 or 35 percent would be a more appropriate rate.

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Secondly, the staff has reduced the estimated to complete based upon an estimate to complete that they adopted from the Miles Grant rate case, and we think -- we do not think that is appropriate to just arbitrarily say your time in this other case was 53, we think that's appropriate. I mean, every rate case is different. It has different issues, it has different time to address different issues.

Interestingly, in the Miles Grant rate case where the staff wants to reduce our estimate to complete, they don't increase the total time. In other words, in the Miles Grant rate case the total rate case expense hours were higher than they are this case, but staff hasn't said it's reasonable to

use the higher rate, but they have said it's reasonable for the estimate to complete to use the lower rate. And I think that's inconsistent. I think the staff needs to be — if the staff is comparing this to the Miles Grant case, I think they need to be consistent in doing so, which would mean that they would be consistent in the number of hours to do the total case. And if that's true, then they should go to the total rate case expense that they approved in Miles Grant, which is about what it would be if you didn't reduce the estimate to complete.

In fact, the utility has actual rate case expense of \$45,000 as of the end of -- as of the end of January. And this case has got some nuances. It's a wastewater only case. There were some issues that are unique to this case. We had a particular customer involvement that took a lot of time to deal with. Another issue I'm going to address later, NSF charges is a new issue that we had to deal with. And so there are nuances in every case that make them different.

And so while I think that looking at other cases and saying, you know, here is what you spent in this, let's see if you are about right in

line with what we've approved in other cases, I 1 2 think that's okay. But to say we are going to use what we used in another case, I think is not proper 3 regulatory policy in establishing rate case expense. Using it as a guideline, yes. Using it as a bright

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line, no.

Also, on the nonlegal expenses there is nothing included in there for mailing of any of the customers notices, and that's a substantial expense that was ignored by the staff. And we think that the staff should not have made the adjustments they made on rate case expense and would request that the Commission evaluate that and not make the deductions that the staff has recommended.

The next issue which I would address is the -- and I'm just going to mention this briefly, is Issue 9. There are two recommendation on bad debt expense, and, you know, obviously because of the economy, the main staff recommendation has got a five-year average, and we think that the alternative staff recommendation is more appropriate because the downturn in the economy came so drastically and so quick. And I think you probably have seen this with other utilities that bad debt expense in utilities has substantially increased in the last couple of

years. And, unfortunately, I think it is going to stay that way for the next couple of years. So we believe that the alternative staff recommendation is the more well-reasoned recommendation on that issue.

The next, I guess next one in order would be Issue Number 18. And our disagreement -- this is the staff's recommendation to approve NSF charges for this utility. And our position is obviously not that you shouldn't approve them; our position is it's unnecessary to approve them.

Section 832.05, Florida Statutes, articulates the public policy behind NSF charges by noting that the purpose is to remedy the evil, and that's the word the Legislature uses, evil, the evil of giving bad checks, which tends to create a mischief to trade or commerce. So the Legislature has dictated that it is an evil to give, to give bad checks to businesses. It has an adverse effect on trade and commerce. A utility is a trade and is a commerce. It doesn't affect utilities any differently than it affects your corner drugstore.

Section 832.07 sets forth the procedure for collecting those fees that are, that are actually approved in Section 68.065, as noted in the staff recommendation.

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It's our position that since these NSF charges are established by law, and I believe this and it's my opinion of such, that there's no requirement that those charges be specifically put in a staff -- in a, a tariff. That since the Legislature has dictated that every business should be able to charge these NSF charges, that the, that a utility should be in no different position.

And so you look at, as a comparison look to other, other type charges. I mean, if you, if you're going to have to have NSF charges in a tariff, you know, what other charges does the Legislature grant to businesses and persons that also might have to be included, which I think certainly shouldn't have to be? And those are some charges such as there's a, there's a statute -- part of the NSF statute says that if you have to sue to collect against a customer, that you're entitled to reimbursement of your court costs and your attorney's fees.

So are we saying or is the staff saying in its recommendation that we must also include in our tariffs that in addition to the NSF charges that we're entitled to impose, that we also are entitled to attorney's fees and court costs should we file a

lawsuit against them?

There's another statute, 812.14, that allows treble damages or a thousand dollars, whichever is greater, whenever someone has obtained utility services in violation of that law. Now does that mean that a utility can't sue a customer for treble damages or a thousand dollars, whichever is greater, under those circumstances unless it's included in their tariff?

And I'd suggest there's probably -- I didn't go through all the Florida Statutes -- but I would venture to guess that there are lots of charges that are allowed to, to businesses and persons in the Florida Statutes and that, that I don't think the intent is that each and every one of those charges have to be included in a utility's tariff in order to impose them. And I think the NSF charges is the biggest one. I mean, that is a, that's a charge that everybody knows they have to pay. Every customer should know that if they write a bad check, that it's going to be returned and they're going to have to pay a charge for that.

And part of the reason for, for putting something in the tariff, excuse me, is to, is to put people on notice. Let the customers know what

charges they're going to face. And this NSF charge is a charge that the Legislature has established, and I think every customer, every person in the state I think knows that if they write a bad check, that they're going to have to pay a bad check charge and may be prosecuted for it. But as far as we're concerned in the utility industry is that, is that they're going to be charged for a bad check charge, and that's all, that's all they're doing.

In other words, if you, if you don't allow the imposition of bad check charges, then, you know, your good paying customer is basically paying for the manpower of the staff dealing with, with the, with the people who are the deadbeats.

And so I would suggest to you that the best public policy is that NSF charges, which are allowed by, by law to every business and person in the State of Florida who fits under that circumstances, should be equally applicable to every utility without regard to whether an NSF charge is established in the utility's tariff.

The -- excuse me.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Could I ask you to hang on one second?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Oh, of course.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Can staff respond to that? Because it seems that staff is not against the NSF charges but is, is saying that you're supposed to follow the rules and let us know first and give us the opportunity to look at the notice. Is that what staff is saying?

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I'm not putting words -- that's what I'm reading. So I'm asking you if that's correct, if there's anything else that you can add to that.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. This is Anna Williams for legal staff.

In response to some of the arguments that Mr. Friedman has made, 367.011 is the statute covering the Commission's jurisdiction. And that statute states that we have preemptive and exclusive jurisdiction over the rates and charges of a utility.

That means that every time that they want to charge a customer on a bill a certain charge or a late fee or a penalty, it has to be approved by us and included in their tariff.

832.07 and 68.05 are respectively the criminal and civil statutes regarding bad, bad

checks, and often we do tie the fees that a utility can charge for a bad, for a bad check and a bad check fee to that statute so that we'd have some kind of reference for what, what the amount should be. We have consistently, it's been the Commission's policy to require that these be approved and included in the tariff.

I'd also like to note that this is a charge. This isn't similar at all to attorney's fees, damages, civil court costs that may be incurred. I agree with him that they would not have to come forward and get approval in their tariff to sue a customer, if that were their choice.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Thank you.

I'm sorry, Mr. Friedman. Continue.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, in quick response to that about, the comments you made about approving of the form, the Legislature in the bad check statute has, has approved a form that businesses are required to send. And it's set forth in the statute the exact form you do and you just fill in the blanks depending upon the amount of the bad check. And so I would suggest to you that the form is approved. There's no form that the Commission approves in their tariff. They're just authorizing

the imposition of those charges. And I think it's, it's appropriate to, to use the statutory, the amount that the, that the Legislature has dictated.

I question maybe, you know, whether, whether -- maybe what she's saying is that we can impose a charge greater than that that the Legislature has determined for everybody else if it's, if we can do a cost-based justification. And I don't -- again, the purpose of putting things in the tariff is so that everybody knows the rules, and I think that every customer knows the rule of bad checks.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Hang on to that.

Let's let Mr. Friedman, and then if you could respond after he's finished.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, that's all I have on that particular issue. If, if --

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, okay. Wait a minute then. Go ahead and respond. It looks like staff is trying to get to the button there, and then, Mr. Friedman, you can continue.

MS. WILLIAMS: I'm not used to them turning it on and off for me.

I would like to note that unlike -- am I on -- unlike other businesses, Ni Florida is a

regulated monopoly. It's a regulated utility in front of this Commission. Unlike other businesses, they are subject to Chapter 367.

That statute, and I'd like to read it just for the Commission, it says that this chapter shall supersede all other laws on the same subject, and subsequent inconsistent laws shall supersede this chapter only to the extent they do so by express reference. Whether 832 or Section 68, whether they're subsequent or not, they make no express reference to supersede 367; therefore, 367 should apply. Also, the tariff does provide notice, and none of these, these customers did receive notice that if they wrote a bad check, they would be charged this fee. And, therefore, we believe it's inappropriate for them to have been charged so and should be refunded that money.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you.

Mr. Friedman, do you want to continue?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. Yes. The next issue I want to address is Issue 19, which is the staff's recommendation that a utility refund \$5 late payment fees in lieu of a show cause proceeding.

