	BEFORE THE
FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
In the Matter of:	
	DOCKET NO. 140147-W
APPLICATION FOR S	
RATE CASE IN SUMT JUMPER CREEK UTII	
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DDOGEEDINGS.	COMMICCION CONFEDENCE ACENDA
PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM NO. 4
COMMISSIONERS	CULTOWAY ADEL COLUMN
PARTICIPATING:	CHAIRMAN ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR
	COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN
	COMMISSIONER JIMMY PATRONIS
DATE:	Thursday, June 18, 2015
PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148
	4075 Esplanade Way
	Tallahassee, Florida
REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR Official FPSC Reporter
	(850) 413-6734

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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## PROCEEDINGS

2		CHAIRMAN	GRAHAM:	Staff,	take	us	through	Item
3	No. 4.							

MR. VOGEL: Good morning, Commissioners.

Matthew Vogel with Commission staff.

Item 4 is the application for a staff-assisted rate case by Jumper Creek Utility Company in Sumter County.

Jumper Creek currently serves 43 water and 43 wastewater customers in Sumter County. And Mr. Reilly and Ms. Merchant are here on behalf of the Office of Public Counsel, and I believe Mr. Deremer and Mr. Rendell are here on behalf of the utility. And at this time, staff is available for any questions.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Deremer and Mr. Rendell, you guys have the staff recommendation. Do you have any comments or questions about the staff recommendation, or concerns?

MR. RENDELL: I believe we're here to support staff's recommendation. There may be small specific adjustments we may not, may not agree with, but we're here to support staff's recommendation in its entirety.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Sounds good.

OPC.

MR. REILLY: Thank you, Chairman,

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24 25 Commissioners. In addition to myself and Ms. Merchant, we also have Deputy Public Counsel Charles Rehwinkel in attendance with the hope of making some opening remarks on this item. After those opening remarks have been made, it's my intention to address the Commission on Issue 6, operating expenses, specifically miscellaneous expense for the water system, which is located on page 15 of the recommendation. And then Ms. Merchant's issue that she would like to address is Issue 7, the operating ratio method, and that is on page 17 of the recommendation. It relates only to the wastewater operations. So I'll be talking about that one issue on water, Ms. Merchant on that one issue on wastewater. But with your indulgence, perhaps opening remarks from Mr. Rehwinkel.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Are we sure that he knows anything about water? I thought he was the electric guy.

(Laughter.)

Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Charles Rehwinkel with the Office of Public Counsel. And as Mr. Reilly said, I'm the Deputy Public Counsel. I'm here today on this case to express the

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Public Counsel's concern about the application of an

operating ratio methodology being applied in a way that was not intended when it was originally designed.

The recommendation before you represents an unprecedented departure in our view from the legal requirements for this Commission to set rates on a cost basis for a system of this nature.

Mr. Chairman, in my previous stint at the Public Counsel's Office I did do a fair number of water cases, and when I was here as the Commissioner's and Chairman's aide, I was here when this policy was developed, so I'm very familiar with it.

This is a system that's -- it's probably one of the smallest in the state -- 43 customers, 44 percent wastewater increase -- but it is under the control, the common control of the owner, the principal shareholder of one of the largest water utilities in the state. It was acquired for about \$10 or maybe an apportioned amount of \$10 from another large corporation, Aqua. And this system was bought with eyes wide open.

The proposal by the staff in a PAA to apply a policy that is clearly enunciated in orders but is not in a rule to this utility is not mandated. The only thing this company is entitled to is cost-based rate recovery under the statute. This policy of operating ratio has been applied very sparingly on a very

discretionary basis by the Commission in the past 20 years, or 19 years since its inception.

The Public Counsel has an alternative proposal to the operating ratio methodology that we would like for the Commission to consider, and you will hear more about this. We believe it is more legally sound and is more closely hued to the cost basis for rate setting, and it will avoid the need for this office to seriously consider protesting this very small case to challenge this application of the policy.

