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1		BEFORE THE	
2	FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	
3	In the Matter of:		
4		DOCKET NO. 160049-EU	
5	PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF TERRITORIAL ORDER BASED ON CHANGED LEGAL CIRCUMSTANCES EMANATING FROM ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 2(C) OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION, BY THE TOWN OF INDIAN RIVER SHORES.		
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11	DDOCEEDINCO.	COMMICCION CONFEDENCE ACENDA	
12	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM NO. 2	
13	COMMISSIONERS	CHAIRMAN JULIE I. BROWN	
14	PARIICIPATING:	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM	
15		COMMISSIONER RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER JIMMY PATRONIS	
16	DATE:	Tuesday, September 13, 2016	
17	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center	
18		Room 148 4075 Esplanade Way	
19		Tallahassee, Florida	
20	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR Official FPSC Reporter	
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	FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. We're moving on to Item 2. And while the folks are -- the parties are getting settled into their seats, I do want to point out that there has been -- there probably will be some discussion on this, and I do understand that there are customers here, and a newly elected state senator who is here too to address the Commission. And so I do believe we're almost at the lunch hour, but we're just going to kind of press through. So I just wanted to give everyone a heads up. We do have snack machines out there and soda machines, and so with that I'd like to start off with our staff to introduce the item.

MS. COWDERY: Okay. Good morning, Commissioners, Madam Chair. I'm Kathryn Cowdery with the Office of General Counsel.

Item 2 is the petition of the Town of Indian River Shores to modify the Commission's territorial orders approving territorial agreements between the City of Vero Beach and Florida Power & Light Company because of changed legal circumstances.

Indian River Shores argues that the Commission is required to modify the territorial orders because there is no general or special law authorizing Vero Beach to provide service in Indian River Shores, as is

required by the Florida Constitution. And for this reason, they allege that Vero Beach may only provide such service if it has Indian River Shores' consent, and that this consent will end when the franchise agreement between the Town and Vero Beach expires on November 6th of this year.

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Indian River Shores asks the Commission to modify the territorial order boundaries between FPL and Vero Beach so that all of Indian River Shores would be deleted from Vero Beach's service territory and would be added to FPL's service territory. If the territory is added to FPL's service territory, about 3,000 customers would be transferred.

To put in context the procedural posture of this case, I think it is important to give a procedural background of the case. The Commission has been involved with the same issue in two prior proceedings in the past two years: one before the circuit court and one here at the Commission. Staff's recommendation today is consistent with the Commission's position in the prior proceedings; that is, under the statutory section 366.04 of the *Florida Statutes*, the Commission has exclusive and superior jurisdiction over the territorial orders between FPL and Vero Beach.

The first proceeding that the Commission was

involved in in circuit court in 2014, the Commission participated as an amicus curiae in a lawsuit filed by the Town of Indian River Shores against the City of Vero Beach. There were severals issues raised in that lawsuit, but the main issue that the Commission addressed related specifically to its jurisdiction over territorial orders.

The Commission argued that under Section 366.04 of the *Florida Statutes*, the Commission has exclusive and superior jurisdiction over the territorial agreements between FPL and Vero Beach, and that the circuit court did not have jurisdiction to decide whether, upon expiration of the Town's franchise agreement with Vero Beach, the Town would have the constitutional right to determine who would be its service provider. The circuit court agreed with the Commission that the issue concerning the territorial orders must be decided by the Commission. This is the only issue before the Commission today.

In the circuit court lawsuit, the Commission did not address the Town's issue challenging Vero Beach's rates, electric rates. That issue remained with the circuit court to decide. This is because the legislature has not given the Commission authority to review electric rates for municipal utilities.

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After the circuit court's decision, Indian River Shores filed a petition for declaratory statement with the Commission. In response to that petition, the Commission declared that, as it had argued before the circuit court, the Commission has jurisdiction under 366.04, *Florida Statutes*, to determine whether Vero Beach has the authority to continue to provide electric service within the corporate limits of the Town of Indian River Shores upon expiration of the franchise agreement between the Town and Vero Beach.

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The Commission also stated in that declaratory statement that in a proper proceeding it has authority to interpret the phrase "as provided by general or special law" as used in Article 8, Section 2C, of the Florida Constitution in determining whether Vero Beach has authority to continue to provide electric service within Indian River Shores upon expiration of the franchise agreement.

After receiving this declaratory statement from the Commission, Indian River Shores filed its petition to modify the Commission's territorial orders between FPL and Vero Beach based on changed legal circumstances emanating from the Florida Constitution. This is where we are today. Staff's recommendation is based on the case law that exists today and the current

statutory framework.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Ms. Cowdery, for that overview of the steps that -- leading up to today.

So it is my understanding that Representative Mayfield is here to address the Commission on the item. Is that correct? Hello. I think we're -- oh, I see you're on crutches. Do you need some assistance?

MR. MAY: No, I'm good.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. We have a podium right up here. So what we're going to do is -- public participation is allowed on Issue 5. We're going to take up public participation at this time before we go to the other issues in the docket. I understand there are a few folks, so I will just call the names as they come up. And if there are other customers, we'll get to you as well. But I wanted to welcome Representative Mayfield to the Commission.

18 Is that -- that's a new injury.
19 REPRESENTATIVE MAYFIELD: Sunday.
20 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is it broken?
21 REPRESENTATIVE MAYFIELD: Yes.
22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Oh, gosh.
23 REPRESENTATIVE MAYFIELD: Two toes. You never
24 knew your toes were problems, but, yeah.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Been there, literally.

REPRESENTATIVE MAYFIELD: Well, I appreciate you allowing me to come in and speak. You should have a letter that was from Senator Latvala and myself that was sent in, and I would hope that you would make that also part of this hearing without me having to read the letter. But I do have a few other comments that I wanted to address. And, you know, it's -- I'm here representing my constituents, as you guys know. I'm not a stranger. I've been here before because we've had an issue in Indian River County for quite some time. And it does all stem around the fact that municipalities are exempt from the Public Service Commission. And we have tried to change that legislatively, and unfortunately we have not had the support needed to do so. But I'm hoping this session that we may have additional support that will help us do it.

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But, you know, over 30 years ago when your predecessors approved the territorial boundary lines that now divide Indian River Shores, they could not have imagined the envision that the City of Vero Beach, which is an exempt municipality through their utilities, would systematically disenfranchise its non-resident electric customers in Indian River Shores and Indian River County. And I believe that you guys have recently experienced this with the storm this past week with

Tallahassee utilities where IOUs were not allowed to come in and help restore power. They wanted to wait and let their other municipalities come in and do the help. Well, that is disenfranchising ratepayers because the sole goal should be to get power on and provide the service, not wait for municipalities to come in and do it. But that -- and that's precisely what has happened over the years.

You have been appointed as a Commissioner because of your intelligence and your problem-solving skills and your commitment to protect the public. And unfortunately as a municipality, we don't have those same protections as the public because we have people that live in the unincorporated area that do not have representation. The people that you will hear from today from my area, they have paid their own money, they have paid the legal fees, they have paid for the representation that other ratepayers have through the Public Service Commission and through the Public Counsel because they are serviced by IOUs and not municipalities, which I think is totally unfair to the ratepayers in my community.

So I urge you, unregulated monopolies are not in the public's best interest, and I urge you to use the tools that you do have to help solve this problem.

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If the law gives the Commission the authority to establish monopoly service territories, then surely that carries with it the authority to address whether the utility is abusing its monopoly. And as citizens and as a resident of Indian River County, we're asking you to please do that and to use those tools that you have.

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You know, we have -- went to court and we have battled between municipalities having the authority to go into other municipalities, and yet the courts have said that you can't do that because the territorial agreements trump any agreement that municipalities have that says you can't come into another municipality without the approval of that municipality because you have control over the territorial agreements. So that's what we're asking you to do. We're asking you to look at those service agreements, those service territorial agreements that have not been looked at for over 30 -almost 30 years now, and use those tools and use your intelligence and look after the interests of the ratepayers and citizens. Because as an elected official, that's what I do. I have to look after my citizens and make sure that they're being treated fairly, and that's what we're asking you to do.

I thank you for your time, and I look forward

to hearing the comments. And I'm telling you, we've got one of the best teams back there that's been working on this, and I think you'll be impressed with the information that they have put together and what they've gone through in the past few years to try to solve this problem. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Representative Mayfield. And also congratulations on your primary election.

I wanted to ask you a question. I've wanted to ask this for many years. I know that this has been an area that is very, very concerning to you and something that you've just been fighting for and your family has been fighting for for many, many years, and so I appreciate that, and your resilience and persistence to get a fix, legislative fix. Is there something that we at the Commission can do to look at the issue that concerns you regarding those customers that live in unincorporated parts of the city? In years past, this is an issue that the Commission has talked about, contemplated, workshops, study committees, things of that nature. Is there something that you think that the Commission should be doing?

REPRESENTATIVE MAYFIELD: It would be very helpful if the Commission would get engaged in the fight

on the legislative issue. I know that J.R. was very helpful with me this past session in drafting legislation that would give people in the unincorporated area the representation that they needed, and unfortunately, you know, we had no support from anyone else to help other than him. Senator Simpson was very helpful this past session in filing it on the senate side, and we did get it through a couple of committees, but, you know, it didn't make it through the whole process. What would be helpful is if your staff could help us with legislation that everyone would be comfortable with that would give the -- you know, the -get rid of the monopoly. Because, listen, everyone has to have utilities, and when you have a municipality that is exempt from the Public Service Commission, to have somebody else review the rates, review their financials, that's a problem because then, you know, the people that -- you have to have the power, you have to have utility. So we have no one that can help fight that. So from the standpoint of the Commission helping, it would be very helpful -- instead of people saying you can't do, you can't do, help us with what can we do? How can we solve this problem, instead of putting roadblocks up? And I don't know -- I don't think anyone does it deliberately. I just think people aren't

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looking at it because it's not in their backyard, you know. It's not their issue.

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And I think with the issues that you just recently, you know, recently went through with the utilities here from the storm, you see what can happen with a monopoly that is not regulated by someone that does not have a financial interest in it other than making sure that the citizens are protected and taken care of. So that would be very helpful. If you guys could help us draft legislation, that would do that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Representative Mayfield.

Commissioners, any comments or greetings? Thank you, Representative Mayfield.

REPRESENTATIVE MAYFIELD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. The next up, I believe I have Town Manager Robbie Stabe, Stabe.

MR. STABE: Stabe.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Stabe. Welcome.

MR. STABE: Thank you, Madam Chairman, Commissioners. My name is Robbie Stabe. I'm the town manager for the Town of Indian River Shores, and I'm here on behalf of our mayor, Brian Barefoot, who was not able to be here. He had an event that's been planned for over a year, so unfortunately he was not able to be

here.

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It was my intention to -- each of you should have a copy of his letter. It was my intention to read it in its entirety, but for the sake of saving some time, if --CHAIRMAN BROWN: We have copies of it. MR. STABE: Okay. CHAIRMAN BROWN: And it will be in the record, as will Representative Mayfield and Senator Latvala's letters. Those are already in the docket. MR. STABE: Excellent. Well, we --MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, may we have a copy of the mayor's letter? We did not get one. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Absolutely. And they are being distributed by staff.

All right. Please proceed.

MR. STABE: It was -- with your permission, I was just going to hit on a couple of highlights of that specific letter and then take my seat and allow others

to speak, if that's okay.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

MR. STABE: Almost three decades ago your predecessors on this Commission approved a service territorial boundary that split our town into and quite literally divides our community. Those who happen to

live north of Old Winter Beach Road receive service from Florida Power & Light, whose rates and quality of service are regulated extensively by you as the Commission. Yes, I felt it would be important to give the Commission basically a bird's eye view of the town. And that happens to be our zoning map, but it actually shows, if you can see it, the territorial boundary of Old Winter Beach Road.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's very hard for us to see it.

MR. STABE: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: It looks like it -- could you put it right in front of there?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mark.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: It looks like it came right off the walls.

MR. STABE: It literally did, off of my office wall. Yes.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Appreciate it.

MR. STABE: Furthermore, town residents that are being forced to take service from the City of Vero Beach's unregulated monopoly have no say over how the City uses those monopoly profits it extracts from them, including the City's continued diversion of those profits to pay for costs that have nothing to do with

electric service. Moreover, our residents, who are being forced to take power from this unregulated monopoly, receive no protection from the Office of Public Counsel.

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To make matters worse, your staff, on pages 16 and 17 of its recommendation, state that the Town is forbidden from representing its residents and trying to protect them from these unregulated monopoly abuses. This, in the mayor's opinion, is a travesty. Certainly it cannot be the policy of the State of Florida to strip a group of its citizens of all regulatory protection.