And as the staff pointed out, when, when Ni purchased these systems, it continued with the

same policies the prior owner had, and one of those policies was a \$5 late fee. Apparently the utility found out during this proceeding that the \$5 late fee had not been approved by the Commission and it immediately quit imposing that \$5 late fee. And as you know from the other issue in here, the late fee is imposed on those people who pay late in order for the cost and expense of people that pay late not to be borne by the general body of ratepayers, who in large part pay on time.

In spite of the fact that the utility, as soon as it found out, it ceased collecting those, the staff is recommending that we have to refund with interest. And the calculation of interest on \$5, it's got to be miniscule, but the staff is recommending that it be calculated.

And the problem with it is that in order to figure out who paid the \$5 versus who was billed the \$5, who actually paid the \$5, somebody manually has got to go through every, every deposit for those or every bill that was paid for that timeframe and look for people that paid the \$5 and then make those calculations. And I would suggest to you that, that it's — because those were fees that were paid by people that were late, I mean they're not, they're

not fees paid by the, by the good paying customers, they were fees paid by the late people, that maybe a good compromise would be for the utility to book those fees as CIAC. And that way it would go to, to reduce the rates for everybody and would benefit the, the good paying people without rewarding the late payment people for, you know, not paying on time and incurring expenses that everybody had to pay for.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Is that correct, the company did cease as soon as they knew that it was not approved?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes. That's our understanding based on we got a copy of their trial balances, and also that is proof that they have not, those accounts have not grown or continued the collection of those charges.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. And my final issue is somewhat related to that, and that is the staff's recommendation that the utility refund the NSF charges it collected. And I think this is even a more egregious task to have to refund because these are really, I mean these are really the deadbeats, the people that wrote bad checks, what the Legislature called an evil practice. All of the

sudden now we have to reward these, these evil practitioners by not only refunding their bad check charges, but also paying them interest on that. And the calculation would be just as arduous as I mentioned on the \$5 fee, that they would have to go back through all the bills during that time period and figure out who, who should benefit. And I, I do not think it's good public policy to pay money back to people that wrote bad checks.

And, again, I would suggest that maybe a good compromise would be to book those NSF charges also as CIAC, which would benefit the body of ratepayers instead of creating a public policy of paying money to people who wrote bad checks. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Any questions?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

Just a quick question for Mr. Friedman, if I may. On Page 14 of the staff recommendation it discusses the estimate to complete for legal expenses, and I want to make sure I'm speaking correctly, but those are the legal expenses;

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correct, staff?

MR. MOURING: Yes. That's correct.

commissioner skop: Okay. So in terms of reviewing the staff recommendation it shows two hours, in terms of reviewing the PAA order it shows two hours, and in preparing the revised tariff sheet it shows 2.5 hours; is that correct?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, no, it's not. I mean, if you look at it, it says what it is is to review the PAA order and conferences and clients. So it's not just, it's not just me looking, reading a 20-page order.

commissioner skop: I'm speaking generally to the line item. I don't want to have to read three or four sentences if I can make a point succinctly.

Basically that category there is respectively two hours, two hours and 2.5 hours. Would you agree?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Performing those tasks that are articulated on that, yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: All right. Thank you.

And Mr. Deterding, excuse me, Mr. Friedman, is it

also true that you work for the same law firm as

Mr. Deterding?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I think that's well known.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, staff --

MR. FRIEDMAN: But he reads slower than I

do.

me to my line of questioning, because this seems to be an infinitely more complicated rate case than the one we're going back to and we previously discussed. So that will be a point of discussion.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: My thoughts,

Commissioners, and I'd like to hear yours if you have, on the late fees, the late payment fees, I feel if the company has, didn't know that that was not approved and they've stopped, then I'm not so inclined to say, hey, go back and have them refund. Just make sure it's approved from now on, I guess. Let's approve it from now on.

And the, and the NSF, I have a different feeling. I feel like the company should know you are a regulated utility and those things should come before the Public Service Commission for approval. That's what the statute says and that should be done. However, I'm not sure about the refund on the

NSF. These are, these are penalties and people who 1 did not pay and -- but the rules are the rules also. 2 It says this is what you have to have approved 3 before you can do such. So, Commissioners, I'd like 4 to hear your thoughts. 5 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Madam Chair. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner 7 Klement. 8 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Can we ask the 9 staff to respond to that, the assertion about the 10 evil and the wording in effect, the insufficient 11 fund checks? 12 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: If staff could do 13 14 that. Yes. (Technical difficulty with sound system.) 15 Chris, I think you're having fun with the 16 staff today. 17 MS. WILLIAMS: It keeps it light. We can 18 respond to that. 19 I think staff's reasoning behind its 20 recommendation for the refund of the monies 21 collected is typically when we do find a utility is 22 charging a fee that they're not authorized to 23 charge, we contact them, let them know that they are 24 charging something that has not been approved by the 2.5

Commission and ask them to cease collecting it. 1 That's traditionally what companies do if they've, 2 if they are, you know, informed by us that they're 3 not allowed to do that charge. The reason I think we chose to refund the 5 money is because it's the same type of -- you don't 6 want to reward wrongdoing, as he said, to those who 7 have paid late and are evildoers, but you also don't 8 want to reward a utility for collecting a fee that 9 10 was unauthorized and not approved. What we were doing with the refund was 11 putting, putting everyone back to the status quo 12 that they shouldn't have paid those fees without 13 them being approved. 14 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Madam Chair. 15 they cease to collect it when they were notified? 16 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: That's on the late 17 fee, they were still collecting the NSF or did that 18 19 change also? 20 MS. WILLIAMS: Once notified --21 MR. FRIEDMAN: (Inaudible. Not on 22 microphone.) 23 MS. WILLIAMS: Right. Once notified, we discovered one earlier -- we discovered one, 24

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notified them, they ceased collecting that one. And

then when making sure, when we were ensuring that they had ceased collecting it, then we noticed that they were charging another unauthorized charge, so we noticed them and they ceased collecting that as well.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Okay.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners, any other comments?

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I'm testing my feeble memory here, but if staff could briefly elaborate. I think that we've encountered this situation before and I think it's important for us as a regulatory body to be consistent, but wasn't there an instance where a utility was doing something substantially similar and we made them do the refund? And, again, I'm not saying that's the way. I'm just trying to get all the information before I form an opinion.

MS. WILLIAMS: We do have -- I pulled numerous cases where we have done the refunds pursuant to Rule 25-30.360, and that has been Commission practice to refund the monies that were collected unauthorized.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Has there ever been an instance where they didn't collect a refund? When you say practice, that's general practice. there ever a time when it was not refunded?

MR. MOURING: Well, Commissioners, typically -- I mean in certain cases it has been treated, monies collected has been treated as cash CIAC. But kind of the threshold for that is if the administrative cost of making the refund would be greater than or equal to the refund, that the utility should refund that money to the customer.

MS. BANKS: This is Cheryl Banks on behalf of Commission staff. We also have had some anomalies where if they were forced to make the refund, they would be bankrupt. So there are some anomalies in there.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Are refunds typically the same as more of a evildoer refund -and I'm not saying all people who write bad checks, sometimes they don't even, they're not even aware they're writing a bad check -- poor bookkeeping does occur. But is it always something that is that type of fee, a more penalty fee than a service fee or --

MS. BANKS: I don't believe, I don't

believe we've ever made really that distinction of evil doing versus just an oversight. I mean, they're both considered kind of like an oversight in most cases. We haven't really seen any utility that purposely went out to circumvent our authority.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Let me ask you this question in regards to this company. Since I heard before that the company thought that the previous owners were approved for a late fee, were they also thinking that the NSF fee was approved?

MR. MOURING: That's my understanding, that they, they just continued on with the practices of the prior owner.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioner Stevens.

commissioner stevens: Madam Chair, as we go through these issues and when we get to those later issues, you know, trying to go back and reimburse or pay people something that was again collected incorrectly, but the administrative cost of doing that is -- I think the cost versus the benefit, you can't do it. And I think it would be not only not feasible, but it would hurt the company. And I think this company, just reading, you know, our background information, is trying to

do the right thing here. 1 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So basically just 2 move on and follow --3 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Obviously -- right. When they found out that they didn't have it on 5 their tariff, they stopped doing it. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. 7 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: So I'm not for 8 penalizing the company. I'm certainly not for 9 giving back NSF fees to people. 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But getting it 11 approved, having it approved. 12 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Yes. 13 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I'm kind of inclined 14 to say the same. 15 Commissioner Skop, did you want to ask a 16 17 question? COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes. Madam Chair, 18 thank you. 19 To Commissioner Stevens' point, to staff, 20 with respect to the NSF refund, I tend to agree -- I 21 think Commissioner Stevens raised a point about 22 refunding to customers may be cost-prohibitive. But 23 was staff envisioning that the refund would be a 24 credit on existing customers' bills or -- I didn't 25

see that in there, but I'm scouring the page.