This policy is -- was designed for mom, true mom and pop water cases, water systems, the kind that would come in with their, their books and records in a shoe box and give them to staff, and staff would do their staff assistance work and they would set rates and they would recommend rates to the Commission really to avoid the specter of abandonment.

That's not the case that you have here because of this system and U.S. Water. It's our concern that you're taking a sparingly used policy and applying it in a way that it was never intended.

Our pitch to you today is that a PAA is, one, a process that is born out of efficiency, and the purpose should be to get it right here today so that a costly hearing can be avoided, and we would like to urge

you to seriously consider the proposal that you're about to hear from Ms. Merchant and Mr. Really.

The recommendation that we would have for you would probably set their revenue requirement -- or their revenue increase about \$26,500 instead of the, the recommendation by the staff, which is at about the \$29,500 mark. And we also believe if you, if you seriously consider this, that this would avoid litigation over what we think is an unwise expansion of this rarely used operating ratio to a large corporate entity. And with that, I'll turn it over to Mr. Reilly. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Just a second. So,

Mr. Rehwinkel, I guess I'm trying to understand, you
said that this is used for -- it was designed for the
small mom and pops --

MR. REHWINKEL: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: -- because, to kind of give them a little, we'll call it flexibility.

MR. REHWINKEL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Because of the fear that they may, quote, walk away.

MR. REHWINKEL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Are you saying that U.S.

Water cannot walk away in this instance or you wouldn't

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anticipate them walking away?

MR. REHWINKEL: I think -- when you look at the Lake Osborne order, which is where this all started, there's a bunch of criteria and it's kind of well thought out, it gives the Commission flexibility under the statute and the rule. It is born largely of that concern. And I think the things that exist for the utility that it was originally designed for don't exist here today.

U.S. Water is a very sophisticated company.

They do a good job. The rate -- the service is good.

You can see they're responsive to the customers.

That's, that's kind of their MO, and we commend them for that. But they're dedicated to this system, and I don't think that's a risk.

When the Commission sets rates, you're evaluating risk and you're kind of evaluating is there so little capital investment here that the operating expense is where the big risk is. I think it's a closed question here and it's not quite one that begs for that, plus this is just not the kind of system that it was designed for.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I mean, so your concern is not the \$3,000 that we're talking about. Your concern is setting the precedent.

MR. REHWINKEL: That, that is part of it, yes. Yeah. And, I mean, we have tried to work this out. Understandably, nobody is obligated to work things out in an alternative way. We would prefer to do that rather than set the precedent. We think the staff's recommendation is pretty close in the ballpark, but we really, we really want to kind of avoid the, the, the precedent that is unintended. Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Do you think there's still possibilities of working it out?

MR. REHWINKEL: I think there always is, but, you know, I don't know. One of the things that we had asked for early on was for a deferral, but I don't know that deferral would, would make sense to do that. It would be another month before we came back.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I mean, the reason why I ask that question is because I sure don't want to see a legal proceeding over \$3,000, because you're going to spend ten times that.

MR. REHWINKEL: Yeah. We don't either. And it just, it is a big concern because we think this is, this is a quantum leap for a policy that is rarely used by this Commission, but it is used in the right way for the, for the right type of utility. And we just don't think this -- this company doesn't beg for that kind of

approach.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Staff, I take it we're right up against a deadline as far as not being able to defer anything; correct?

MR. YOUNG: No. No, sir. We -- if the Commission -- if it is the will of the Commission, the Commission can defer it. We have a statutory deadline of January 5th, 2016.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Jumper Creek?

MR. RENDELL: A couple points. One, I do want to point out in a recent case that we had -- and I apologize, I'm not sure if it was LP or Lakeside -- which OPC was a party to, there was an operating ratio approved. And that was one that we also own -- that Mr. Deremer owns, so it's very similar to that.