And now, Madam Chair, despite your specific direction that our municipalities work in good faith together towards a negotiated settlement, the City has turned its back on just such a settlement offer. Just last month the Vero Beach City Council rejected the unanimous recommendation of its Utility Commission and voted to refuse a \$30 million offer from Florida Power & Light to purchase the utility distribution system in our town. This offer, on a per customer basis, doubled the highest purchase price of the City's own consultants that they could identify in a national survey of utility system sales. It would have doubled the City's annual revenue. And our analysis, led by a former chair of this Commission, found that it would more than have

covered the City's real and potential costs and protect the City's remaining customers.

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And finally, the City's response to us is the same response it has given for decades to non-resident customers subjected to these unregulated monopoly "Who cares?" Madam Chairman, we are hoping abuses: that you and the other Commissioners will finally tell the City that such a response will no longer be accepted. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. We do have a 11 question for you.

MR. STABE: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: And I appreciate your testimony and coming up here to Tallahassee again. Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Madam Chair. I just want, I quess, some clarification on the mayor's letter. You said roughly 30 years ago that this Commission cut your city in half. My understanding was that the territory line was drawn at the end of the city, but since then the City has annexed some of the land outside of it.

MR. STABE: My understanding -- I'll defer to our counsel -- as far as the actual timeline, that may very well be. Also, 28 to almost 30 years ago, the

000017 whole barrier island was a different place. 1 2 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, no, no. I realize that. I'm just --3 MR. STABE: So I don't think it was an 4 intentional, you know --5 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Just the way that this 6 7 letter reads, it makes it sound like the Commission went in and split the town. But the reality was the town 8 9 didn't exist north of that line; correct? MR. STABE: I'm not sure. 10 MR. MAY: I think that's correct, Commissioner 11 Brown. I think that the mayor's letter, as I read the 12 13 mayor's letter, what he was saying is that the line your predecessors created has in effect today split the town. 14 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Got you. Got you. 15 16 Thank you. 17 MR. STABE: But it was -- yes, I agree with 18 his statement. CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Thank you. 19 Commissioners, any other questions? 20 21 Commissioner Brisé. 22 COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you for being here. 23 So understanding the construct that we're in, what do 24 you propose as a solution? 25 MR. STABE: I think ultimately our -- what I FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

hear almost on a daily basis from our residents who are affected by this is that they have no say. They have no way of -- they can complain directly to the City of Vero Beach utility and, you know, they may come out and talk to them, but there's no way that they can participate and vote for the City of Vero Beach council in or out because they don't live within their boundaries.

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I think the Town, along with FPL, made a very, very good offer to the City of Vero to purchase their infrastructure within the town. And, quite honestly, I was shocked that they did not accept it, especially when their own Utility Commission unanimously recommended that they do so.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I understand all of that, and so philosophically I agree with you. But I think you understand the four corners that we're in, so I'm asking what would you propose as a solution within the four corners that we're in?

MR. STABE: Obviously I think the Commission -- well, I know the Commission does have exclusive jurisdiction over territorial boundaries. And I think in this case the solution would be for this Commission to, in fact, agree to revisit that territorial boundary and move it to include the entire town. That would ultimately solve the issue. Everyone

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under one utility authority that is regulated by the PSC that does have the Office of Public Counsel. I would even suggest it might be appropriate to request that the Commission come down and visit Indian River Shores and hear from the residents themselves. It's something to consider.

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COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

Commissioner Patronis has a question for you. COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Thank you, and thank you for your time up here.

I want to preface this by -- Debbie Mayfield, my seatmate for two years, and we've had a lot of time spent together working on legislation, and I just don't know if your citizens realize how hard she worked over that time, and Stan worked on that time, on this issue with policies that had been proposed through the legislative process. She killed herself on this issue year after year. And so it's hard for me to take my "I love Debbie" legislative hat off and try to be open-minded about this, but I'm going to.

My concern is we move the territorial boundary agreements, what do you and your council intend on doing with the invested assets that Vero Beach has along your right-of-ways: The lines, the transformers, possible

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substations? How do you transition that out?

MR. STABE: Well, I know that within the framework of the \$30 million offer that was made would have more than paid for -- or reimbursed them for all of those assets in addition to other money that could have been used in any number of ways.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: I -- if you can indulge me, Madam Chair. I had an incident when I first got elected where the City of Cedar Grove wanted me to file a bill to de-incorporate them. And as I educated myself to what's involved, I realized that that was a lift that was much larger than any one legislator could necessarily do, closing a city. I challenged those interested constituents out to go and make a difference and take it through the citizens' initiative. Thev collected the ballots, they collected the signatures in order to petition the city, their own city, to put it on the ballot. That city council refused. Those same citizens the next election cycle elected their own bodies, put the initiative on there, and now the city no longer exists. In saying that, this is where the citizens had a path to make a difference.

Now, granted, your folks don't have a dog in the hunt to make a difference on that ballot in Vero Beach, so I'm really, really torn. How can we, as a

body, dictate to one political subdivision to another, special district to another, city to another, that you must liquidate that value that has been placed before by FP&L? Arguably about probably half this room or more thinks it's probably more than a fair offer. But I'm not the City of Vero Beach, and those people that elected the citizens -- the citizens of Vero Beach who elected those Commissioners expect them to have fiduciary responsibility to do the absolute best interest of them. So it's kind of a catch-22. I totally agree with your point of view and I totally can agree that -- the position that Vero Beach's citizenry is supporting. I'm complete. Thank you, Madam Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: And I just have a question for you as well. Obviously the Town and all of the parties have spent so much money on consultants and legal fees, and it's -- it looks to me that it's only going to continue, that no matter what the decision is today, there will be a challenge. And those fees are going to increase and they're going to be passed on to the customers ultimately, and it is just so frustrating sitting here. And it's frustrating that the Vero Beach Utilities Commission recommended, after a bona fide offer, increased offer of \$30 million was made after its initial offer of 13 million and there was no

counteroffer. Is that correct?

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MR. STABE: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: There was not even a counteroffer. They just, the city council, three members, just rejected it. Did they state why?

MR. STABE: They said it was not enough.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's just very frustrating. So I guess the question that I have is -- I'm assuming you're going to continue to pursue remedies.

MR. STABE: We're not giving up, Madam Chairman. I -- one of the things I want to make sure, and I'm sure the Commission understands this, but it's ironic that our ratepayers within the system are basically paying the legal costs both ways. You understand that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I do.

MR. STABE: Through our tax base in the Town of Indian River Shores we're paying our attorneys. Through their rates to the City of Vero Beach, they're paying the attorneys to fight themselves. It's --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Are you willing to continue negotiations to get to a place of compromise?

MR. STABE: Absolutely. Absolutely. Now, again, as -- and I'm only speaking on behalf of the Town. We're not in the utility business. FPL very

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graciously came in and made, again, an awesome offer. So absolutely, we're supportive of that. Now they made the decision, you know, they weren't going to consider going up the other \$17 million that they said we were short.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, I just wanted to express, I mean, frustration from the bench over here too, on my part at least, and, you know, really wish this would have been resolved outside of the courts, outside of the Commission, and it's just very frustrating sitting here.

MR. STABE: I'm certain it is. And, again, that's why we wanted to point out we did our best on trying to do what you suggested that we do.

And I would also just quickly say that I personally know Debbie Mayfield as well, and we're keenly aware of the hard work that she continues to do and that her husband did along those lines.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Commissioner Patronis does have a follow-up question.

MR. STABE: Sure.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Just because -- sorry. Thank you. Just because I know you probably are very sensitive to monitoring permits, business activities, all that type of growth in your footprint, do you see

a -- do realtors -- do you see individuals doing developments? Do they take all of this in consideration when they're deciding whether they're going to be in the southern part of the city or the northern part of the city?

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MR. STABE: Very interesting question. I'm glad you asked it. It's becoming more and more prevalent that people now are keenly aware of it where before it didn't matter. The realtors are coming in saying, "You guys have got to do something. The market is wide open, but it's going down unless we have places to the north in FPL territory."

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Okay. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you for your testimony today.

MR. STABE: Thank you, Commissioners. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. We've got Rob -not Atwaeter -- Rob Auwaerter.

MR. AUWAERTER: Pretty close. Auwaerter.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Welcome, and Mr. Auwaerter is with the Utilities Commission.

23 **MR. AUWAERTER:** Well, good afternoon, Madam 24 Chairwoman and members of the Commission. Thank you for 25 allowing me to speak.

And for the record, I'm Robert Auwaerter. T'm the Indian Shores representative on the City of Vero Beach Utilities Commission, which, as you know, is solely an advisory board for -- to the city council of Vero Beach on utility matters. I also serve as vice chairman of that commission, and I also serve as chairman of the Town of Indian River Shores Finance Committee. And as I've listed in the handout you have, I have a lot of experience in the bond market and doing utility analysis of both investor-owned and municipal utilities. I'm also a Vero Beach customer, and as a result, I pay one of the highest electric rates in the state of Florida. And much has been made about how much higher Vero Beach's rates are relative to Florida Power & Light, which, as you know, supplies power to a portion of Indian River County not served by Vero Beach. But really what is usually not mentioned is how poorly Vero Beach's rates compare to the other 32 municipal electric utilities in the state. So if you do a ranking where you rank the lowest cost municipal power provider in this universe as number one and the highest cost provider as number 33, since 2013, when this data was available in this format from the Florida Municipal Electric Association, Vero Beach is generally ranked between number 26 and number 30. And the data for the

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latest month that I was able to pull down off the website, July of 2016, shows it was nearly dead last at number 30.

Now consider this consistently bottom quartile electric rate performance with the amount of money the City of Vero Beach has transferred from the electric fund to its general fund. In the fiscal years that span this decade, there's been a profits transfer of almost \$39.5 million and an additional general fund administrative charge back of almost an additional \$12 million, for a total transfer to the general fund of \$51.5 million. So on average during this decade, these transfers have funded 36 percent of the City's general fund expenditures. So no wonder that the City of Vero Beach ad valorem property tax rate is one of the lower rates in the state. So as of 2015, statistics from the State of Florida Department of Revenue website showed that if you looked at all the towns and cities in the state of Florida, 84 percent of them had higher property tax millage rates than Vero Beach.

So then the last piece of this puzzle, something that has been talked about a little bit, is that on a percentage basis Vero Beach has more customers outside its incorporated boundaries than any other electric municipal utility in the state. So over 60

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percent of its customers reside outside its borders.

And as you know, the municipal electric rates are usually set by the Town or city council, and in most of the municipal electric utilities around the state there's a very high overlap between the ratepayers and the citizens of the city and town that operates the utility. So if those council members do a poor job of running the utility, they can be voted out of office. You know, clearly we don't have that -- the opportunity is not available for a majority of Vero Beach electric ratepayers. So Vero Beach electric customers who reside outside the city's incorporated borders are really subject to the perfect storm. They consistently pay some of the highest electric rates in the state of Florida. While doing so, they massively subsidize the City of Vero Beach general fund operating budget, which allows it to keep its property taxes at some of the lowest levels in the state.

And then finally, these outside customers have no recourse to anybody if their electric rates are too high or their service is too poor. They can't vote the operating board, which is the Vero Beach City Council, out of office or appeal to this Commission like a customer of an investor-owned utility.

If this is not the classic example of an

unregulated monopoly using its abuse of price and power to grind its captive customers into the ground, then I don't know what is. It's pure and simple taxation without representation.

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So in conclusion, I would urge this Commission to deny staff's recommendation on Issues 4 and 5, and redraw the territorial boundaries so that the town's residents can be protected from unregulated monopoly abuse and all residents of the town can be served by a single utility provider, FP&L, which will be extensively regulated and directly accountable to this Commission. Thank you for your concern.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, and thank you for driving up to Tallahassee to present these. And your comments will become part of the docket, so they'll be entered into the docket so we have them in completion.

Commissioner Brisé has a question for you.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Madam Chair.

If you could just advise me on the makeup of the Utilities Commission for Vero Beach.

MR. AUWAERTER: Okay. There are a total of nine members. They're -- as long as the Town of Indian River Shores is a customer, we're allowed to pick one representative, which is myself. The other ones are generally picked by the city council members. Most of

them are inside the city. There is one additional member that does reside in the Town of Indian River Shores.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: And the vote was unanimous?