MR. MOURING: That's how it should be treated. I believe there's a provision in a, in a rule where if the customer requests a check, that they can get a check mailed to them within ten days. But typically it would just be a credit.

commissioner skop: Okay. And do we have an order of magnitude on what the total refund amount would be in terms of dollars?

MR. FLETCHER: I've just spoken with the utility, and it was in the neighborhood -- Marty, correct me if I'm wrong -- but about, he estimated about 25,000. So that would -- that just gave me a little bit of pause about the administrative cost, given the amount that would be refunded, versus the administrative burden that the utility would have to take on to administer that refund, that it would be excessive of that.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Well, that's, that's, that's where I'm trying to, I think, concur with my colleagues on Issue 18. I didn't, I didn't see the amount, unless I'm missing something. But my eyes are pretty tired here. But I was looking for the amount in question, whether it was negligible or de minimis or, you know, whether we're talking about a

couple of hundred thousand dollars or, you know, just a small amount.

MR. FLETCHER: Well, we didn't have access to all the information regarding that. It was mainly just a timeframe when the utility took ownership of May 2008 to when the, when and if the Commission were to approve these charges to refund that amount. I mean, it's just, the time is still going on for that as far as the amount to be refunded. So that's a moving target.

inclined to, to do the same as Commissioner Stevens. But I want to commend staff because they did the right thing. Companies that are regulated by the PSC cannot, excuse the term, just flip us off. I'm not saying this company did. But if we're, if we're going to send a message that you can go ahead and disregard the rules, that's not a good message to send either because we could have 25,000 here, 25,000 there, and just we're the regulators.

So I -- with all due respect to, to staff, and I commend them because they did the right thing, that's what they're supposed to do, you're supposed to follow the rules. And this -- and hopefully this company will do that from now on. And not to

disrespect or to disregard the staff's correct assertion that you need to follow the rules, it just, at this point it shows that it may be more beneficial to just say, okay, you've stopped doing that, don't do it again, and other companies, listen, we're not going to put up with disregarding the rules, be careful and pay attention. But in this case with this company, since they've stopped, let's, let's -- it would be the next step to approve the notices that are sent out and the way they collect the fees and the type, the amount of fees; is that correct?

MR. MOURING: Yes. Those, those are issues in this case.

we decide that we don't go back to refund, we also kind of state to other companies, please don't, don't take this as a license to just disregard the rules that you're supposed to live by, because we may not be so inclined to do so the next time. If it becomes a real problem, then we have to really wonder if we have done the right thing then.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

Chair. And to your point and to staff with respect

to the, I guess the \$25,000 that we now know about, 1 and I also commend staff for trying to do the right 2 thing. I think that they mentioned where refunds 3 have not been done in the past there was an accounting adjustment done to book that as CIAC 5 or -- can staff briefly elaborate on that? 6 MR. MOURING: Yes. Whenever a refund 7 ordered by the Commission is unable to be made 8 because the customer has, is unreachable or if, like 9 I said before, if the amount is, is such a small 10 amount that it's just not feasible to do it, that 11 that refund would be treated as cash CIAC for the 12 13 utility. COMMISSIONER SKOP: So neither the, the 14 company would benefit nor the ratepayers would be 15 harmed in that instance. 16 MR. MOURING: That's correct. 17 18 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Okay. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners? 19 Anything else, Mr. Friedman? Anything else? 20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Nothing. Thank you very 21 much. 22 23 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Well, we also hope that your cancer therapy was very successful. 24 MR. FRIEDMAN: So far so good. Thank you. 25

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Good. Good. Glad to hear that.

Staff?

MR. MOURING: Okay. Well, I'll go back to the, Mr. Friedman's comments on rate case expense,
Issue 9 -- Issue 8. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay.

MR. MOURING: In terms of the estimate to complete, Miles Grant was a water and sewer company that had very contentious customer meetings and there was a lot more involved with that case, and this is just a wastewater only that has had some customer involvement but it has not been anywhere near the magnitude of Miles Grant. So I think in terms of the total duties to be performed through the PAA process, they're similar, if not identical. And I just, I don't think it would require more time allocated to each duty to perform that.

And Mr. Friedman also mentioned where staff had calculated kind of a composite rate between Mr. Friedman and Mr. Marcelli. Miles Grant, I don't believe Mr. Marcelli was a part of that at all. It was strictly Marty's rate. So that was, that was what was used there.

And I, I was not aware of his, his health

issues as being his reason for not participating as much as he asserts he typically would. But that's all staff has to go off of is the actual invoices that were provided, and to use that as a going, going forward allocation of time.

Let's see. He also mentioned that no postage was, no, no cost was, was allocated for noticing the customers. And the utility did not request that in their revised estimate to complete as of September 30th, 2009. The only thing they had listed there was \$17 for postage.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And you denied \$17?

MR. MOURING: No. No. The 17 -
(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners?

Okay. If there's no other discussion, do we have a motion? And I would -- I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

There's other people. I'm sorry. I was ready to go. Wait. Commissioner Stevens -- we still have others. I'm sorry, Mr. Reilly.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Well, I wanted to -- can we take this issue by issue or are we going to take it as a box?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, whatever way
the Commission --

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I'd rather take it issue by issue, if we could.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: We can do that. We can do that. Absolutely. Mr. Reilly, I'm sorry.

MR. REILLY: No problem. Just speak very briefly on two of the issues. On the rate case expense issue, I believe your staff has made a very good faith effort to review and recommend to you a reasonable rate case expense that should be borne by the ratepayers. And really this review process has produced fairly modest adjustments, which I would urge you to approve.

On the issue of the bad debt expense, we do support the primary recommendation. It is also a reasonable methodology to, to normalize that expense for the average of the five years. I would point out that of those five years, a very anomalous, very high 2008 is in that average. And, and we don't know what happened in 2008, but we do know that the utility was, they assumed control of the utility during that year. And it may well be that the new owners came in and wrote off a number of the old accounts, accounts receivable, and this would be an anomalous situation that we wouldn't expect to see in the future. And so that even by including that

1	anomalous year with the other four is a reasonable
2	primary recommendation for bad debt expense. So we
3	would support the primary recommendation.
4	MS. BANKS: Cheryl Banks on behalf of
5	Commission staff.
6	Just for clarification, the year 2008
7	because of that anomaly was removed from the average
8	in calculating the alternative. Staff did not use
9	that because of that high amount.
10	MR. REILLY: Okay. Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any questions for
12	Mr. Reilly?
13	Mr. Friedman, did you want to respond?
14	MR. FRIEDMAN: Oh, I've already addressed
15	that issue, and we, we support the alternative
16	recommendation.
17	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Edgar.
18	MR. REILLY: I guess I stand my
19	accountant tells me that it is in the average. At
20	least the information I'm looking at here
21	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay.
22	MR. FRIEDMAN: has, for the primary
23	recommendation it does include the anomalous high to
24	produce that.
25	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Cheryl.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Now I may be -- I'm assured 2 of that. 3 MS. BANKS: That's correct, Steve, you are in that. Not in the alternative though. 4 5 MR. REILLY: Right. But I was supporting the primary, which gave --6 7 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Primary, which does 8 MS. BANKS: Sorry. Okay. Did not 9 understand. Thank you. 10 11 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioner 12 Edgar. 13 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. And I'm 14 going to start with staff, but perhaps if the 1.5 company would then like to respond as well, that's fine. And I'm looking at Issue 8 on the rate case 16 17 expense. And there has been some discussion here 18 and also, of course, in the written item about the 19 2007 Miles Grant case when we're looking at the rate 20 case expense that has been requested. 21 I think it's important and I certainly try 22 to have my rationale for decisions be consistent; 23 however, I also recognize that every rate case, 24 every case is unique and has unique aspects to it. 25 So I'm just wondering with the Miles Grant case

if -- are we holding that up now as the standard on a go-forward basis? I mean, when I read the write-up, it's, it kind of seems to say, well, this is more than that case was and the cases have some similarities; therefore, it should be a similar amount. And I'm not sure that -- well, let me rephrase. I am certain that when I voted on the Miles Grant case, I didn't necessarily know that that was going to be the standard that would be applied to all similar cases in the future. And are we, are we on firm legal, legal ground to say that that indeed is the standard of this Commission on a go-forward basis, which is what it seems to kind of be saying to me?

MR. MOURING: Well, each rate case is certainly different. However, both cases were processed by Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley by Marty Friedman for that utility, representing them. And just the duties that they would be performing, the legal functions that Marty or Christian Marcelli would have to be performing are very, are essentially identical. And the time associated with them, it would stand to seem reasonable that they should be very similar as well. And that, that's the justification that, that staff has used in

determining that that, that was a reasonable amount of time.

chairman EDGAR: Okay. So if the staff recommendation were to be adopted by this Commission today, are we putting all companies or just companies that use this law firm on notice that from this point forward 53.5 hours is all that can be approved for a rate case or the maximum that can be approved for rate case expense for comparably sized utilities?