If you go back to the Lake Osborne order, which coincidentally we now own that one as well, you know, this policy was established when I was also at the Commission. And, you know, some of the points that the Commission did point out in the order is they wanted the customers — to make sure that they retained the benefit of the CIAC, that's one of the points, which they do; that the owner would not be unjustly enriched, which is not occurring in this particular docket; that there's no transition of risk from the owner to the customers,

1 which also is not occurring.

You know, some of things that's not pointed out is this utility is actually receiving numerous subsidies from U.S. Water as well as the shareholders. The actual cost to run the water and wastewater is not being recovered. We went and looked at the actual cost, and the utility is actually being subsidized by several thousand dollars on both the water and the wastewater.

This is a very unique utility. When Aqua purchased it or was purchasing it, it was previously owned by a developer run HOA, who, when the economy was, was on the downturn, basically abandoned it. Once, once they got the money from Aqua, he left. And Aqua tried to give it back to him because there was some issues with the existing acquisition rule at that time, and so Aqua had tried to give it back. And as a result of Jumper Creek, that resulted in the change in the acquisition rule on the negative acquisition amortization.

The utility has never come in for a rate case. Its -- the rates were set basically to sell homes by the developer, so it's never had a rate case. Under traditional ratemaking, if there is not this low purchase price of \$10, the rates would be considerably higher. There would not be this negative acquisition

adjustment, and the rates for these 43 customers would
be extremely high if it weren't for the low purchase

price that was achieved.

There are, there are lower operating costs, as I said. There are subsidies being received. There are numerous, numerous people that work and provide services that do not charge for Jumper Creek. One that

Mr. Reilly is going to speak of is this permitting. We, you know, we've had this engineer working on trying to get the permit costs unsuccessfully for the last three days. None of those costs are charged to the utility. It's absorbed by U.S. Water, and one of the reasons is the small customer base. I think -- yeah.

MR. DEREMER: For the record, Gary Deremer.

I think it's important for the Commission to understand how the system came into our ownership and, you know, my thoughts as a system owner when we look at this system and many systems around the state. As Troy said, the system is a result of the Aqua company leaving the state, exiting the state. Remnants were left behind. They were named the orphaned systems. Some other names have floated around. But we operate for the FGUA, and I've been involved in this system, you know, since the beginning of the contemplation of the transaction between FGUA and Aqua.

This system, among many of the systems that remained, you know, there was an attempt to give the system away, to give it to the county. I met with the county administrator myself. They didn't want it. We operate in the area -- the closest municipal is the City of Webster. We met with those folks. They didn't want it. So we end up with these systems.

And I'm very in tune to system rates and what the end user has to pay. If the system was to really be assessed its cost of management, imagine you've got less than 100 customers here with a water and wastewater system, we do everything we can to try to keep the costs down, but it's just impossible. If you assessed all the costs required to run this system, these people's rates would probably be \$200 a month, \$220 a month. It just -- it's not realistic. Okay? So because we don't want to charge those people those kind of rates, we subsidize the system in many areas: Of office, of management, of professional time. You know, there's no attorneys involved in these systems. We're always looking for ways to cut costs.

So when I look at, you know, adjustments that staff have made and the \$3,000 we're talking here, the subsidies that we're giving this system far extend beyond that. Certainly for, for us the way to reduce

the subsidy is for us to buy more systems, which we've been trying very diligently to do, because we end up with a small number of customers with a lot of fixed costs.

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So another point of clarification as far as ownership goes, this system has two shareholders with U.S. Water, you know, of the other six that are there that do not have ownership in the system. So there isn't a like-for-like ownership between the two corporations. The systems were always designed to try to stand on their own, but knowing that some subsidies would have to exist. And many of the other systems that, and some of which will come before you that were previously owned by Aqua, there were subsidies that were going on there too, which were basically absorbed into rate bands. When that transaction -- when Aqua left the state, when that transaction was consummated, all those subsidies from Aqua went away. So we know that they can't be run on their own unless the rates would be, well, untenable to people.