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MR. AUWAERTER: Yes. There were only five members that day. It was five to nothing. It was a --Commissioner, it was really based on my analysis of taking the City's consultant's spreadsheets and making some very minor, what I thought was reasonable adjustments to their calculations regarding the future escalation of cost. And what I came up with was that the actual money they needed to keep the other ratepayers whole and importantly keep that profit transfer that I referenced in my comments, they really only needed about \$25 million. And just also to point out that I did an analysis of the City of Vero Beach's pension, unfunded pension obligations and OPEBs. They could have cut those by 30 percent -- excuse me, they could have cut them by 54 percent if they had committed the entire \$30 million to that. So there was something in it for the taxpayers of the City of Vero Beach.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony.

All right. Next up is Town Vice Mayor 1 2 Mr. Weick. MR. WEICK: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and 3 Commissioners. My name is Gerard Weick. I reside at 20 4 South Hampton Terrace, Indian River Shores, and I have 5 the honor of serving as vice mayor of our small town. 6 7 Our mayor has shared written remarks with you today that get to the heart of our case. Our attorneys 8 9 will share the legal details of why our request should 10 be granted. I had hoped not to be here today. Our town 11 council voted to participate in what I believe to be a 12 very substantial offer from Florida Power & Light to 13 14 purchase the utility assets of our town. We authorized \$3 million in electric surcharge payments, approximately 15 \$1,000 per resident, toward FP&L's \$30 million offer. 16 17 The answer from Vero Beach is one that we have been accustomed to over the last several decades. They 18 19 simply say, "It's not enough." When we complain that rates are high, we hear instead, "It's not enough." 20 21 When we say that the transfer of unregulated monopoly 22 profits from our residents is too high, they say, "It's 23 not enough." When FP&L offers to double the highest per 24 customer utility price in the nation, they say, "It's 25 not enough." Well, Commissioners, on behalf of the

residents of Indian River Shores, we've had enough. Talk about frustration.

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There is a dividing line in our community, and the difference from one side of the road to the other is striking. Residents served by FP&L have the lowest electric rates in Florida. Those served by Vero pay over 30 percent more. Served by FP&L, you have access to multiple energy efficiency programs to lower your bills. Served by Vero, we have nothing. Served by FP&L, your utility is one of the cleanest in the nation. Served by Vero, not so much. Served by FP&L, you're represented by the five people who sit at the dais before me and by an Office of Public Counsel that fights for your rights. Served by Vero, nobody represents you, nobody answers to you, nobody cares about you.

Commissioners, I do not blame you for these problems. Your predecessors did not draw these boundaries with the intent of creating an unregulated monopoly. I'm sure they thought that Vero Beach would be accountable to its non-resident customers and that free from regulation it would not abuse its power and provide inferior service at an unreasonable price. But over the course of time, that's precisely what has happened. On behalf of my constituents, I ask you to make things right. Thank you. Do you have any

questions?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Vice Mayor. Commissioners, any questions? Thank you for your testimony. MR. WEICK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Are there any other customers that would like to testify before us at this time on Issue 5? Okay. Sir, please come on up. Welcome.

MR. MORGAN: Thank you, and good afternoon. Madam Chair and Commissioners, my name is Dave Morgan, and I reside in Indian River Shores. I am president of my residential community in Indian River Shores known as The Shores. We are 75 homeowners who pay Vero Beach for our electricity. I'm here to support my town's petition and ask that you grant the request.

Commissioners, Vero Beach charges excessive utility rates, and they are now more than 30 percent higher than what FPL charges. I will use my neighbors the LaPortas as an example of the injustice. And I've discussed this with the LaPortas, and they have no problem with me sharing with you this morning their numbers.

The Morgan home and the LaPorta home are approximately 500 yards apart in Indian River Shores. The only significant expense difference for both

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homeowners is what they pay for electricity. You can see where Old Winter Beach Road is on the map in front of you. The Morgans, who are forced to buy electricity from Vero Beach, pay approximately 30 percent more per month than the LaPortas 500 yards away. Over the last ten-year period, the Morgans have spent approximately \$56,000 on electricity. That's us. That's a personal face. With FPL, their electric bill would have been much closer to \$43,000. The difference of \$13,000 is truly significant, and that money went to Vero Beach where the Morgans have no voting rights but where the excessive Vero Beach electric fees ultimately finance the low property taxes and other expenses of the residents of the City of Vero Beach. From my point of view, this is a classic case of taxation without representation.

Finally, in using my own home and community as an example, the following electric cost numbers are illuminating. Over the last 12 months, my own electric costs have totaled approximately \$5,500. That's the last 12 months. And on average, it's \$412,000 for all of the folks in my small community neighborhood of 75 residents. Were we all FPL customers paying FPL rates of approximately \$317,000, the difference is a staggering \$95,000 in difference, and it would be

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\$1 million more that we would have paid over the past ten years that we have paid to the City of Vero Beach. Let me repeat that. A million dollars more for 75 residents in Indian River Shores because we pay Vero Beach electric rates.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, sir.

MR. MORGAN: Again, the residents of my neighborhood as well as many other residents of Vero -of Indian River Shores are financing the low taxes of the residents of the City of Vero Beach as well as the financial obligations of the City of Vero Beach. The Town of Indian River Shores will conclude a 30-year contract with the City of Vero Beach this November. The contract is up and now is the time to fix the problem.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, sir. If you could wrap up your comments.

MR. MORGAN: Well, thank you very much. I appreciate the opportunity to be here. And I would personally like to invite you, all of the Commissioners to Vero Beach, to the Town of Indian River Shores to see exactly where we are and what the situation is. Thank you again.

CHAIRMAN BROWN:

Commissioners, any questions? Thank you. Commissioner Patronis? Oh. Thank

Thank you.

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Last customer, and welcome.

MR. NEZI: Thank you. Good afternoon, Madam Chair and Commissioners. My name is Paul Nezi. I reside at 337 Island Creek Drive, Indian River Shores 32963. I am a customer of the City of Vero Beach Utilities. I'll also add that I'm very happy -- I was very happy to drive up here today to represent my neighbors.

In preparing for today's hearing, I took a simple approach. I went to the PSC website and reviewed the PSC's mission and goals. I was pleased, when I saw the mission and goals, to learn how your mission and goals speak directly to the issue we are discussing today. As you know, your mission is to facilitate the efficient provision of safe and reliable utility services at fair prices. Emphasis on fair prices.

You have ten goals to support that mission. I'm only going to mention three of them. One, provide a regulatory process that results in fair and reasonable rates. Second, provide appropriate regulatory oversight to protect consumers. And, third, expedite resolution of disputes between consumers and utilities. I have a lot to say, but I'm going to try to get it all in very quickly.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you.

MR. NEZI: I'm here today to support my town's request that you redraw the territorial boundaries and fix a problem that increasingly divides our community. Two vastly differing utilities serve our small town, and where you happen to live in relation to one road, Old Winter Beach Road, decides whether you are served by FPL, a regulated utility with low rates and exemplary service, or by the City of Vero Beach, an unregulated monopoly with inferior service and some of the highest rates in the state, as you recently heard. Where you live in relation to one road decides whether you have a utility like FPL that is held strictly accountable to the PSC for its action or a utility like Vero Beach Utilities that answers to no one.

Those of us in the town who live south of Old Winter Beach Road have no say whatsoever in how the Vero Beach utility -- the Vero utility operates, how its rates are set, or how the City uses the profits that it extracts from the good people of our town. We're totally disenfranchised. Yes, we have an advisory Utilities Commission, but the city council ignores their advice.

Case in point is what happened when FPL recently made an offer to purchase the electric system

in our town. The Utilities Commission unanimously recommended that the City accept FPL's \$30 million offer and settle the dispute with the town. The city council not only rejected the unanimous recommendation, the mayor and other council members publicly ridiculed the citizens who serve on the Utilities Commission. I might might also add, most of whom were appointed by the city council. If you think I'm exaggerating, watch the videos of the Utilities Commission meeting on August 9th and the Vero city council meeting on August 16th.

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Where you live in relation to Old Winter Beach Road also decides, and this is important, whether you have legal representation provided by the state or whether you're on your own. I was happy to learn that my neighbors who live north of Old Winter Beach Road and are fortunate enough to receive service from FPL have been provided with legal counsel by the State of Florida, funded entirely by the State of Florida, to ensure that they are not overcharged for electric services.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, sir. If you could wrap up your comments, please.

MR. NEZI: Okay. I'll move on. Madam Chair and Commissioners, the City of Vero Beach has actually fought to exclude the rest of us from any oversight,

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even defying a state law specifically written to create a representative utility authority. As one of my colleagues mentioned earlier, this is taxation, this entire issue is taxation without representation, plain and simple. It's also a classic example of monopoly abuse.

The PSC, the Commission who created this monopoly, can't put a stop -- if the PSC can't put a stop to these abuses, then who can? With respect to this issue, I respectfully ask you to fulfill your mission and goals. Please help our community. And thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, sir.

Commissioners, any questions?

Thank you for taking the time to come on over to Tallahassee. Appreciate it.

All right. So we're about at 12:45. This item is going to take about, I believe, 30 minutes at least. Is it the will of the Commission to proceed on or take a short 20-minute break?

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Charge on.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Charge on? Parties, do you have -- okay. We're going to keep on going. I just want to -- I know y'all are probably getting hungry, but we're going to keep going. So Ms. Cowdery.

MS. COWDERY: Would you like to have a summary of the five issues and then have the parties --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, I'd like to just go right to the parties and have -- give them an opportunity.

Mr. May.

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MR. MAY: Good afternoon, Madam Chair, Commissioners. I'm Bruce May with the law firm of Holland & Knight. We represent the Town of Indian River Shores in this docket. I've practiced before this agency since 1983, and I have great respect for what you and your legal and technical staff do. But in this unique case, we fundamentally disagree with staff's legal analysis in two respects, both of which are pure questions of law.

The first area of disagreement is with staff's interpretation of the Florida Constitution, which is found in Issue 5. Our second area of disagreement deals with staff's legal analysis of our state and our nation's anti-monopoly policies, which streams throughout the recommendation, most notably in Issue 4.

I'll start by briefly addressing our disagreement with staff's interpretation of our Constitution. We fundamentally believe that under Article 8, Section 2C, of the Florida Constitution, the Town has a real and fundamental constitutional right to

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be protected from unilateral exercises of extraterritorial powers by another municipality, in this case, the City of Vero Beach, and, thus, the territorial boundaries, we submit, should be modified to reflect that constitutional limitation.

The framers of our Constitution made it clear in Article 8, Section 2C, that Vero Beach has no inherent home rule powers to unilaterally impose its municipal will on other disenfranchised folks outside of the municipal boundaries of Vero. Instead, if a municipality seeks to exercise extraterritorial powers, our Constitution requires that it first get permission from the legislature. That legislative permission needs to be clearly conveyed to the municipality by either a special or general law, not by an administrative order of a state agency.

In Issue 5, without citing any cases, no cases whatsoever, your staff argues that the Constitution doesn't require Vero to obtain legislative permission to impose its municipal will on disenfranchised folks within the town. Instead, staff says it's constitutionally sufficient that the legislature has authorized the PSC to approve territorial agreements in Section 366.04. Staff again cites no case law to support that novel interpretation of the Constitution.

In fact, the cases we cite, in particular the Ford case and the City of Jacksonville case, confirm that extraterritorial powers must be specifically conferred on the municipality. On the municipality, not on some administrative agency.

Section 366.04 simply authorizes you to approve in the abstract, in the abstract, territorial agreements between electric utilities. It says absolutely nothing about giving the municipality the power to unilaterally impose its municipal will on individuals outside of its city limits.

Commissioners, the only law, general or special, that's on the books that purports to give Vero Beach legislative permission to impose its will on others outside of its city limits is Section 180.02(2). Vero repeatedly cited to that statute in seeking to dismiss the declaratory statement petition filed by Indian River County. Now while Section 180.02(2) arguably authorizes Vero Beach to exercise extraterritorial powers in unincorporated areas of Indian River County, that same statute makes it absolutely clear that a municipality cannot unilaterally extend and apply its corporate powers within the corporate limits of an another equally independent municipality.

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I don't want to belabor the point, but I will quote: "Any municipality may extend all of its corporate powers applicable for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter outside of its corporate limits as hereinafter provided and as may be desirable or necessary for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare, or for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter, provided, however, that said corporate powers shall not extend or apply within the corporate limits of another municipality."

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I think you'll see that there's no special or general law that currently confers the power to Vero to unilaterally impose or exercise extraterritorial powers within the town.