MR. MOURING: I don't think so. I think the 53.5 hours is just kind of a high watermark that staff has used in determining the reasonableness of

between a high watermark and the maximum amount?

And I do -- and I'm not trying to be argumentative.

Whether 61 hours is exactly right or whether 53.5 is exactly right is probably a little bit, you know, subjective by decision-makers and others. But my question is trying to get where would this decision really be taking us or putting us? And it sounds to me like we might be establishing a standard. And if that's the case, I think we should be up-front about it.

MR. MOURING: Well, it does come down to a judgment call for each individual case, but these cases are similar.

MS. WILLIAMS: Anna Williams.

I think that what staff was doing was just drawing, drawing an analogy between what they believed was a similar case. I think in order to help your decision process, kind of finding apple, comparing apples to apples, I don't think a decision approving staff's recommended amount would indicate that that's now the standard, especially if you indicate that that's not what you're basing your opinion on, just looking at a, at a comparison to this case so that we have kind of a benchmark to go off of.

the discussion and the written discussion in the item making some comparisons, I really do. I think that that is helpful. But, again, I'm trying to understand what the future implications, if any, would be on a decision that is framed in this manner.

And, Mr. Friedman, do you have any comment?

MR. FRIEDMAN: It seems like the staff is

saying one thing and doing another. I mean, it seems like to me now they're saying we're not using it as a bright line, we're using it as a guideline. But yet if you look at the -- they're saying now 53.5 is the number. If they had looked at 53.5 and said, well, you know, this case is a little bit different. Maybe it should be -- and you're asking for 61, maybe it should be 58, then, you know, using it as a guideline I think is fine. I mean, that's what everybody does I think in looking at the cost of things is to look at what's the guideline and then go up or down depending upon the nuance of every case.

And that's my problem with this is they're just saying it's 53.5 because that's what we said in Miles Grant and it's kind of like this case and so it's going to be the rule in this case.

And, you know, like look at data requests. You can't say responding to data requests in one case is going to be like the others. They're all very different. And so all I'm suggesting is don't create a bright line. If you want to say it's not 61.1 that we asked for, fine. But have a legitimate basis for saying it should be 59 or 58 or even 53.5 other than saying we did it in Miles Grant, so

that's why we're doing it here. And that's, that's my concern is I think what you're saying is you're creating a bright line about this is going to be the number and this -- so I need to look at every other rate case I process and it's going to be, this is going to be the number. I mean, why even file the estimate of rate case expense? From now on I'll just put down 53.5 pursuant to the Ni Florida order.

I'm not so sure that I take it as the staff drawing a white line. I think that they're doing what they have to do in looking at comparable cases. They're not saying this is it and this is what you have to go by forever. I think they're saying, well, in order to give you comfort to have some kind of a guideline to go by, this is what a comparable case is and then you take it from there. I don't see it as that white line.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, I wonder if the comparable case would have been higher, whether they would have come back and said, oh, no, you only asked for 61.1, but this comparable case said 65. I don't think you can say -- and that's why I'm saying I think, I think what the staff is saying and what they're doing are two different things. They're

saying it's a guideline. They're treating it like a bright line. They went, they went to the exact same number, the exact same number they had in that case. That's where I find fault. That's not good regulatory policy to say it's going to be the same when every rate case expense — every rate case is somewhat different and, therefore, every rate case expense is going to be somewhat different.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, then is it -MR. FRIEDMAN: If this case is like the
Miles Grant case, overall rate case expense number
of hours is less in this case -- the staff has
approved less in this case than they did in Miles
Grant.

chairman argenziano: Well, then is it possible, do you think that staff can go to the minutia of every case and figure out every little thing? Is that possible to do it that way?

MS. BANKS: Yes, ma'am, it is.

Essentially that's what we typically try to do is that we look at the invoices and we see and we try to determine is that a reasonable amount of time. And that's how you got to some of the original bases. So we can do that in the future rather than -- you know, if you don't want us to mention

another case, but we'll do the same exercise.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop, then Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

It seems that we're spending an awful lot of time discussing legal fees this morning on many issues. But I tend to concur with the discussion that I also don't believe that this is intended to be a bright line or to articulate a standard. I think simply put, staff is looking at reasonable and customary legal expenses as a comparison to historical cases versus this case that had been prosecuted or litigated by the same law firm, if not the same attorneys.

So I think that, you know, looking at the rational basis for costs, ensuring that all costs are prudently incurred that are passed through to the ratepayers is an important aspect of any rate case and that a test for reasonableness is certainly appropriate. Again, that should not be construed to be a bright line or a standard, but merely staff doing their job. So that's the way I'd look at it.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Stevens.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I'm fine. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioner

Edgar.

commissioner EDGAR: I guess it would, it would look less like a standard to me if it was 54, 54.5, 51, but to put it at exactly to the 30 minutes of the exact same amount, you know, walks, quacks, talks a little bit like a standard to me.

Now as far as referencing prior cases, I find that helpful, so I hope that will continue. It helps trigger my memory and, and other things. But the difference between a high watermark or a bright line or an absolute standard and guidance I think is a discussion that was worth having, so I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement.

commissioner KLEMENT: To amplify on that point, has Mr. Friedman defended the reason, the justification for this case being more complicated or more anomalous than the Miles Grant one to justify the higher number of hours? Have we -- are we satisfied that he has?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Staff?

MR. MOURING: No. If anything, Ni Florida

should have been a simpler case to process than 1 2 Miles Grant. Miles Grant had, like I said, it was water and wastewater and there was a lot of customer 3 involvement and a lot of different customer concerns that needed to be addressed. 5 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: And there were none 6 here? 7 MR. MOURING: There were no quality 8 concerns issued by the, or brought forth by the 9 customers, but they did have some concerns about the 10 rate increase. 11 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Anything else, 12 Commissioners? 13 14 Mr. Reilly? 15 Okay. Commissioner Skop. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm sorry. 16 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry. 17 Commissioner Edgar, then Commissioner Skop. 18 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I thought you called 20 I apologize. on me. 21 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry. No. Go 22 right ahead. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And I have a head 23 cold, so actually I'm not sure I'm even hearing 24 25 correctly. So bear with me. I appreciate your

patience to everyone.

Did I just hear you say there were not concerns about quality when the recommendation is that the quality is, is not satisfactory, or did I misunderstand?

MS. BANKS: That was from a customer perspective. In, in the Miles Grants case there was a lot of concern from the customers on water quality. This wasn't so much the customer's issue in this.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So we're saying that the overall quality of service is marginal, but that doesn't have anything to do with the customers' quality of service?

MR. MOURING: The customers at the customer meeting, their, their concerns were based off of the proposed rate increase and the negative financial impact that it would have on them. But it's, it's a wastewater only, so I mean the water quality would not be an issue. It's just -- and there was no sewer backing up, no concerns of that issue.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm all for the no backing up.

MR. RIEGER: Commissioner, Stan Rieger of

staff.

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This was more of a compliance situation that generated the marginal determination. Ni Florida, when they purchased the utility, they purchased a problem system where the system was having problems with chlorides getting into the, the wastewater. And the receiving treatment entity, which was Pasco County, was experiencing the high chloride events coming into their treatment system that was being received from the Ni Florida service area, which was affecting their treatment. So they were having a situation with the utility and requiring them to improve the situation, which is what the utility is attempting to do.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

Just briefly again on the staff
adjustments to the estimated cost of completion for
legal services. Again, I did think that the
weighted average adjustment was appropriate. I
didn't think necessarily the total hours were way
out of whack, but I think the adjustments made by
staff are appropriate. And, again, I think this is

a useful benchmark for a segue into discussion on 1 legal fees on the Water Oak utility case, which I 2 will not be so kind when I get to that. 3 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Do we want to -- Commissioner Stevens, did you want to just go 5 issue by issue, start at a particular place or --6 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: If that's okay with 7 the Commission. 8 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Absolutely. Yes. 9 10 Absolutely. Okav. So we -- staff -- well, I'll see. 11 12 Are you okay? COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I'm okay with 13 1 through 6. I mean, if --14 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I meant the court 15 16 reporter. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Oh. 17 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Are you okay for a 18 few minutes? Okay. Let's go on. 19 On Issue Number 1? 20 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I'm good, I'm good 21 with 1 through 6, if you want to take it in a block. 22 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Let me ask 23 the other Commissioners, any, any questions or 24 anything you want to talk about on Issues 1 through 25

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Are we all okay? Commissioner Klement?

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop?

Okay. So then we can go on. We know that 1 through 6 we're okay.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Okay.