We have considered abandonment of systems if we think it's in the customer's best interest. For example, if an abandonment could be done in coordination with some grants and things like that, we would be happy to abandon the system so that -- if it resulted in

ultimately a lower customer rate, then that would certainly be on the table for us. And we have a couple of systems that we've talked about is it, is it better for the customers for us to abandon it? That's why we didn't pay anything for them. So anything is on the table for us.

Remember, our interest -- we're the largest contract operator in the state. We probably service more than a million customers. Our reputation at U.S. Water is very important to us -- of the utmost importance because we get hired based on qualification. So we don't want to be known as a system owner that has high rates, so we're always looking for alternatives to try to push our rates down. And that's why I just want to make sure when it was said, well, abandonment is not possible, it is if it's in the benefit of the customers for us.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, one of the things you said is you're always looking for ways to cut costs, and that's the reason why I paused to talk about the deferral. Because the dollar amount we're talking about is really insignificant. It's the principle, as OPC is saying, and I don't know if you're saying that it's the principle or if it's the dollar amount.

My concern is, or my question to you is do you

think another 30 days with sitting back and talking to staff and OPC will make any changes or should we move forward with this? Because since it is a PAA, it is very easily appealed, and that means we're coming back in here again and spending more money to work our way through this. So I guess my question to you is do you think the 30 days is worthwhile or not? If not, we're here to vote on this thing.

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MR. DEREMER: Let me answer the question this way. As far as deferring for an issue of principle, that's kind of the first I'm hearing of an issue of principle. The dollar amount that we're talking about here again is very small. Certainly we wouldn't be hiring an attorney to defend some -- I mean, it just makes no -- it totally cuts against everything that we're all about. So if we -- if there's a precedence issue there that needs further discussion, I would agree to defer it, if that is the issue of precedence, and then we could, we could talk about it. But, you know, from the position of the dollar amount, I just want to make sure that we're clear here. We're not trying to recover all of our costs here. We'll never recover all of our costs and have affordable -- we'd run the people right out of their homes. Okay? So, you know, I just -- if we're talking about precedence, I'm not too

worried about the \$3,000 in a deferral. So that's how -- I mean, I'm okay with that from that perspective. And, Mr. Reilly, I guess, you know, we can, we can talk about that, I guess, further.

MR. REILLY: And Charles Rehwinkel may want to say something, but, yes, it's possible that a settlement could be reached on a dollar amount and not really even speak to the issue for the operating ratio. I mean, I think that is a basis that we could go forward.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Rehwinkel.

MR. REHWINKEL: Yeah. Mr. Chairman, I concur with that. And I appreciate the remarks of, of Mr. Deremer and Mr. Rendell. I mean, we -- but we would -- we think it would be prudent and worthwhile to, to talk about this and bring it back.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I mean, I think it's something that we -- that can be fixed. I don't see having to make a ruling now and have to come back to this all over again. I think -- if you guys can come together and work this out. Staff, is there any concern or do we need to just defer to the next meeting?

MR. MAUREY: I agree with Mr. Rehwinkel, something can always be worked out, but I don't know what that is going to be now.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Well, worst-case scenario,

we're back here again 30 days from now.

MR. MAUREY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. Well, then I think I'm going to defer this. I understand what U.S. Water has done. We all -- there's not a person up here that doesn't appreciate what you guys have done, I mean, especially when it comes to customer service. OPC, I know for a fact, appreciates that because their phone is ringing less. And so I think going into the process with your eyes open, I think you guys can work this thing out. And that all being said, we'll defer Item No. 4 and move on to Item No. 11.

MR. REHWINKEL: Thank you.

(Agenda item concluded.)

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1	STATE OF FLORIDA ) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON )
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4	I, LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR, 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 same has been transcribed under my direct supervision;
8	and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
9	
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
12	financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 25th day of June, 2015.
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15	Linda Boles
16	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR
17	FPSC Official Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6734
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