Let me touch on the circumstances that have changed since the territorial agreement was approved almost three decades ago. Because Vero did not have the legislative permission to unilaterally impose its municipal will on the town and its residents, the City needed a bilateral agreement with the town, which it executed in 1968. That's six years before you were ever given the authority to approve a territorial agreement. That bilateral agreement in 1968 had a limited duration of 25 years. It was later continued in 1986 in the bilateral franchise agreement, which had an express

limited duration of 30 years. Because that bilateral franchise agreement will expire in November of this year, the Town has notified Vero and this Commission that Vero will violate the Constitution after the expiration of the bilateral agreement if it continues to insist on unilaterally exercising extraterritorial powers in our town.

Commissioners, there's no doubt that the legislature has given you broad jurisdiction, but that jurisdiction, however broad, does not and cannot supersede our Constitution, which is the supreme law of the state.

Out of respect for the Constitution, we believe that this Commission must, as a matter of law, modify the territorial order since Vero is constitutionally prohibited from unilaterally imposing its municipal will on the disenfranchised folks within my client's corporate limits. This can be readily accomplished by placing the entire town -- Commissioner Patronis, this can be accomplished, and just to answer your question, by placing the entire town within the service area of FPL, which is already -- it's already serving a portion of the town and it's made it clear that it's ready, willing, and able to serve all of the town.

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Let me turn briefly to Issue No. 4 and explain why we believe staff's legal interpretation of our anti-monopoly policies is ill-advised. And this is something that I'm not sure that Ms. Cowdery covered, but it's an important part of our petition. When we object to Vero Beach unilaterally exercising extraterritorial powers within the town, we're referring to the actual exercise of unregulated monopoly powers. As a matter of law, unregulated monopolies that have no accountability to their captive customers are not in the public interest. Thus, we believe that the territorial order not only must be modified to comply with the Constitution, it must be modified because it creates an unregulated monopoly which, over the course of time, has inflicted real harm on the captive customers in the town.

Our anti-monopoly laws are based on the premise that a monopoly, unregulated and left to its own devices, will seek to maximize profits by charging captive customers high prices for inferior service offerings. By dividing the town into regulated and unregulated monopoly service areas, your predecessors created a real life laboratory to test that premise. That premise has been validated here, as we've alleged and as you've heard from the customers this morning.

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Residents in the town that are captive customers of the Vero unregulated monopoly pay significantly higher rates than their neighbors who are captive customers of FPL, a regulated utility.

You heard earlier from Mr. Auwaerter, the unregulated monopoly Vero is using the monopoly revenues it extracts from disenfranchised customers to pay for Vero's municipal operations. For all intents and purposes, the Vero unregulated monopoly is running its municipality on the shoulders of captive customers in the town that are completely disenfranchised. Those same captive customers of Vero's unregulated monopoly are deprived of the enhanced service offerings that the regulated monopoly FPL offers to its captive customers. I'm referring to services like energy efficiency rebates that put real monetary value in the pocketbooks of consumers.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: You have three minutes left.

MR. MAY: These are classic symptoms of an unregulated monopoly, Commissioners: Inferior service offerings at higher prices with absolutely no accountability to captive customers. Your staff suggests that you're powerless to do anything about these monopoly abuses because you can't regulate the City's rates and the guality of service. Your staff

actually asserts, as a matter of law, that captive customers of the monopoly you created have no standing to even raise monopoly abuses. We strongly agree with that analysis and that part of the recommendation.

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We believe that staff actually overlooks the holdings in your *Reynolds* order and in the Florida Supreme Court decision in the *City Gas* and in the *City of Homestead*.

Instead of -- I wholeheartedly agree with Senator Latvala and Representative Mayfield that if you're empowered to draw these monopoly boundaries in the public interest, you certainly have the power and, we believe, the responsibility to periodically review the situation, listen to captive customers, and, if necessary, redraw the boundaries to prevent and to protect disenfranchised customers from monopoly abuses.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: One minute.

MR. MAY: I see my ten minutes are about up. I'll be remiss if I didn't mention the staff's reference to the Story v. Mayo case. Staff cites that for the proposition that it's none of your concern that Vero is using your territorial order to operate an unregulated monopoly. Commissioners, I'm here to tell you that's not what the Story case stands for. In fact, in Story, the supreme court of this state and the Public Service

Commission were extremely concerned about the plight of disenfranchised customers and were expressly assured that Homestead had adopted a formal resolution that made sure that non-resident customers would only pay the FPL regulated rate. They had that in place. That's the only reason that the supreme court approved and affirmed the Commission's order. So I think that staff is not --has not completely educated the Commission as to the holdings of the *Story* case.

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So to sum it up, we're asking for you to follow the supreme court's direction. Actively supervise the Vero monopoly. Take a fresh look at the territorial order under the facts and circumstances as they exist today. Based on our research, the Commission has never been to the town. The Commission has never been to the town to listen to the plight of the captive customers there. If you do that, we're confident that you will amend the territorial order to comport not only with the Constitution, but to prevent Vero from continuing to operate as an unregulated monopoly and inflict monopoly abuses on the town and its residents. And I'll be glad to answer any questions.

> CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. May. Mr. Wright, you'll have an extra minute. MR. WRIGHT: Excuse me?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: You'll have an extra minute.

MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, respectfully, several presenters took 36 minutes to talk about a number of issues to which I would like to respond. I would respectfully ask for little bit of latitude. I'll keep it as short as I can.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

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MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. I would like to start very briefly with respect to Issue 1, which is the recommendation of your staff to deny our motion -petition -- motion to intervene and/or alternatively to be designated a party. They recommend denial of the motion to intervene, silent on the motion to be designated a party.

This is important to us. This is an unusual case. The Town, not a party to the territorial agreement, not a party to the order, not subject to your order other than as a customer in one of the service areas, is asking you to modify the order. We're a party to the territorial agreement, the City is. The City is a party immediately subject to your jurisdiction under the order. We are a real party in interest. We are an indispensable party. We would respectfully ask that particularly at this juncture, it's fairly late in the

process, you know, we're not in danger of conducting any discovery or anything like that, we would respectfully ask that you include in whatever order you issue today a statement stating that the City of Vero Beach is a party. You can do it sua sponte. You can do it responsive to our motion. We don't care. We want to be a party. We believe we are fully entitled to be a party. This isn't some other case where a utility is asking for some modification to an ECCR program or anything else. We're a real party in interest. Please designate us as such. Thank you on Issue 1.

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The remainder of my comments will address Issues 4 and 5, principally 5. Briefly, we support the staff's recommendation in part on Issue 4 to grant our motion to dismiss for lack of standing as to their allegations of monopoly abuses, to which I'll return momentarily, and also as to their appearance patria (phonetic) theory that they can represent their customers. I'm sorry. You know, it's just like black letter Florida law. Governments cannot represent their citizens. It's really that simple.

With respect to the other point we disagree with the staff, we believe that in every substantive respect the Town of Indian River Shores is in this case like Ameristeel in the proceedings that became

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Ameristeel v. Clark. They're a customer who wants to change the territorial agreement, just like Ameristeel.

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We don't think they satisfied either prong of the Agrico test, just as you found and just as the Florida Supreme Court found in the Ameristeel proceedings.

With respect to staff's recommendations on the merits, we support that recommendation. We do serve pursuant to general law. That's what the Constitution says. There's nothing about consent in there. There's nothing in *Ford* about consent. There's nothing in *City of Jacksonville* about consent. We serve pursuant to 367.04(2) and .04(5).

Further, the law is clear as to what is required to modify a territorial order or modify any order really, and that is a showing that any change is necessary in the public interest. They haven't made any such showing, nor have they made any showing that the changes they request are not detrimental to the public interest. Their public interest claims are a laundry list of, I think, 13 specific assertions that are simply self-serving allegations, most of which we would dispute, all of which would work to the benefit of the town and its 3,400 plus or minus customers without any regard whatsoever for the 32,000 remaining customers on Vero Beach's system. There is no change in

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circumstances relative to what was before you when you approved the initial territorial agreement or any other territorial agreement. Your staff correctly noted that they never showed up, no resident, no official, not the Town per se never showed up in any of the four proceedings that y'all held in approving the territorial agreements here.

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I want to touch on something that the other presenters talked about and that Commissioner Graham talked about. As far as I know, the line has been Old Winter Beach Road since 1973 when the order was issued in the 1972 docket. The Town subsequently annexed north of that. Y'all didn't divide it. We didn't divide it. We served in Indian River Shores since 1953, truth be told, when it was incorporated. And as far as I know, Old Winter Beach Road was the northern boundary of the Town of Indian River Shores at that time. We didn't need the agreement in 1968, as Mr. May suggests. The Town needed electric service to grow and asked us to please provide it. We said, "Sure. We'll be happy to do so. We get to charge our rates. We'll come hook people up." And water service too was part of the bargain.

I want to address several things that were argued by pretty much every speaker. The first is to

debunk the assertion that these customers have no recourse. This is flatly false. Story v. Mayo, in addition to saying that an individual has no organic political or economic right to service by a particular utility merely because he deems it advantageous to himself, also says if a customer has a problem with the reliability of service or with the rates charged, an allegation of excessive rates, their recourse is to petition the municipal council or take it to the courts. They could have taken it to the courts. They tried to take it to the courts. Frankly, they asked for the wrong relief. Instead of asking for a declaratory judgment that our rates are excessive, they asked for damages. That's not something a court can award. We accordingly moved to dismiss. The court did dismiss. They did -- the court did allow one claim to remain viable, and that was a claim with respect to contract damages relative to the rates we charge relative to the franchise agreement, but they have since dismissed that in June of this year with prejudice. So y'all didn't split it into. We didn't split it into. We served where we were asked to serve.

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The law regarding recourse of customers has further been made clear in the case *Rosalind Holding Company versus Orlando Utilities Commission*. The Court

made it very clear that to prevail in a claim -- this is a viable claim. You know, I told my client all the time, "This is a viable claim. It'll survive a motion to dismiss." If they hadn't asked for damages, it would have. You can ask for a declaratory judgment that the rates are excessive, and the standard of proof -ultimately the standard of proof is the same as a rate case. You have to prove that the costs are unreasonable, very similar to what's in a rate case. You have to prove that the costs are unreasonable and that the earned return is outside the zone of reasonableness. This is the language of the Rosalind court, the DCA decision, you have to prove that the rate of return is outside the zone of reasonableness. Not necessarily, they said, as would be determined by the Commission, by the Public Service Commission, but outside a zone of reasonableness. We hired an expert to evaluate our equivalent ROE comparable to FPL's. It's 4.8 percent.

You know, furthermore, they've made much about us being an unregulated, you know, monopoly abuser. One, they have recourse in the court. Two, last fall our city manager, James R. O'Connor, sent to Mr. Stabe a letter: Now that we are where we are, with respect to the court having dismissed three out of your four

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counts, we would be very interested in getting our lawyers together to talk about the possibility of presenting the question whether the City of Vero Beach's electric rates are reasonable to the Florida Public Service Commission. They pooh-poohed that right out of the box. They didn't call. They didn't have a conversation.

I will tell you that it's an unusual and interesting jurisdictional question, but my particular thought on the subject was this, that if the circuit court were to ask you to serve as the functional equivalent of a special master, to have a hearing, take evidence, and send a report back to the court as to whether our rates are reasonable or not, you could do it. I think you could do it. We offered that opportunity. They didn't want anything to do with it.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate your frustration, and I will guarantee you that all the other nice people in Vero Beach appreciate your frustration. We didn't start this, we didn't initiate this litigation, and we have worked in good faith with them. This leads me to talk very specifically about the \$30 million offer and why the city council deemed that to be insufficient.

We came up with a rough estimate about a year ago, August 5th, 2015, largely prepared by one of our

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experts as to what the cost impact of no longer serving The Shores would be. There were some summary formulas used in that estimate. It was \$64.5 million.

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After we met with the Town and its team, Mr. Auwaerter, Mr. Deason, and Mr. May, in January of this year, we went back to the drawing board. The City convened a team of five experts: Gerald Warren, former utilities director for GRU and the City of Winter Park; Bill Harrington, who's got more than 40 years of experience, 20 years plus in system planning and contracting for OUC and another 20 plus consulting on utility costs in ratemaking and bulk power issues in the private sector in Florida; the City's rate experts Henry Thomas and Murray Hamilton; and myself. I've been doing this for almost 36 years.

So we put our pencils sharply to it and we prepared a revised analysis in which we said using a 30-year time horizon, I argued that it should be longer because it's a long-term asset that has value beyond 30 years, but using a 30-year time horizon, the value, the cost impact, the impact of the cost shift onto the citizens of -- onto all the remaining electric customers of Vero Beach would be \$42.4 million, plus some provision for contributions that we would otherwise reasonably expect for contingent liabilities.