How about we then start at Issue 7. Commissioners, questions for staff? So then we were okay through 1 through 7.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Let's go to Issue 8 again. Questions? Would you like staff to explain the, the --

Well, I know that COMMISSIONER STEVENS: staff looks through these bills and I appreciate the comparables that they've given us from past cases, and I treat those as comparables, not as a precedent. And I hope that we continue to have those comparables. I don't want to get into looking at these bills after staff looks at them. If staff can work with the company or work with counsel and if something is not supposed to be included in the bill and it was incorrectly there, then they can back it out. But, you know, I don't want to tell people how to handle billable hours. And, you know, every case is different. I don't know how many

times the attorney or CPA has to talk to the actual company and things come up. And even though it may look like a simple case, there may be something that doesn't seem so simple. So I don't want to, you know, dive into these bills and each incremental hour and look at what the phone conversation was.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I think that what staff, and my thought on it is that we have to have

staff, and my thought on it is that we have to have some kind of control of the amount of available hours and they have to be some kind of comparison, with the understanding that there may be more difficult things or more tasks involved that are going to be higher billable hours. But, you know, it could be -- if we're not looking at that, our staff is not looking at that, we could wind up paying, or the ratepayer could wind up paying a lot more than, than absolutely necessary. And I think that's the control in being a regulated utility.

Commissioner Skop, but I don't think
Commissioner Stevens is finished.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I'm all right.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Commissioner

Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And I agree with Commissioner Stevens. I don't like getting into the minutia except where, those areas where something sticks out like a red thumb and it requires a little bit more discussion.

So, again, I think that I'm comfortable with the staff adjustments, trusting our staff that they've got far more experience in looking at things and assessing what's appropriate. Again, I don't want to constrain reasonably incurred legal expenses, but then again there needs to be a reasonable and customary, you know, aspect made. And I think how you, how you get there is, is looking at comparisons to similar cases, noting that you're not going to get to the exact number. But a good rule of thumb is a, is an acid test, if you will.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, I think

putting it very plainly, as I, as I try to do many

times and it just seems so natural to do is that -
I mean, you have to have some kind of an

understanding of, of what a case involves. And not

to go down -- and I've heard the word minutia used

recently very wrongly, and I don't want to make it

sound like that's what we're doing today. I think

what we're talking about is complexity, not minutia.

Minutia is the little stuff that, you know, crossing 1 the I's -- I mean dotting the I's and crossing the 2 T's. But so I think it depends on the complexity of 3 each case and what is involved in that. And so you really can't rubber stamp. But staff has only 5 certain things that they have to use, certain tools. 6 And the tools are, hey, if we know this case is 7 8 pretty similar and we've looked through and the complexities are not much greater -- and if they 9 10 are, it's up to the utility to let us know -- if they're not much greater, then what is the stopping, 11 then what is the stop point to what is unreasonable? 12 I'm not saying that attorneys will do that, but, you 13 14 know, it's to their benefit if they do sometimes 15 push a little, and I'm not saying they do, but 16 that's what staff is there to do. So I think the minutia we put aside and look at the complexities of 17 18 each case. And if they are different, then they 19 can't be rubber stamped. And that's up to the 20 utility then to make sure they make their case in 21 front of us and to staff that there are different 22 complexities and that they need to be treated 23 differently.

Commissioner Skop.

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Just briefly. And I

wholeheartedly agree. I think at least from an engineering perspective it's an order of magnitude estimate as to what's reasonable. And as long as it's the same order of magnitude, everything is fine. But if it gets way out there to where it's causes concern, that's where adjustments are appropriate.

chairman argenziano: And to make this sound this simple, but it's the same thing, you're going out shopping and buying a major appliance. You kind of know what's in line and what's not. You know, if it's a GE refrigerator here at Lowe's for \$1,500 and there's the same one at Home Depot for \$3,500, guess what? Something is not right. And that's really what it comes down to very plain and simple. So, but -- and given that, the company has a right to make sure that those complexities, if they are different than the standard case that looks comparable, is expressed. And it's up to us to make sure that we look at that too.

Okay. Anything else? Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: (Inaudible.

Microphone not on.)

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Anything else on -thank you, Commissioner Skop. I'm not sure we're

done with 8. Are we done with 8 for everybody's 1 satisfaction? 2 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Well, I heard a 3 couple of different numbers. 4 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Uh-huh. 5 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I believe when 6 Mr. Friedman was going through it, he said that the, 7 the costs incurred so far were around \$126,000, and 8 staff is recommending the 98,184 based on their 9 estimates. So where are we going with Issue 8? 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Discussion. 11 Commissioner Skop, then Commissioner Klement. 12 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam 13 Chair. 14 I -- as far as Commissioner Stevens' 15 question, where I'm at with Issue 8 is I pretty much 16 support the staff recommendation for the adjustment. 17 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner 18 19 Klement. COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Thank you, Madam 20 21 Chair. Well, that's what it appears the majority 22 23 consensus seems to be, that we agree the staff's recommendation is the better, closer cost, although 24 Commissioner Edgar perhaps has not said that. 25

commissioner edgar: I have not. I -- it sure would be easier if it was just even off a little bit. It's just so ironic to me that two years apart that two similar cases would come down to the exact 30-minute increment as a guideline.

Just I, you know, I, I feel like we're being a touch disingenuous.

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But recognizing the discussion that we've had as to how we're, how we're approaching it and how we're thinking it through, it's just -- I mean, the exact 30-minute increment but it's not an exact comparison. I don't know. It's irony.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, I think I've heard -- and if that changes your mind, I'm not sure, or you have a different -- I think what I heard from staff is that they felt that this was actually less of work -- more -- less work detail oriented or less complex than the other case. Is that correct?

MR. MOURING: That is correct. And -CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So basically instead
of going lower, if you really wanted to go down to
the complexities of the different cases, in your
opinion then it may even be a lower amount than the
exact amount.

MR. MOURING: It -- that is absolutely 1 The problem -correct. 2 3 5 6 will attempt to address that. 7 8 9 we're going to use the exact number? 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 being generous. 20 21 22 23 gave me --24

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: That's what I heard. MR. MOURING: -- is it's kind of difficult to quantify the complexity in terms of estimated hours to complete. But in the future staff will, COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And that's my point right there, it's difficult to quantify; therefore, CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, then how have you done it here for the past 20, 30 years? I mean, is this suddenly something new? This is amazing to me that you don't know all of the sudden what it takes to do a case, I mean, within reason. If I'm hearing from staff that you're saying it's actually less complex or less work than the other case that you're comparing it to, well, then perhaps you're MR. MOURING: Well, the total number of hours in this case, as Mr. Friedman pointed out, is less than Miles Grant. And that was what kind of CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. So then, then

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maybe inflation or something else has to, attorney

fees rising or whatever it is maybe is the answer to that. But I don't find it amazing that it's the same number, especially if there's less work. I just don't find that amazing. It has to make we wonder how you've done it here for some many years if all of the sudden we don't know how attorneys bill similar cases. And if that's the case, then are we to tell staff that everything, everything, even every phone call is to be looked at? Then we'd never get done with a case. So I'm really not sure what the amazement is.

I understand Commissioner Edgar's comments, but it just confuses me more. If there's less work, and that's what I hear staff and that's what I'm trying to answer Commissioner Klement's comment, if it's less work, I don't hear where the problem is. If it was more work and the company was telling me it was more complex and so on and staff was agreeing with that, well, then I'd have to question how is it the same number? Do we change the number by a point? I don't know.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, Madam Chairman, you haven't heard me say it was less complex.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: No. No, I haven't.

And --

MR. FRIEDMAN: Maybe from the staff's 1 perspective, maybe from the staff's perspective --2 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: True. 3 MR. FRIEDMAN: -- it was less complex. Ιt certainly wasn't from our perspective. 5 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: But you didn't make 6 a basis for it. I didn't hear the complexity in 7 detail, and that's what I have to -- that's what I'm 8 9 trying to say here. I'm not hearing --10 MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't think anybody bills more detailed than we do because we know you're 11 12 going to look at it. And we -- they put this in 13 every staff recommendation. We articulate down to the tenth of an hour what we expect. 14 1.5 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So then you're 16 telling me that staff, with your detail, and all 17 your detail in there, staff came up with that it was less hours but it should cost more? 18 19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, the company has 20 actually paid us \$44,000. And I tell you, we don't 21 bill them anything that we don't think is 22 reasonable. 23 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Excuse me. Excuse 24 me. Hang on one second. Are you finished with your 25 comment?

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okav.

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Commissioner Stevens.

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COMMISSIONER STEVENS: And that's where my

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don't, and we're using a comparable down to the half

anxiety is. If we don't have a standard, which we

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hour on a case that is, you know -- yeah, it's

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comparable, but there are differences all the way

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through. It's a different time, it's a different

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year, it's different attorneys, it's a different

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company, and questions arise. And that's where I go

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back to I appreciate the comparable, but I don't

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want to take something that I feel is, and this is

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my opinion, that's arbitrary.