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Remember, our base case was that the City would continue to serve. If we get an unexpected bill from one of the companies that owns the power plants --OUC in the case of the Stanton units, FPL in the case of the St. Lucie units -- FMPA get the bills, they pass it through to us. We are virtual co-owners of these plants. We don't have a choice. We don't know what these are going to be. We just know that there are risks out there.

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To that we added, based largely on an analysis by Mr. Harrington, an additional \$5 million. Frankly, that still leaves us wearing risk that the costs could be greater than that, so the number we suggested to them was \$47 million.

Now Mr. Stabe said there was no counteroffer. That's not true. Mayor Kramer has had ongoing private communications, private made public, as you might expect, with -- surprise -- with Mayor Barefoot, as an individual, not on behalf of the City, and his letter was very clear. But as an individual, Mayor Kramer communicated to Mr. Bare -- Mayor Barefoot that \$47 million would be a good number. He further explained why he believed that that represented a completely fair deal to the people of Indian River Shores along this wise. Mayor Barefoot has testified

here and publicly on a number of occasions that it costs the Town of Indian River Shores' customers \$2 million a year to continue to be served by the City of Vero Beach and as opposed to FPL. Now I don't think that number is right, I think it's somewhat less than that, but that's his number. Mayor Kramer, in his letter to Mayor Barefoot, and I can get you a copy of it, it's public record, Mayor Kramer, in his letter to Mayor Barefoot, said, "Look, we're looking at this over 30 years. If y'all save 2 million a year for 30 years, that's \$60 million. You put in another 20 million on top of the 27 million that Florida Power & Light is willing to put in, that's \$47 million. That in my view would be something that I could get my arms around."

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Furthermore, at the council meeting on August 16th, the motion was made to accept the \$30 million. It was denied. Mayor Kramer immediately, sitting there as the mayor on the dais on the record said, "Counter proposal or amend" -- actually I think he said, "Amend the offer to \$47 million," and that didn't get traction. Florida Power & Light, you know, completely, reasonably from their perspective, said, "No." The Town wouldn't respond to that. But there was a counteroffer and we're certainly willing to continue talking to them.

I have to say one thing. Mayor Barefoot's

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rhetorical assertion that the City's response is "Who cares?" is just false, misleading, and unnecessarily inflammatory here. We care a lot. I've been working this case for two and a half years. My first job was to try to get the deal with FPL closed. That hit a wall on June 2nd, 2014, when a condition precedent to that deal closing failed. We don't need to go into that anymore today. But it failed, and I was then directed to turn my attention to doing what we could to lower rates.

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The facts are very simple. Roughly two-thirds of the City's total cost of providing service are bulk power supply costs. About half of those, maybe just under half of those, are under contracts for purchases from three power plants approved by this Commission, pursuant to contracts ratified by the courts of Florida, pursuant to statutes with FMPA, and the power plants are Stanton, Stanton 2 -- Stanton 1, Stanton 2, and St. Lucie. These are perfectly good power plants, but when the world changed in 2009, those contracts came to be underwater. We're not doing anything about those contracts that have been ratified by the courts of Florida.

The other contract is a contract with the Orlando Utilities Commission for bulk power supply. Probably the best thing I've done since I've been

working for the City is renegotiate that contract to produce what we estimate will save \$170 million nominal, about \$120 million NPV versus the contract as it existed before we renegotiated.

We're doing other things. We convened a study. The study actually says we probably ought to spend more money than we do on distribution and things like that. But we, you know, we are trying and we do care.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

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MR. WRIGHT: I'm intrigued by Mr. May closing by saying that somebody ought to do something to actively supervise the Vero monopoly. Not only, you know, do they have the right to go to court, although they don't because they dismissed their case with prejudice, but another citizen could file a lawsuit and present the question whether our rates are excessive to the courts. But we would be delighted, as City Manager O'Connor suggested to Town Manager Stabe a year ago, not quite, I think it was October, we'd be delighted to have you take a look at our rates because we're confident that our costs are fully reasonable and prudent and our ROE is half of FPL's.

MR. MAY: Schef, would you be willing to get with Representative Mayfield and the local delegation to

000060 pass a special law that would say that your rates would 1 be regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission 2 just like FPL's? 3 MR. WRIGHT: I would have to talk to my client 4 on that, but --5 MR. MAY: That's what we're looking for, but 6 7 would you be interested in doing -- would you be willing to join hands with us and go in that direction? 8 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's a little out of order 10 here. MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chair --11 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's a little out of order. 12 13 MR. WRIGHT: -- I can't answer that question today without conferring with my client. 14 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I'm giving you a lot of latitude here. 16 17 MR. WRIGHT: And I appreciate it. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: You're at, like, 17 minutes, and we do need to get to that. There are folks in the 19 20 audience who are also waiting very patiently to get to 21 their items. And we knew this was going to be a heavy 22 agenda, but --23 MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, I greatly 24 appreciate your latitude. I think that I've -- my 25 second says I've addressed everything I needed to FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

address. Thank you very much. We respectfully support the staff's recommendation that you deny the Town's petition on the merits. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Before I turn to staff, I'm going to give Mr. May an opportunity to respond because --

MR. MAY: Just a couple of points. One, I think it's important to listen to the way the City is framing its constitutional argument. It said, "We're operating pursuant to general law." That's not what the Constitution says. The Constitution -- in 19 -- prior to 1968 --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. May, just very succinctly, if you can.

MR. MAY: The Constitution says the municipality needs to be provided with the law, with that power, not pursuant to general law. So that's one point.

The other point is -- and this is one of those unintended consequences that while this is an extremely unique case, the unregulated monopoly abuses, using a territorial order to inflict under-regulated monopoly abuses, it really only applies in this unique case. It doesn't apply to a rural electric cooperative. Rural electric cooperatives, every customer of a rural

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electric cooperative is a member that has a right under Florida law to vote and elect the board of trustees that sets the rates. Obviously, the investor-owned utilities are intensely regulated. So this is really a unique case.

But in this particular case, if you adopt staff's recommendation, our antitrust lawyers have looked at this, and there is a real possibility that you've eviscerated the state action immunity defense.

As your staff has pointed out in its recommendation, a territorial agreement among competing electric utilities is a per se violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The only reason, the only reason it is immunized from the antitrust laws is the state action immunity defense.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

MR. MAY: And to effectuate that, I want to read you just two passages.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: And then you'll be done.

MR. MAY: And I'll be done. Because, you know, I don't want two years from now you all to be facing -- having to be asked by a federal court, "Do you have the ability to protect these customers from monopoly abuses?" Because what I'm hearing your staff say, you don't. You don't -- there's no robust

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regulatory system in place. I just want everyone to go in -- as Commissioner Edgar said earlier on, when you're voting without a complete -- with all this complete information, so I just want you to know where this could go.

The Florida Supreme Court in Homestead explained that if a territorial agreement, quote, has the effect of leaving an unreasonable degree of control over price, production, or quality of product or service in the hands of parties thereto, it would evidence the kind of monopolistic advantage that Florida's antitrust laws and other statutes of the kind were intended to prevent. If it does not leave such control in the hands of the parties, we perceive no conflict between the agreement and the antimonopoly statute. The Court further analyzed -- that's the *City Gas* case.

The court further analyzed the conflict between territorial agreements and the antitrust laws as follows. Quote, our decisions exempting territorial agreements from antitrust legislation have been premised on the existence of a statutory system of regulations governing the public utilities that is sufficient to prevent any abuses arising out of the monopoly power created by these agreements.

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What your staff has said is you don't have --

you do not have the capacity to protect the disenfranchised customers in the town from these monopoly abuses.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. May.

MR. MAY: So what you're doing is you're opening this up to an antitrust challenge.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. May. I appreciate you providing the additional comments.

All right. So we're going to turn back to staff since we -- Ms. Cowdery, if you'd like to be given an opportunity to respond to some of the comments that were made by both parties. My understanding is also that Florida Power & Light is here to address any questions, but does not have any opening statements to make here.

MS. COWDERY: That is my understanding as well.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. And so I do want to just emphasize this is not a hearing. This is not a Chapter 120 hearing here. Okay? We've given a lot of latitude to the parties because this is an ongoing matter that is of great concern to all involved. So what we're going to do at this point is have staff go over it and then the Commissioners -- bring it back to the Commissioners, have us be given an opportunity to

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000065 discuss it among ourselves and ask questions of the 1 2 parties here. And so that's kind of the process I'd like to lay out for you all. 3 Ms. Cowdery. 4 MS. COWDERY: I will be as brief as I can. 5 All right. 6 7 First, on Issue 1 on the intervention, I'd like to address that. I think, you know, Mr. Wright 8 9 raises, you know, very legitimate concerns, and that is one of the reasons that we brought this to the 10 Commission, because this is a little different than 11 12 normal. We are in a PAA proceeding, but we're having a party who's asking to have an order modified between two 13 14 parties, which it is not an order. So the concern is 15 understandable. However, nonetheless, it still is a 16 proposed agency action that we are in and we don't have 17 parties per se. Vero Beach and FPL are being given the 18 full opportunity to participate in this proceeding. 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Very full. MS. COWDERY: Yes. And when the PAA order is 20 21 issued, substantially affected parties will have 21 days 22 to file protests and request a 120 hearing to which they

Office of General Counsel's opinion that in any challenge to the PAA order, in any challenge, that Vero

can become parties. It is staff's opinion -- it is the

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Beach and FPL would be indispensable parties. They would be full parties. It wouldn't be a matter of whether they have to intervene or not and take the case as they find it. They would be considered inter -- you know, indispensable parties. So that's where we are on that.

The Florida Supreme Court in Story v. Mayo, as Mr. Wright stated, held that an individual has no organic, economic, or political right to service by a particular utility merely because he deems it advantageous to himself. The court also stated in Lee County Electric Cooperative v. Marks that a significant price differential between two electric utility providers does not give an existing customer standing to protest an existing order.

What we are doing here is we have before us a petition to modify a territorial order. You know, Mr. May stated that his concerns -- this is a -- it's a purely legal question in front of the Commission. It's not an evidentiary hearing. And the test is that the Commission must consider, based -- okay. Let me just back up.

With the *Peoples Gas* case that was also cited by Mr. May, the Commission may only modify a territorial order after proper notice in hearing and upon a specific

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finding based on adequate proof that such modification or withdrawal of approval is necessary in the public interest because of changed circumstances or other conditions not present in the proceeding which led to the order being modified. And there was no issue concerning consent of Indian River Shores ever presented to the Commission. That was not something that was considered by the Commission.

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If we look at the language of the Florida Constitution, it states, in Section 2C of Article 8, "Municipal annexation of unincorporated territory, merger of municipalities, and exercise of extraterritorial powers by municipalities shall be as provided by general or special law." It is staff's position that Vero Beach is providing electric service as provided by general law 366.04 that gives the Commission the authority to approve territorial agreements and to modify or resolve territorial disputes.

If a territorial dispute over this territory came to the Commission, the Commission would look at all the factors having to do with how customers would be affected, what would be happening with the facilities, with the lines that had to do with the service of 3,000 people. We don't have anything like that in front of

The courts, the Florida Supreme Courts have said us. that we have to consider all affected customers. Not just those being transferred, but those that are not being transferred. You know, how does this kind of transaction affect them? And we simply don't have that information in front of us.

There really isn't any case law that is interpreting the provision of the Florida Constitution as it is applied in this case. And as we stated in the staff recommendation, we disagree that Ford or the Jacksonville case, for that matter, made any ruling that there must be a specific law by the legislature that would allow Vero Beach to provide service. That just is not in the those rulings.

So there is only one somewhat similar case that came before the Florida Public Service Commission that I am aware of, and it actually was related to the Story v. Mayo and Homestead v. Beard and all the City of Homestead and FPL cases, and that's a 1980 case complaint of the Accursios v. Florida Power & Light Company and the City of Homestead. In that case, the customers/petitioners asked the Commission to terminate, stay and/or enjoin enforcement of a territorial agreement that had been approved by the Commission order 12 years earlier. The petitioners alleged as changed

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circumstances, which you've got to allege to get modification of a Commission order, among other things, that under the territorial agreement, the City of Homestead was providing service outside its limits; a substantial portion of the City budget providing service to City residents was derived from profits from the City-owned utilities; that the non-resident petitioners to be served by the City would be paying for City services to which they are not entitled as non-residents; as non-residents, they had no opportunity to provide input into the legislative system of the City and, therefore, no control as to how the monies derived from utility payments are used; and that the City was charging rates in excess of the rates the non-residents had previously paid to FPL.

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The Commission dismissed the petition because it did not sufficiently allege changed circumstances upon which their decision had been made. The petitioners filed a petition for certiorari review, which --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Ms. Cowdery, can you speak closer and --

MS. COWDERY: I'm sorry. The petitioners filed a petition for certiorari review with the Florida Supreme Court, which was denied by the court. There's

no opinion, but it was denied.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: And I appreciate that and I know you're available for questions.

MS. COWDERY: Right.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: So we're at 1:26. Let's take about a 20-minute break and reconvene here about 1:50. Hopefully folks can get some food around and be refreshed by the time we get back. All right.

(Recess taken.)

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I hope you all enjoyed the break. I did. I got a chance to regroup and get my thoughts together on this item.

And, again, I can't apologize enough to the folks that are still in the room on other issues. When the agenda came out originally, I looked at it and I thought, "This is going to be a very long agenda." We had to take things out of order because there were certain specific requests. So, again, my apologies to the folks that are really waiting to get their matters heard today.

All right. Ms. Cowdery, you had the floor, and I don't know if you wanted to continue with further comments or thoughts before I bring it back to the bench here.

MS. COWDERY: The only thing I was going to

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add is, going back to Issue 1 on intervention, is that, you know, staff wouldn't have any objection to the Commission adding a finding in the order that in any challenge to the PAA order, whether in a 120.57 hearing or in court, Vero Beach and FPL would be full and indispensable parties. We wouldn't have a problem with that --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: And including that language --

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MS. COWDERY: -- because that's a going-forward basis as opposed to intervention in a PAA.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think that makes sense too. MS. COWDERY: And then I'm available for any questions.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. This is just one of those items that obviously we've wrestled with and we're continuing to wrestle with.

So we have before us -- I think we could put together Issues 1 through 3, which are very procedural in nature, and I think we can take those up to together and then get to the substance on Issues 4 and 5. So do the Commissioners want to --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Actually, could I ask a question prior to calling for a vote, if that's okay?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Absolutely.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Let me -- I'm just trying to think back to some of this. So let me pose to both Mr. May and Mr. Wright, what is your understanding of the impact or change in circumstances when the franchise agreement expires in another month or two?

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MR. MAY: Our -- the change in circumstances with respect to the franchise agreement applies to the constitutional issue. As I mentioned earlier, under Article 8, Section 2C, we believe that Vero Beach has not been provided with legislative permission to operate an unregulated monopoly within the corporate boundaries of the town. In order to do that, it needed to have the -- a bilateral agreement with the Town, and that agreement was executed in 1968 before the Commission ever had jurisdiction over territorial agreements. Ιt was continued with the franchise agreement for another 30 years. So after that bilateral agreement expires in November of this year, there will be changed circumstances. And at that point in time, if Vero continues to insist that it has the right to unilaterally exercise its extraterritorial powers within the town, then that would be a violation of the Constitution and it would be constitutionally impermissible to continue to do that. And we're arguing that the territorial agreement needs to be modified to

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comport with those constitutional limitations.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So if the territorial agreement is not modified prior to the termination of the time period for the -- that the franchise agreement is set to run, then how will service be provided to those customers?

MR. MAY: I think we realized that the legal process has to run its course. You know, obviously we'd like a decision sooner rather than later, but at that point in time -- right now there is a bilateral agreement that -- so the constitutional prohibition is not triggered. But when that bilateral agreement expires in November, there will be a constitutional violation, and we would submit that the Commission, as a matter of law, needs to modify the territorial agreement as quickly as possible to comport with that Constitution.

Now the other alternative is what Orlando Utilities Commission did when it was confronted with a similar problem where there was a question as to its extraterritorial power. It went over to the legislature and got a special act that actually confirmed that, yes, you have the authority to operate a power plant in Brevard County. So that option is still available to the City, but I'm not sure the City could get a special

act passed along those lines in light of the conversations we heard this morning, but --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: May I? CHAIRMAN BROWN: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm going to come back to you with another question, but first, if I may, I'd like to ask Mr. Wright to respond as well.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Commissioner Edgar, in brief, and I'm going to read you a couple of sentences from the recommendation which almost quote the Florida Supreme Court's opinion in Indian River County, but in brief, our view of the world is the existence of the franchise agreement never had anything to do with our ability to serve and has no effect whatsoever with respect to the territorial agreement or the territorial order. As your staff wrote, and this, again, is close to verbatim from Indian River County, "Expiration of the franchise agreement on November 6th, 2016, will not affect the validity of the territorial orders. Vero Beach will continue to have the right and obligation to provide electric service to the entire territory within the boundaries established in the territorial orders, including that portion of Indian River Shores located south of Old Winter Beach Road. See citation to the Indian River County supreme

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000075 court opinion earlier this year." 1 So in our opinion, it has no effect. 2 And, you know, and your question also elicited an inconsistency 3 in the Town's position, and that is if we don't have the 4 authority to serve, how do we serve after November 6th? 5 Oh, well, we really want you to serve after 6 7 November 6th. You know, we've been serving there for 63 years. Thank you. 8 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 63, not 64, not --9 MR. WRIGHT: 10 63. 11 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: 63, okay. 12 MR. WRIGHT: From 1953 until 2016, 63 years. 13 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. May, if -- if, again, 14 this Commission were to exercise authority -- let me 15 reword that. If this Commission were to determine that we 16 17 were going to amend the territorial agreement line as 18 requested by your clients, then what would be the 19 financial mechanism to work out the removal of that --20 those assets from the City? 21 MR. MAY: You know, obviously that's somewhat 22 of a theoretical question, but I'll answer it the best I 23 can. 24 I think that, you know, if the Commission were 25 to do that, which we think you certainly have the power,

if you have the authority to draw -- create a monopoly and you later, through the course of time, determine that that monopoly is abusing its privilege, you can redraw your territorial boundaries to take that monopoly away.

If you were to exercise that authority which we believe you have, I think there is a mechanism in place now for FPL to acquire the facilities of Vero. Under general, you know, theories of law, a party has a legal obligation to mitigate damages. So I would assume that if Vero was faced with the fact that you said you no longer have the right to serve in this particular area, you've abused your monopoly privileges, then FPL could come in and say, you know, look -- and FPL has an obligation, I think, to try to use the most efficient mechanism to serve, and they've said they're ready, willing, and able to serve. I would assume they'd come in and purchase the facilities of the City. And I'm not sure, but I think the depreciated net book value of those facilities are, you know -- I don't know -- Schef, are less than \$8 million or something inside The Shores?

MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chair, we do not agree even remotely that that's the appropriate standard of value. \$8 million is at least the right order of magnitude. I don't know if it's six or eight or ten, but it's not the

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right standard of value for a proceeding where you're going to take our property.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. I think Mr. May is speculating that Commissioner Edgar's -- answering Commissioner Edgar. You have the floor.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. So, again, what would be the mechanism of -- for compensation? You said, "purchase," but at what amount? What would determine the amount? What would determine the terms?

MR. MAY: I would assume it would be -- as I said, I think Vero at that point in time would have an obligation to mitigate its damages, so it would sit down with FPL and it would determine a fair market value for the assets, for the distribution assets within the town. There are -- you know, there are a number of utility valuation experts that are available to handle those types of things. FPL has already done a lot of the preliminary legwork as to what the value of the system is, and I'm assuming that that mechanism would be in place.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: On a slightly different tact, you have said that the -- that the City is abusing the customers. You've used that word. I believe Representative Mayfield used that word. It's certainly in the letter from Representative Mayfield and Senator

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Latvala. I'm not 100 percent clear on what the abuse by the service provider is.

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MR. MAY: Well, I think the -- as I mentioned earlier, I think by -- this is a unique situation where the territorial boundary essentially bifurcates a municipality. There's a general premise of antitrust law that a monopoly left unregulated to its own devices will seek to maximize profits by charging high rates for a lower quality of service. And if you look at this in this laboratory in Indian River Shores, the regulated monopoly, FPL, has lower rates and higher quality of service than the City does. I mean, the City has 33 percent higher rates and it doesn't offer near the quality of service that FPL does. So the answer to your question, I think that that indeed is the measure there. That's what you would need.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Is the quality of service, one question, second question are the rates, in both of those areas, is there a difference of service or rate to those customers that are within the City and those that are without?

MR. MAY: Well, we believe there's a difference of service. But, again, I think I might be getting ahead of myself. I think from our perspective, you know, we think that where the state creates the

monopoly and displaces competition, which you have done by approving this territorial agreement, I think the State has an obligation to rigorously and actively supervise the -- both of the monopolies that it's created to make sure that captive customers are not subject to excessive rates and lower quality of service.

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I think that, you know, we're looking for solutions here, and we think that -- you know, I think all of your questions are extraordinarily good and there's a lot of unanswered questions, but I think that you have the mechanism and the authority now to essentially establish a proceeding on your own motion.

Go down and look -- gather the facts. I mean, Schef and I are just -- we're talking as lawyers and we're trying to be as candid -- but we're not the experts. But I think the people that matter are the people in Indian River Shores. Open up a proceeding on your own motion. Come down and take a look. Is there monopoly abuses? Is the City of Vero Beach abusing the monopoly privileges that you have given it by approving this territorial agreement? We think they are. But let's have a robust discussion and let's -- I mean, let the people come in and listen to them. Let the experts come in and talk. What's the City doing with the regulated profits? You know, what's the return on

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equity? What equity does the City have? All of those issues are out there. And what's the quality of service differential? Is the City not offering the quality of service that FPL is? And those are the types of issues I think -- I really, truly think you have the jurisdiction and the power to do that today. Not to pick a side, not to say -- not to rule in favor of the City, not to rule in favor of the Town, but to open up a proceeding and really dig into this issue. It's been going on for far too long and people down there are really wanting some relief. They need your help.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Wright, briefly.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Thank you, Commissioner Edgar.

First off, we would dispute pretty much all the facts that he has alleged. Our rates are higher than we want them to be. They've come down \$4.85 in the last year. I expect them to come down again in October. Our rates are higher than we want them to be. We're working on it, as I explained earlier. We have some cost structure issues that we can't do much about. Our distribution and customer costs are not out of line. Our bulk power costs are what they are. That's really that simple.

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We further dispute that our quality of service

is inferior to FPL's. No, we don't have energy 1 2 conservation programs, but our reliability is great. Our rates are below -- our rates are higher than Gulf --3 are higher than FPL's. 4 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** I have not asked how the 5 6 rates compare to any others. 7 MR. WRIGHT: Yeah. Oh, yes. I did want to 8 answer --9 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** I'm just interested and 10 wanting to get on the record --11 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: -- that the rates are the 12 13 same for customer classes whether they're within or 14 with -- outside the City territory. 15 MR. WRIGHT: We charge exactly the same rates 16 inside the city limits, in the unincorporated county, 17 and in Indian River Shores. In fact, we have a 18 contractual right to charge a 10 percent surcharge to 19 Indian River Shores, which we stopped collecting some 20 years ago. I don't remember the exact year. We charge 21 the same rates everywhere that we serve to any 22 residential, general service, or other customer. 23 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right. Thank you. 24 Thank you, Madam Chair. 25 MR. MAY: Could I follow up just one minor --

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That's fine. 1 2 MR. MAY: When we brought the lawsuit in 3 circuit court, we thought that that was the forum to address this constitutional issue that really is at the 4 5 core of our -- but as a result of that, under Chapter 164, we had to go through a mediation process that 6 7 lasted about a year. When we started that mediation process, the rate differential between the bureau and 8 FPL was about 28 percent. It's now at 33 percent. So 9 10 we're not moving in the right direction. CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Commissioner 11 12 Edgar. 13 MR. WRIGHT: Madam Chairman, just briefly, 14 it's not. Our rate today is \$117.58 for a residential 15 thousand. FPL is 91.84. It's 28 percent. Thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Wright. Not a 17 question. 18 I do have a couple of questions before we get 19 to Commissioner Patronis and Commissioner Brisé just to follow up on some of Commissioner Edgar's questions, 20 21 which she covered some of mine. But, I mean, really 22 legally what happens when the franchise agreement 23 expires in reality? Mr. Wright? 24 MR. WRIGHT: Nothing. We have a -- we have an

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obligation to serve all of our customers. We're going

to continue serving all of our customers. We expect them to continue to pay their bills. It's that simple. It doesn't have any effect. Never did.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. May. Mr. May.

MR. MAY: I don't disagree with that as far as a technical standpoint, but from a legal standpoint, from a legal perspective, the City will be in violation of the Constitution, and I assume that it will be -- you know, if the Commission or a court were to order it, I assume that the City would take all due steps to correct the problem and the Commission would too. And that would be by modifying the territorial boundaries to comport with the constitutional limitations that we've identified.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. May, do you think that this Commission has the authority to require a utility to sell its facilities to another utility?