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If I have a bill that outlines the hours and the hourly rate and a description of the work performed and staff reviews it in detail and they're able to find something that may be duplicated and pull it out and talk to that counsel and they agree to it, I don't want to go back on that because I don't, I don't think that's right because we don't have a standard.

Now if we want to have a standard that says, you know, you're not going to go over \$50,000 or 50 hours or whatever it is, I'll work with that.

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But I don't think it's right for me to go in and say, well, you didn't need to talk to that guy for an hour, it should have been a half hour, and you don't need to charge \$320 when you can let this guy talk for \$150 an hour.

So that's -- I'm not into that decision.

I'm into looking at this, there's not a standard,

evaluating the comparable. And if it looks

reasonable, then I believe we need to go, go with

that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Klement.

COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: To that point,

Commissioner Stevens' point, I think we can sit here
all day picking apart, nitpicking every, every cost
here, every hour or half hour or quarter hour. I
think that would be self-defeating. I think there,
there should be a reasonable range and some
reasonable leeway for each case's conditions and
factors that weigh into what costs, what the costs
are.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

Chair.

And, again, I don't know what the right

answer is. I know that typically, you know, staff's recommendation forms the basis for appropriate adjustments that the Commission considers on a case-by-case basis.

Looking at the difference here, 61.5 hours versus staff recommendation of 53.5 hours, it appears to me that roughly, subject to check, about seven hours of legal services at roughly \$300 an hour. So we're talking about \$2,100. It seems somewhat trivial, but that's cost that does ultimately get passed through to the ratepayer, which is why we have to get embroiled in such discussions to make sure that such costs are reasonably and prudently incurred before, you know, we just arbitrarily pass them through.

So, again, whatever the majority chooses to do. I'm comfortable with the staff recommendation, noting that it's not perfect, I have flexibility there, I'm willing to compromise. But it seems to me that there ought to be an objective comparison performed. And like Chairman Argenziano stated, you know, if you, if you go to the appliance store or go to the grocery store, I'll use grocery store as a better example, and I buy Coke Zero and I buy a lot of it, you tend to have a good

appreciation, if you do it often enough, what Coke 1 2 Zero should cost you. So, again, this doesn't seem to be 3 extraordinarily out of whack, but, again, there has to be I think some deference given to staff, 5 adjustments, and they're more detailed, so. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Staff, 7 anything else? Anything further? Mr. Friedman? 8 MR. FRIEDMAN: No, nothing further. 9 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Do you want to 10 11 add --12 MR. FRIEDMAN: I think what, what Commissioner Skop said was correct. I mean, we, we 13 14 put in the right number of hours and we think those are legitimate. And, in fact, the client has paid 15 16 \$44,000. So at the very least we think the staff 17 adjustment of 58.16 should be deleted and our rate 18 case expense increased by that amount. Thank you. 19 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Thank you. 20 Mr. Reilly. MR. REILLY: I would just add that I think 21 22 staff has made a good faith effort to say what, what 2.3 is the reasonable expense that should be borne by 24 the ratepayers? In looking at these past cases they

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said they could go out and bill however many hours,

but the ratepayers should not have to bear anymore 1 2 rate case expense except for this level. And we 3 think they did a reasonable job of doing that. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. We're on Issue 8 and we haven't voted on 1 through 7. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Reilly, so you 7 are saying that 53.5 is the ceiling? I mean, I think that's what you just said. 8 9 MR. REILLY: No, ma'am. I don't think that's what I said. 10 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Then what did 11 12 you say? MR. REILLY: I said that they looked at 13 the other cases and determined that, what would be 14 15 a, a reasonable level. And, if anything, I think we 16 explained that this is just one of many, many elements. That 53 that you've homed in on, the 17 entire rate --18 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: .5. 19 20 MR. REILLY: And I think that it was a 21 reasonable standard that they could apply. 22 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: But a standard. 23 MR. REILLY: Well --24 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: If it's a reasonable 25 standard, it is a standard. I mean, an unreasonable

standard is a standard, but you just said it is a reasonable standard and that's saying it's a standard.

MR. REILLY: I think they were trying to use it as a benchmark to see -- and if it came out to that exact penny --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Or a guideline.

MR. REILLY: -- which is a problem, but I think this was an exercise that they did which was to try to keep rate case expense from just being able to bill any number of hours just because --

commissioner edgar: I don't think I've said anything about billing any number of hours.

And I'm not being critical of staff; I'm just trying to understand what the rationale is and what the implications are. And to tell me it is not a standard, but then to tell me it's a reasonable standard just is a little -- the cognitive connection is not made for me between a standard or a reasonable standard being two distinct things.

MR. REILLY: I think staff has frequently looked at past cases. I have seen it in case after case, and I think it's an effort to try to keep this escalating rate case expense -- when we first started doing this, over the years the rate case

expense has just escalated to where it has became a 1 2 major, major problem for ratepayers. And I think that this is staff's way of trying to determine, you 3 know, what has happened in similar cases and --4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Reilly, I don't 5 disagree with you at all on that point, nor with 6 7 any, really, of the discussion. But I still feel 8 like I'm hearing from staff it's a standard, but it's not a standard. And you just said it's not a 9 standard, but it's a reasonable standard. 10 MR. REILLY: Well, I think I would use the 11 12 word benchmark. 13 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Eventually, yes. 1.4 Thank you. 15 MR. REILLY: Well -- thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Since we were 17 moving on, we're going to take them individually, and we didn't vote for 1 to 7. Let's go ahead and 18 19 get a motion on 1 to 7. 20 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Madam Chair, I move to 21 approve staff recommendation for Issues 1 through 7. 22 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Second. 23 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. All those in 24 favor, aye. 25 (Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 1 That is approved. 2 Now we are on Issue 8. Do I have a motion 3 on Issue 8? 4 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Move to adopt the 5 staff recommendation for Issue 8. 6 7 **COMMISSIONER KLEMENT:** Second. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: We have a second. 8 9 All those in favor, say aye. (Vote taken.) 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, the same 11 12 sign. That motion is adopted. 13 Now we are going to move to Issue 9. MR. MOURING: On Issue 9, staff believes 14 that --15 16 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Excuse me. This is 17 where we have the alternative recommendation, so we would like an explanation on both, please. 18 MR. MOURING: Staff believes that a 19 20 five-year average should be used to normalize the bad debt expense. Given the substantial increase in 21 22 bad debt expense concurrent with the economic 23 downturn, staff does not believe that this level of 24 bad debt expense will be incurred in the future, and 25 thus a normalizing adjustment is necessary.

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Also, staff notes that there are mechanisms in place to attempt to mitigate some of the bad debt expense incurred by the utility. And in setting rates on a prospective basis, staff believes that a five-year average more accurately reflects a normal year of operation and should be

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And that is the recommendation where the 2008 was not -- was used.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam

I guess I'm comfortable either way, I just wanted to get the views of my colleagues, particularly with respect to the alternate recommendation to see if there is any interest in moving forward with that. But, again, either/or is

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Well, could I hear an explanation on the alternate recommendation and why there is an alternate recommendation?

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: Yes, Chairman.

When I evaluated this and I looked at the anomalies that were occurring in the early years of

2004 through 2006 and saw that that was very low compared to what we are seeing from 2007 on, in my viewpoint we are trying to set the rates that are reflective of what costs the utility will incur. And by using three years of those lower average, I thought that you would end up with an amount that was too low and that the company would be incurring this bad debt expense and would not be able to recover -- would not be recovering.

Please note that these bad debt expenses that you see are net of the write-offs that they would have had from the deposits. So these are net. These are actual write-offs of the utility of what they didn't collect. However, when I did look at that, I agree as Mr. Reilly pointed out, 2008 was definitely an anomaly, and I didn't see that continuing on. So while I would have recommended truly a typical three-year average, which I think would be more indicative of what we would see in the future, I did have to take 2008 out because it was just — it would have skewed it too badly.