MR. MAY: I don't think that -- I don't think you have to get there. I think you have the ultimate authority to determine -- you have the ultimate authority to create a monopoly, which you've done. We also think that you have an obligation, if a state agency creates a monopoly, that state agency has an obligation to actively supervise that monopoly to protect captive customers that are disenfranchised.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: And monopoly -- from monopolistic abuses that you allege have occurred. But really --

MR. MAY: If the right -- if the left hand giveth, the right hand can take it away. If you can create a monopoly, you can uncreate it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Can you let me finish my question, please? Because in essence what I believe you're really asking is what -- the effect that it would have would be that this Commission would require the City to sell its facilities to Florida Power & Light, and I'm just trying to find in the statute where we have that authority, case law. I mean, I really am sensitive to the issues and the sentiment. I mean, we've gotten hundreds of letters and emails from customers. I understand the concerns that they have and I sympathize with them, but I'm just trying to see where we have that legal authority to do something like you really are suggesting.

MR. MAY: First, let me apologize for interrupting you. I'm sorry. But to answer your question, I -- again, I go back to the fact that if the Public Service Commission created the monopoly, you can uncreate the monopoly. At that point in time, it would be up to the City of Vero Beach to determine how best to

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divest itself of those assets. I mean, if it wanted to salvage them, I guess it could do that. I mean, to me the most -- the highest and best use of those assets would be to sell them to FPL.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Isn't it almost like inverse condemnation, though, here? This is like an eminent domain, and we don't have that authority, so --

MR. MAY: Well, I guess I just fundamentally disagree. I think you -- if you have the authority to create the monopoly, you can uncreate it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. So let me just --Commissioner Edgar touched on monopolistic abuses, and I'm trying to understand and see what type of abuses, other than the extraterritorial action, powers that they're operating. Can you kind of elaborate on some of that?

MR. MAY: Three things come to mind: Excessive rates, lower quality of service, and absolutely no accountability to captive customers. Those are classic symptoms of an unregulated monopoly, which are more than evident here. You have, as I said, you have a laboratory to test that premise. You know, you look at the unregulated versus the regulated. FPL's rates are 33 percent or 30 percent, whatever it is, 30 percent lower; FPL's quality of service is better;

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and FPL's customers -- FPL is accountable to its customers. FPL's customers are protected by the State of Florida: J. R. Kelly, the Office of Public Counsel. FPL has to come to you for approval to do virtually anything it wants to do in the utility realm. They're totally accountable to you and the customers.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. I've got the three ones. Thank you. And then, you know, talking about recourse that customers have, you know, a lot of folks think that this is -- the customers that we've been getting emails from and letters, it seems that they believe that this is the last resort after all these years of going back and forth in a very circular argument here. What -- do you believe that this is the last resort for customers of Indian River Shores, of the Indian River Shores customers?

MR. MAY: I think that from a regulatory standpoint, it certainly is. I mean, you know, again, we certainly believe that these customers deserve to be protected by you all, who created this monopoly. And that if you aren't -- if you aren't willing or if you believe that you don't have the capacity to actively supervise these -- this monopoly that you created and to protect the captive customers, then that's going to have to be a decision as to where they go from there. But --

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: You don't believe that the city council or the courts are more appropriate to address the issue of the rates of the City of Vero Beach?

MR. MAY: There is -- there's no way that we can get relief from the city council. We don't vote. This is a utility with 65 percent of its customers outside of the corporate limits of the town.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

MR. MAY: But let me just mention something because I think this is what's getting lost in translation. There's some concept out there under the *Story v. Mayo* case that you don't have to care about the fact that a territorial agreement disenfranchises customers and subjects them to unregulated monopolies. In that case, you had -- and when I got out of law school, I represented Homestead, so I know what happened there.

What happened there is there was a territorial agreement between Homestead and FPL. The territorial agreement called for about 400 customers of FPL that were outside the city limits to be transferred to Homestead, and they came to the Commission and said this is -- we're going to be subject to unregulated monopoly abuse, we're going to be -- you know, we're going to

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have no voice, we're totally disenfranchised.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. May, I hate to cut you off, but we've already been over this.

MR. MAY: But the Commission -- yeah. But I'm just saying when you talk about access to court, that's what the supreme court was saying. If they have a problem with that, you go and sue the city council for breaching its covenant.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Do you think that the Indian River Shores folks, do you think that you can pursue a remedy here of what you're really seeking to achieve through the courts?

MR. MAY: I would prefer to pursue the remedy with you because we fundamentally believe that you have that authority. And, again, I go back, not to repeat myself, but if the Commission created the monopoly, I think you have a legal obligation to actively supervise that monopoly.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I appreciate your argument, and I --

MR. MAY: If you don't, I --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- think it's very creative. I think it's a very creative argument and I appreciate what you're espousing.

Last question before I turn to the

Commissioners.

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2	MR. MAY: Could I follow one
3	CHAIRMAN BROWN: No.
4	MR. MAY: Okay.
5	CHAIRMAN BROWN: The last question is with
6	regard to Florida Power & Light. I see Mr. Donaldson in
7	the audience. I am a little curious why Florida Power &
8	Light has not requested to modify the territorial
9	agreement at this juncture.
10	MR. DONALDSON: Sure. Good afternoon, Madam
11	Chair and fellow Commissioners.
12	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Nice to see you.
13	MR. DONALDSON: Good to see you.
14	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Long time no see.
15	MR. DONALDSON: I know. Well, you know, we
16	have an agreement/contract with the City of Vero Beach,
17	and so, you know, we need to have their consent in order
18	to go ahead and modify that agreement. And so, you
19	know, they haven't provided it at this point in time,
20	and so that's the reason why we haven't gone that route.
21	As you've heard before, we've already tried to
22	negotiate the sale of the Indian River Shores assets.
23	That hasn't been fruitful to this point. We'll see what
24	the future may hold, but that's the reason why we
25	haven't been able to do that extra step that you're

asking for.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Donaldson. All right. So I've got a bunch of Commissioners that have questions, so Commissioner Patronis.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Thank you, Chairman. Just start with Schef a minute. Let's rehash a little bit the offer, the -- what Vero Beach felt like was a -take me through the steps of how you got to that number again and what the numbers are.

MR. WRIGHT: Certainly, Commissioner. Madam Chairman, thank you.

We broke -- after -- we had an original number of 64.5 million. It was based on some summary assumptions and formulas. After we met with the Town in January of this year, we went back and we broke out our costs on a long-term revenue requirements basis into the five major components. Bulk power supply cost, electric, what we call electric fund expenses. It's the direct cost of operating the electric system. The non-departmental costs that are paid by the city electric system, which the city manager is -- supervises the electric department. The finance department provides services: IT, HR, and so on. That's the non-departmental contribution. There's city electric

debt, that's the third component. The -- and general fund -- electric, bulk power, non-departmental, electric fund -- and the general fund transfer. So general fund transfer; electric system debt; electric system expenses; non-departmental; and bulk power supply cost, which is the big one. We projected those costs for 50 years item by item, year by year using reasonable assumptions. By the way, we used exactly the same escalation rate that Florida Power & Light Company is using in its rate case that's pending before you, 2.5 percent per year, for price inflation for those costs that are subject to that, which are the electric fund expenses and the non-departmental costs. We use different costs based on long-term fuel cost escalation rates from EIA, NYMEX, and other sources to get the bulk power supply cost. The general fund transfer is a calculated number. The city debt is known. I mean, it's dollars for the next six years, and at the end of 2022, it's paid off. Year by year, component by component we projected those costs out. That was base case with Indian River Shores.

We then did a whole another analysis, 50 years without Indian River Shores, taking account of all the reductions in the bulk power supply costs that would accrue, and we had modest reductions based on input from

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our finance director and our electric director as to what savings we believed would accrue from no longer serving The Shores in the electric fund expenses and in the non-departmental cost expenses.

We then calculated what the average cost would be with The Shores and without The Shores, took the difference on a nominal dollar number year by year, present valued it back using a discount rate of 3 percent. That may sound low. I will tell you exactly why we used it. We viewed the situation as if we were to sell The Shores. We have to invest the money somehow or another so as to be able to cover the shortfall. And it's not a little bit. It's almost \$3.7 million next year if they -- if we were not to serve them in 2017. It's another 3.7 million in '18. It does drop as some other cost things change in the future, but we would have to invest the money in a secure investment that we could count on.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: I understand.

MR. WRIGHT: The Finance Commission -- Vero Beach also has a Finance Commission parallel to and similar to the Utilities Commission. They thought 3 percent was okay. It's actually -- we thought it was high. We used -- we wanted to use the 30-year T-bond rate, but that was down about 2.65 percent when we did

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the analysis and we rounded up to 3 percent to be 1 conservative. So that's where those -- and, anyway, you 2 do that and over 30 years the number is \$42,448,000. 3 То that, we rounded that down to 42 and then added 4 5 million to that to cover potential unforeseen costs. 5 You know, you don't know, but something could 6 7 happen at Stanton 1, there could be a big failure, there could be Clean Power Plan costs, there could be 8 9 additional environmental costs. Similarly, Stanton 2 10 would not need any additional environmental controls, but there could be another big bill there. There could 11 be an unexpected event at St. Lucie 2 that could result 12 13 in a bill going to FMPA with our share coming back to 14 us. So --COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: So that the 15 \$5 million was --16 17 MR. WRIGHT: So the \$5 million is --COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: The \$5 million was 18 just icing on the cake to make it more comfortable for 19 20 all parties on your side of the equation. 21 MR. WRIGHT: We are co-owners of these three 22 plants. The City of Vero Beach is a virtual co-owner of 23 these power plants. If anything bad, unforeseen happens that costs money to their principal owners, Orlando 24 25 Utilities Commission and Florida Power & Light Company,

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they send a bill to the FMPA. They send bills to us; we have to pay them. We hope nothing like that will happen, but we don't know what it could be. But there is risk there.

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We analyzed it and our guy said, "I think 5 million is probably okay." Could it be greater? Yes. Could it be less? Yes. The Town of Indian River Shores wants to pay us one check and walk away, leaving us bearing all the rest of the risk. We said for that we know it doesn't cover the maximum potential exposure, but I stood in front of the council and I said, "I think this is reasonable protection for the city against such cost events."

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Okay. Mr. May, what is -- when was the last offer that was presented to Vero Beach?

MR. MAY: I guess I'll defer to Mr. Donaldson. The offer came from Florida Power & Light.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: I read where there was some money offered on behalf of Indian River Shores also.

MR. MAY: The Town of Indian River Shores offered to contribute toward the 30 million -- toward the \$30 million \$3 million, which equates to \$1,000 per customer, which is a very substantial contribution from

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MR. DONALDSON: So I believe it was just a couple of months ago, either between June and August, so it was sometime around that time frame, if I'm not mistaken.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: And that was \$30 million.

MR. DONALDSON: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: All right. I'm good. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Commissioner Brisé.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Thank you, Madam Chair. Mr. May, I think I want to go back to the abuse of customers notion. So the idea of excessive rates -- and I think we've established that the rates are the same for the Indian River customers and the Vero Beach customers; is that correct?

MR. MAY: The Vero rates are the same. Obviously the FPL rates are much lower.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Right. But for the customers that are being served by Vero, no matter where you are within their territory, their rates are the same.

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MR. MAY: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Has there been any assessment to determine if when there are issues, that

the trucks roll out slower, that the response time on the phone is longer for those customers that are in different parts of the territory?

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MR. MAY: You know, getting into the facts, I think there are. I think our town manager can provide you with a folder of that information, of customer complaints.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So -- but are those complaints different from the regular complaints that the Vero customers are providing themselves to the City?

MR. MAY: I'm not sure. All I have is the information from the Town that it gets. But I did want to go back just very briefly to --

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Let me finish with my set of questions, and then we can go back.

MR. MAY: Sure.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: In terms of the accountability segment, so when I served on the legislature, I had the City of North Miami Beach that provided water to some surrounding municipalities or customers of unincorporated Dade. They didn't have representation on any board. Is there a presentation here on a board that helps manage the rates?

MR. MAY: No. The rates are entirely set by the city council for the City of Vero Beach.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: But there are recommendations that are made by a board that includes some level of representation.