So to me taking the average of the 2009 and 2007 would get you a more realistic amount of what they probably will incur at least in 2010, probably as much as 2011. I don't think you're

1	going to see the averages down to the lines of 2007
2	backwards.
3	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner
4	Stevens.
5	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Madam Chair, I
6	appreciate the work that staff put into this. In
7	looking at the history, I don't think there's any
8	you know, looking at the 9,000 in '06, the 7,500 in
9	'05, I don't think we're going to get back to that
10	level. Looking at '07, and then '08, and then
11	looking at the estimate for '09, I believe that the
12	alternative of I believe, 24,549 is more
13	realistic for bad debt expense. That's where I am
14	with that.
15	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: And I tend to agree
16	with having 2008 out of that, it is based on the '07
17	and '09, and I think it may be more realistic.
18	Commissioner Skop, Commissioner Klement,
19	Commissioner Edgar, any comments? Okay.
20	Commissioner Skop.
21	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam
22	Chair.
23	If there's no further discussion, I would
24	move to accept the
25	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Wait, wait. Before

1	we do that any Mr. Friedman, Mr. Reilly, anything
2	further on that? Okay. Go ahead, Commissioner
3	Skop.
4	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam
5	Chair.
6	If there's no further discussion, I would
7	move to adopt the alternate staff recommendation for
8	Issue 9.
9	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second.
10	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor,
11	say aye.
12	(Vote taken.)
13	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign?
14	That's adopted.
15	Okay. Issue 10. Staff.
16	MR. MOURING: Item 10 addresses the
17	depreciation expense adjustment, net adjustment of
18	\$3,654.
19	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any questions?
20	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: No, ma'am.
21	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Do we have a
22	motion?
23	COMMISSIONER SKOP: I move to approve
24	staff recommendation on Issue 10.
25	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor, 1 2 say aye. 3 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 4 That's adopted. 5 Issue 11. 6 MR. MOURING: Issue 11 addresses what the 7 appropriate test year operating income before any 8 9 increase, and that number will have changed with the Commission approving Staff's Alternative 10 11 Recommendation on Issue 9. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: It's a fallout. 12 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Motion? 13 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Move to approve staff 14 15 recommendation on Issue 11, noting that it's a 16 fallout issue and the numbers are subject to change, and staff will make those adjustments or have 17 18 administrative authority to make those adjustments 19 appropriately. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second. 20 21 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor, 22 say aye. 23 (Vote taken.) 24 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 25 Issue 12.

MR. MOURING: Issue 12 addresses the 1 appropriate revenue requirement, and likewise this 2 will be a fallout. 3 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Motion? 4 5 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Move to adopt the staff recommendation on Issue 12, noting that the 6 7 numbers will change as a result of this being a fallout issue and staff will have the administrative 8 authority to make the appropriate adjustments. 9 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second. 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All in favor, say 11 12 aye. 13 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 14 15 It's adopted. 16 Issue 13. 17 MR. MOURING: Issue 13 addresses what the 18 appropriate rates for this utility should be. And likewise that, too, is a fallout. 19 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any questions? 20 Comments? Do we have a motion? 21 22 COMMISSIONER SKOP: I move to adopt the 23 staff recommendation on Issue 13, noting that this is a fallout issue, and the final numbers will 24 25 change, and staff will have administrative authority

1	to make those adjustments.
2	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second.
3	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor,
4	say aye.
5	(Vote taken.)
6	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign.
7	It's adopted. Issue 14.
8	MR. MOURING: Issue 14 address the
9	utility's request for authorization of a
10	miscellaneous service charge.
11	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Questions?
12	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Madam Chair.
13	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner
14	Stevens.
15	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Where did we how
16	did we arrive at a labor cost of \$32 an hour?
17	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Staff.
18	MR. MOURING: That number was provided to
19	us by the utility.
20	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Do we know what
21	comprises that number?
22	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Maybe Mr. Friedman
23	could better answer that.
24	MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't have any specifics
25	on what the particular person that they had in mind

7 when they put that labor charge in there. I would note that overall these miscellaneous service 3 charges are consistent with what you all have approved for other utilities recently, but I don't have any specific information, Commissioner Stevens, about that particular employee. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: I just have a --CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Go right ahead. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: -- hard time looking at this without -- you know, we are supposed to be justifying what the true cost is so that we can set up the service charge, you know, and that labor cost of \$32 hour, that's the crux. And, you know, I'm -- I don't have an answer for it. elaborate?

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CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Staff maybe can

MR. MOURING: These cost justifications are comparable with other cases in which the utility has requested miscellaneous service charges and the Commission has approved them.

MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, my understanding from the utility's data request, it is for the hourly rate for the specific technicians that would be responsible for answering the initial connection, normal reconnection and the premises

1 visit. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Do we have an 2 understanding of a typical time frame? 3 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Is this a \$64,000-a-year position with benefits? That's what 5 I'm asking. 6 MR. FLETCHER: It's with benefits, 7 Commissioner. 8 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: It's probably a 9 \$50,000-a year position that's a technician, is that 10 11 right? MR. FLETCHER: My understanding is that 12 they have a management company and that management 13 company employs -- and they gave us the hourly rate, 14 and it is a third-party management company that 15 performs the services for this utility, and that 16 hourly rate that they have to charge through that 17 management contract for them to take the service 18 calls, that is the rate that is being charged or 19 20 assessed to the utility. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: So it's the salary 21 22 plus the admin fees added onto the hourly rate for the management company, is that right? 23 MR. FLETCHER: That's correct. It 24

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includes all the labor. It's not just for the field

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technician, I should say, it's also for the administrative cost that is involved in -- as far as the normal reconnection with the billing, setting up the account again.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So it is not an employee of the utility, it is an employee of the

employee of the utility, it is an employee of the management company.

MR. FLETCHER: Correct.

COMMISSIONER STEVENS: It's not a \$50,000-a-year position, it's probably a \$25,000-a-year position with the admin fees tacked on.

chairman argenziano: Well, is it an
hourly fee?

MR. FLETCHER: Based on what they said, the labor for the actual person going out there and performing the duty as well as the administrative aspects of it, that is the hourly cost in order to process that. And for the -- during business hours, it's going to be 1/7th of an hour to perform that function.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Do we know, do we have an idea of how long it normally takes to do these services, initial connections, reconnections?

Is it something that down the line, you know, I

mean, if I'm a management company, my incentive is 1 to keep the guy out there as long as I can. How do 3 you prevent that? MR. FLETCHER: Well, again, each call 4 5 varies as far as the time and what you are going to 6 be faced with out there, particularly for premises 7 visits. But as far as using other utilities, Mr. Mouring said that has been recently approved by 8 9 the Commission. I have seen them every winter 10 between .5 hours all the way up to this .7 as far as 11 time spent. 12 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: To reconnect? MR. FLETCHER: To perform these particular 13 functions. 14 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: To reconnect 15 16 someone, it could take up to seven hours for a 17 reconnection? 18 MR. FLETCHER: No, .7 hours. 19 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Oh, .7. I thought 20 you said seven hours. 21 MR. FLETCHER: I'm sorry if I misstated 22 that. 23 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All right. Is there 24 a way that you can keep this Commission informed if 25 those fees start going higher because of longer time

frames, for not just this company, for any company 2 that uses a management firm? 3 MR. FLETCHER: Right. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Actually, what I 4 5 would like it to see is some type of research to see if those connection times or those services that are 6 7 given are increasing in time, which means increasing 8 in charges? 9 MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Commissioner. 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Thank you. 11 Any other questions? Okay. A motion on 12 Issue 14. 13 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Madam Chair, if 14 there's no further discussion, I would move to adopt 15 the staff recommendation on Issue 14. 16 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second. 17 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor 18 say aye. 19 (Vote taken.) 20 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 21 Issue 15. Staff. 22 MR. MOURING: Issue 15 addresses whether 23 any portion of interim increase granted should be 24 refunded and how the refund should be calculated. 25 This would also be a fallout.

1	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. Commissioner
2	Skop.
3	COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam
4	Chair.
5	And on this in the recommendation portion,
6	I guess staff is recommending that the utility
7	should treat any unclaimed refunds as CIAC, is that
8	correct?
9	MR. MOURING: Yes, that's correct.
10	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Any questions?
11	Comments? Okay. A motion.
12	COMMISSIONER SKOP: I move to adopt the
13	staff recommendation on Issue 15.
14	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second.
15	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor
16	say aye.
L7	(Vote taken.)
18	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign?
L 9	It's adopted.
20	Issue 16.
21	MR. MOURING: Issue 16 addresses the
22	appropriate amount by which rates should be reduced
23	four years after the established effective date to
24	reflect the removal of amortized rate case expense.
25	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners, any

1	questions? Comments? Motion.
2	COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'll move to adopt the
3	staff recommendation on Issue 16.
4	COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor
6	say aye.
7	(Vote taken.)
8	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Same sign, opposed?
9	It's adopted.
10	Issue 17.
11	MR. MOURING: Issue 17 addresses the
12	utility's request for approval of a five-dollar late
13	fee.
14	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. This is
15	and is this also the is the refund included in
16	this? Not in this one? Okay. Any questions?
17	Comments? Motion.
18	COMMISSIONER SKOP: I move to adopt the
19	staff recommendation on Issue 17.
20	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: I need a second.
21	COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: Second.
22	COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second.
23	CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor
24	say aye.
25	(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 1 2 It's adopted. Issue 18. 3 MR. MOURING: Issue 18 address the utility's request for approval of a non-sufficient 5 funds fee. 6 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners, any 7 comments? 8 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Discussion. 9 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Discussion, yes. 10 Commissioner Skop. 11 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam 12 Chair. 13 14 If I took the pulse of the Commission 15 correctly, I think some of the issue was regarding 16 the refund aspect of the staff recommendation, that the majority was probably not in favor of requiring 17 a refund, but was in favor of approving the NSF fee 18 on a forward-going basis. I'm fine with that. 19 20 I think my only concern would be, as staff 21 has indicated, that the company did collect approximately \$25,000. Certainly the company 22 23 shouldn't benefit for not complying with the rule. 24 So in order to maintain the status quo, I think what

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I perhaps would like to offer in lieu of a refund is

consideration for using that money as an accounting 1 entry to CIAC which would ultimately benefit 2 existing customers. 3 So you would basically take the money that was collected, make an accounting entry to 5 contribution in aid of construction. And if I'm 6 wrong on this, staff, correct me, but I think that 7 would have a beneficial effect here for ratepayers. 8 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Madam Chair. 9 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioner 10 11 Stevens. 12 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: What would be the effect to the company if that occurred? 13 MR. FLETCHER: Their investment level 14 would decrease when you add the CIAC or treat it as 15 CIAC, and also their depreciation expense would also 16 17 decrease. COMMISSIONER SKOP: So is that a good 18 19 thing for ratepayers? MR. FLETCHER: Yes. It lowers their 20 investment which they would earn a return on. 21 COMMISSIONER SKOP: I don't want to hurt 22 the company, but I don't want to reward them for 23 collecting monies and just giving them when they 24

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weren't operating in accordance with the rules. I

see Commissioner Stevens' merit in not making the refunds, but then with the disposition of that amount in question, certainly if you applied it in a way to where the company doesn't lose but consumers win, then that's a good thing, a win/win solution.

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COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Good solution.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Now, let me just ask this question, again, in fairness to the company, were they thinking that these -- the NSF fees were already granted to the previous company? I mean, it's not like a new company came in and said, to heck with you, PSC, and that's what I'm concerned with.

If the company was acting -- the same thing with the other fees, they thought the previous company had those in place, and assumed that they were approved, and then once they found out they were not approved, I'm not so sure it's right to do.

MR. FLETCHER: That is correct. They assumed based on the former owner charging the NSF and the late payment fees that they were authorized. When they learned by Commission staff that they were not authorized, they did cease those charges.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So I'm not so sure that I want to slap the company for something they

assumed and thought was right. But I don't want to send that message -- hang on, Commissioner Skop -- I don't want to send the message to other companies that it's okay to do, but I don't see it was malicious or done intentionally on the company's part.

Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I agree with you on that. I think that from a legal sense, you know, the company when it made the acquisition obviously should have conducted due diligence, and maybe they missed that aspect, but typically any liability of the predecessor company transfers to the new owner.

So, again, if we're looking at this holistically of, you know, somebody thought they were in compliance with the rule and they weren't, then, you know, I see your point and it's a good one. But then certainly that doesn't address the underlying issue of the ill-collected funds so to speak. So what I was trying to do was find that win/win.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: To that point,

Commissioner Skop, the funds that were collected are

not in question as to whether they were legitimately collected as non-sufficient funds, right? They were bad checks.

MS. BULECZA-BANKS: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. That makes me feel better that way. I just can't fault the company for -- you know, they stopped when they should. I understand, you know, that we don't want to send that signal out there, but I'm not going to beat up on the company for assuming -- you know, that was in practice when the company took over, and I would probably do the same thing, even though you say there is due diligence, and I understand that, but at this point I think it's probably better to just leave the refunds, say no and move on. And that is the will of the rest of the Commissioners, but that is just my opinion.

Commissioners, any other comments? Do I have a motion?

MS. WILLIAMS: I do just want to note that the issue about the refund is in Issue 20, not in Issue 19. This is just approval of the actual fees for going forward.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. So then we're just on whether we are approving the NSF funds be

1 granted? Okay. We need a motion for that. COMMISSIONER SKOP: I would move to 2 approve the staff recommendation for Issue 19 to 3 grant the NSF fee deleting --4 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: 18. 5 COMMISSIONER SKOP: 18, I'm sorry. Move 6 to adopt the staff recommendation to grant the NSF 7 fee on Issue 18, noting that I would strike the 8 recommendation from the passage about the refund, 9 and that would make the recommendation consistent 10 with how I think the Commission will ultimately 11 12 vote. 13 **COMMISSIONER STEVENS:** Second. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. All those in 14 15 favor say aye. 16 (Vote taken.) 17 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 18 It's adopted. 19 Issue 19. MR. MOURING: Issue 19 addresses the show 20 21 cause issue for the late payment fees. 22 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Members, any 23 questions? 24 COMMISSIONER KLEMENT: That is essentially 25 the same thing?

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Basically the same 1 thing. And we are dealing with the refund together on 20, or -- let's see. Okay. This is the fine. 3 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** Yep. 4 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Right. I think it's 5 the same issue. I think we have pretty much 6 discussed that the company assumed -- Commissioner 7 8 Stevens. 9 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Right. And I don't think we need to do a show cause proceeding, so I 10 agree with staff there, but I do not agree with the 11 12 refund with interest. 13 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: So we need a motion 14 if all are in agreement with that. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Madam Chair, if there 15 is no further discussion, I'd move to adopt the 16 17 staff recommendation on Issue 19 striking the 18 reference in the recommendation to the refund. 19 **COMMISSIONER STEVENS:** Second. 20 COMMISSIONER SKOP: With interest. 21 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: With interest, 22 right. All those in favor say aye. 23 (Vote taken.) 24 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 25 Adopted. Now we're on Issue 20. Staff.

MR. MOURING: Issue 20 is the show cause 1 issue for the NSF fee. 2 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. 3 Commissioners. COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Madam 5 Chair. 6 With respect to Issue 20, I would move to 7 adopt the staff recommendation on Issue 20 striking 8 the reference to the required refund with interest. 9 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second. 10 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor 11 12 say aye. 13 (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 14 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Madam Chair. 15 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes, Commissioner 16 17 Stevens. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: At this time I'd 18 like to reiterate, I think, one of the comments that 19 you made that the utilities shouldn't look at us as 20 being accommodating here, and, you know, that things 21 22 can change. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: This is not setting 23 24 a precedent. 25 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Right.

CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: This is a particular 1 circumstance that we believe the company took over a 2 company and did cease when they were notified. That 3 doesn't mean that the next company that comes in 4 that we are not going to look at it differently if 5 the circumstances are different. Thank you. 6 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Yes, ma'am. 7 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Issue 20 was 8 adopted. We will go to Issue 21. 9 MR. MOURING: Issue 21 addresses whether 10 or not the utility should be required to provide 11 proof that it has adjusted its books for all 12 13 Commission approved adjustments. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners, any 14 15 comments or questions? COMMISSIONER STEVENS: No, ma'am. 16 17 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. Motion? 18 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** I move to adopt staff recommendation on Issue 21. 19 COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second. 20 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor 21 22 say aye. 23 (Vote taken.) 24 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. 25 It's adopted.

Issue 22, should the docket be closed. 1 MR. MOURING: Yes. 2 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Commissioners, any 3 discussion? 4 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Madam Chair, just for 5 the record, that we did adopt the oral modifications 6 7 in all three items. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Yes, we did. Thank 8 9 you. Okay. Commissioners, do I have a motion on Issue 10 22? 11 12 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Before I make a motion, Madam Chair, I just wanted to have a point 13 of clarification with staff that the recommendation 14 as no still stands in light of the fact that the 15 Commission is not proceeding forward with the 16 17 refund. 18 MR. MOURING: Yes. It would change the language there regarding Issues Number 19 and 20. 19 20 **COMMISSIONER SKOP:** All right. 21 CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Okay. COMMISSIONER SKOP: I'll take a stab at 22 23 this. This is I'm a little bit uncomfortable with, 24 but I would move to adopt the staff recommendation 25 on Issue 22 not to close the docket, deleting the

references to Issues 19 and 20. COMMISSIONER STEVENS: Second. CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: All those in favor say aye. (Vote taken.) CHAIRMAN ARGENZIANO: Opposed, same sign. It's adopted. Thank you. Okay. Now we are on Issue 17. And, Commissioner Skop, since it is undocketed and you have requested this, you're recognized. Let's give -- how about we take -- do you want to take a five minute break? Okay. Thank you. (Recess.)

1 2 STATE OF FLORIDA 3 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON 4 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter 6 Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard 7 at the time and place herein stated. 8 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that 9 the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a 10 true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 11 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, 12 nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I 13 financially interested in the action. 14 DATED THIS 19th day of March, 2010. 15 16 17 JANE FAUROT, Official FPSC Hearings Reporter 18 **18**50) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23

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1	STATE OF FLORIDA) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON)
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4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein
6	stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
8	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
11	attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS 19th day of March ,
13	2010.
14	
15	Landa Boles Landa Boles, RPR, CRR
16	FPSC Official Commission Reporter (850) 413-6734
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