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MR. MAY: It's an advisory board that is purely advisory. And as Mr. Auwaerter pointed out, he's vice chair. That utilities board voted unanimously and recommended that the city council accept the \$30 million offer and it was rejected. And I --

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: That's understood. But sometimes our staff recommends something to us and we decide to go against it, so --

MR. MAY: We're hoping that happens today.
(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: But, I mean, the board is advisory and we understand what that entails, but there's still some level of input by an individual that represents those members of the community, if I understand it properly.

MR. MAY: I don't think Mr. Auwaerter would let me get out of this room if I conceded that there was meaningful input. I mean, he thinks that the Utilities Commission -- in his role on the Utilities Commission, they do not listen to him.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. And so from a broader perspective, so if I live in one of the five

IOUs that we regulate here and I border another one and my rates are higher because I live across the street from this other one and the rates are lower, does that give me the right to then go before the Commission or seek redress in that way? MR. MAY: It's -- that's a good question but it's apples and oranges. In the situation where you're a customer of an IOU, you -- the customer -- the utility is directly accountable to the customer. And if it's not accountable to the customer, J. R. Kelly and his

a customer of an IOU, you -- the customer -- the utility is directly accountable to the customer. And if it's not accountable to the customer, J. R. Kelly and his team of lawyers will make sure that the utility is accountable. Not only that, every customer of an IOU can come before you, and we just do not have that capacity. We in the town are completely and totally disenfranchised, voiceless.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: So -- but I still believe that from the perspective that the legislature, in its infinite wisdom, right, perceived that a body that votes represents its constituency, and this body decided that they would create a body that would serve as an advisory body to itself to at least take in account the voice of those who are represented across the area. And as we've heard from Representative Mayfield, that even at the legislature this issue has been brought forward multiple times, and there hasn't been the will to make a change

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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to it. So why would it be appropriate for this Commission to take that big of a leap on an issue that the legislature has not decided to act?

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MR. MAY: Just here's an example of why that would not work. In 2008, Representative Mayfield's husband was instrumental in passing a law that would have required a municipal utility that had customers between 30- and 35,000 people to have a referendum and create a representative utility authority of all the customers.

COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: I voted for that.

MR. MAY: Yes. And Mr. Mayfield, he -- his staff came to the Florida Public Service Commission and said, "How many customers does Vero Beach have?" The information that Vero had filed with the Commission said that they had 34,000 customers. Then when the bill passed, they attempted to have the referendum. Vero changed the way it counted customers and said, "Whoops. We don't have 34. We only have -- we have less than 30." That's the kind of behavior, that is the kind of attitude, and that's what we're dealing with, Commissioner Brisé, when we're -- that's why our folks are so frustrated.

> COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Okay. I hear you. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Madam Chair.

You know, we've been at this now for over three hours.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Uh-huh.

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: If the question comes down to -- and we're all sympathetic of what's going on, but if the question comes down to, and this is the suggestion I heard, that it would be a different story if Vero Beach or the people that lived outside of Vero Beach would come before the Public Service Commission, that would be the representation. That's fine. That sounds like a good idea. But that's a decision for the legislators to make. That's not a decision for us to make.

What's before us right now is not a territorial dispute. So, I mean, me being the non-lawyer here, let me just cut straight through to it. I see nothing other than voting the staff recommendation up with the change that Kathryn made about adding them to the party if this thing is challenged. That's a motion.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. You got to love Commissioner Graham. He cuts through the meat. Although this is a very difficult issue and it does deserve a lot of time and attention to sift through, so

I appreciate the Commissioners' and the parties' indulgence and the customers who came up here because I do think this is such an important issue. So I guess Commissioner Graham made a motion to approve the staff recommendation on Issues 1 through 5, with the modification of Issue 1 to include language as Ms. Cowdery delineated earlier. Is there a second?

(No response.)

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Is there a second for discussion purposes? COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Second.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Let's discuss. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I'm not quite sure what -- what you guys are looking for me to say. I -- you have to vote on what's in front of you. There's not a territorial dispute in front of us. Kathryn hit it right on the head earlier. That's not in front of us.

Mr. May said earlier that after the franchise agreement lapses, then it becomes a constitutional issue and maybe the supreme court will make a decision there. Well, then that's fine. Then maybe that needs to be there because it's a constitutional decision.

The decision before us I think is pretty clear. I understand all the fringe things that are going on and the representation without -- not having -taxation with no representation. I understand all that

000102 part. But we're reaching out to things that have 1 nothing to do with the four corners of things that are 2 3 in front of us. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you, Commissioner 4 Graham, for some clarification on your motion. 5 All right. If there is no further discussion, 6 7 I'm going to take a vote at this time. Any further discussion before we take a vote on Commissioner 8 9 Graham's motion? All right. All those in favor of Commissioner 10 Graham's motion, say aye. 11 12 COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Aye. COMMISSIONER BRISÉ: Aye. 13 14 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Aye. 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Aye. 16 Opposed? 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Nay. 18 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. One nay. Motion 19 passes. All right. Thank you, parties, for coming. 20 21 Again, encourage the parties to continue negotiations in 22 their discussions and pursuing a remedy that's in the 23 public interest as a whole. Thank you. 24 MR. MAY: Madam Chair, just one procedural 25 question. I understand this will be a PAA. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

000103 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is correct. Issue 5 is 1 2 a PAA. MR. MAY: And Issue 4 will be a final order. 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is -- that's my 4 understanding. Ms. Cowdery, 1 through 4 is a final 5 order. 6 7 MS. COWDERY: Yes. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Can you -- microphone. 8 9 MS. COWDERY: That's correct. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. MR. MAY: So just so we understand --11 12 MS. COWDERY: Yeah. Procedural and 13 preliminary would be what they are. 14 CHAIRMAN BROWN: It's a final order, 1 through 4 is final. 15 MS. COWDERY: Yes, once the consummating order 16 17 is issued. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Within, right --18 19 MS. COWDERY: The 21 days. Right. CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- the 21 days. Okay. So do 20 21 you understand? 22 MR. MAY: I do, but the order that will be 23 issued will be partly a final order and partly a 24 proposed order. 25 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is correct. FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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1	MR. MAY: Okay. Thank you.	000
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay?	
3	Thank you again for coming, folks.	
4	All right. Thank you, Commissioners.	
5	(Agenda item concluded.)	
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	

	000105
1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON)
3	
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
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
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 21st day of September, 2016.
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15	Ginda Boles
16	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR
17	FPSC Official Hearings Reporter (850) 413-6734
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MAYOR BRIAN M. BAREFOOT

VICE MAYOR GERARD A. WEICK

COUNCIL: THOMAS W. CADDEN RICHARD M. HAVERLAND THOMAS F. SLATER



TOWN MANAGER ROBERT H. STABE, JR.

TOWN CLERK LAURA ALDRICH

TOWN ATTORNEY CHESTER CLEM

6001 Highway A1A, Indian River Shores, FL 32963 (772) 231-1771 FAX (772) 231-4348

September 13, 2016

Chairman Julie I. Brown Commissioner Ronald Brisé Commissioner Lisa P. Edgar Commissioner Art Graham Commissioner Jimmy Patronis Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0810

RE: Petition for modification of territorial order based on changed legal circumstances emanating from Article VIII, Section 2(c) of the Florida Constitution, by the Town of Indian River Shores Docket No.: 160049-EU

Madam Chair and Commissioners:

I wish that I could be with you today as you review our request for a change in territorial boundaries, but unfortunately I have a previously scheduled commitment that could not be changed.

I appreciate the opportunity to share my comments with you so that they can become part of the official record.

Let me start by framing this issue as succinctly as possible. As Mayor of the Town of Indian River Shores, I represent thousands of constituents who for years have been subject to the abuses of an unregulated, monopoly utility.

Almost three decades ago, your predecessors on this Commission approved a service territory boundary that split our Town in two and quite literally divides our community. Those who happen to live north of Old Winter Beach Road receive service from Florida Power & Light (FPL), whose rates and quality of service are regulated extensively by you. In addition, Town residents who are FPL customers are provided with state-funded legal representation from the Office of Public Counsel, whose responsibility it is to protect those customers from unreasonable rates and unfair monopoly practices. Those who live south of Old Winter Beach Road are not so fortunate. They are forced to receive electric service from the Vero Beach

Parties Staff Handout Internal Affairs Agenda) on 9 / 13/16 Item No.

utility, with rates established by a Vero Beach City Council that has <u>no accountability</u> to the Town or our residents.

Furthermore, Town residents that are being forced to take service from Vero's unregulated monopoly have no say over how the City uses the monopoly profits it extracts from them, including the City's continued diversion of those profits to pay for costs that have nothing to do with electric service. Moreover, our residents who are being forced to take service from this unregulated monopoly receive no protection from the Office of Public Counsel. To make matters worse, your staff on pages 16 and 17 of its recommendation states that the Town is forbidden from representing its residents and trying to protect them these unregulated monopoly abuses. This, in my opinion, is a travesty. Certainly it cannot be the policy of the state of Florida to strip a group of its citizens of all regulatory protection.

Members of the Vero Beach City Council have admitted publicly that mistakes made by this unregulated monopoly utility over many years led to higher rates for customers. They have promised to address these issues and lower rates, but it is now clear from recent City financial analyses that systematic increases are planned over the next 30 years.

The City, meanwhile, refuses to offer meaningful representation to our citizens who are served by the utility, and has gone to great lengths to avoid such representation. When a law was passed in 2008 that would have pushed the City to form a representative utility authority accountable to <u>all</u> its customers—resident and non-resident alike — the City actually changed the way it historically defined the word "customer" in order to evade the statute.

And now, Madame Chair, despite your specific direction that our municipalities work in good faith toward a negotiated settlement, the City has turned its back on just such a settlement offer.

Just last month, the Vero City Council rejected the unanimous recommendation of its own Utilities Commission and voted to refuse a \$30 million offer from Florida Power & Light to purchase the utility's distribution system in our Town. This offer, on a per customer basis, <u>doubled</u> the highest purchase price the City's own consultants could identify in a national survey of utility system sales. It would have <u>doubled</u> the City's annual revenue. And our analysis, led by a former Chair of your Commission, found that it would have more than covered the City's real and potential costs and protected the City's remaining customers from rate increases.

In the interest of a negotiated settlement, our Town Council offered to contribute \$3 million toward FPL's offer. And yet, no settlement could be reached.

I share all this with you, Madame Chair and Commissioners, so that you understand the context behind our request to amend the territorial boundaries. I am not an attorney, so I will leave it to our legal team to discuss the unique Constitutional and anti-monopoly issues. For our citizens, this isn't just an abstract Constitutional issue. And we are not pursuing this request just to lower our rates. What we are doing is attempting to protect our citizens from a situation in which a majority are subject to the abuses of an unregulated monopoly.

Our franchise agreement with the City expires in two months. We have informed the City that at that time, it will no longer have our bi-lateral agreement to exercise extra-territorial powers and operate an unregulated monopoly within our municipal boundaries.

The City's response to us is the same response it has given for decades to non-resident customers subject to unregulated monopoly abuses: "Who cares?" I am hoping, Madame Chair and Commissioners, that you will tell the City that such a response will no longer be accepted.

Having a PSC-regulated utility, with professional and neutral oversight of utility rates, as the single electric utility provider in the Town would cure the issues that I have described. The City has shown no interest in addressing these issues, either by solving the underlying causes of unreasonable rates, by providing meaningful representation, or by accepting an offer for what would likely have been the nation's largest per-customer utility system purchase. We need your help.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Brank Baufoot

Brian M. Barefoot Mayor Town of Indian River Shores

Testimony before the Florida Public Service Commission regarding **Docket No. 160049-EU** – Petition for modification of territorial order based on changed legal circumstances emanating from Article VIII, Section 2(c) of the Florida Constitution, by the Town of Indian River Shores

September 13, 2016

By

Robert Auwaerter Indian Shores Representative and Vice Chairman of the City of Vero Beach Utilities Commission

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Commission,

Good morning. Thank your for allowing me to speak on the subject on the docket. For the record, I am Robert Auwaerter, the Indian River Shores Representative on the City of Vero Beach Utilities Commission, which is solely an advisory board to Vero Beach's City Council on utility matters. I also serve as Vice Chairman of the Utilities Commission. In addition, I serve as Chairman of the Town of Indian River Shores Finance Committee. Prior to retiring and becoming a full time resident of Indian River Shores, I worked for 35 years in bond and money market investment management, almost all of which was at the Vanguard Group, the world's largest mutual fund complex, where I ran their Fixed Income Group responsible for \$750 billion of shareholder assets. During my career, I had many opportunities to perform financial analysis to determine whether securities issued by both investor-owned as well as municipal electric utilities were suitable investments.

As a Vero Beach Electric customer, I pay one of the highest electric rates in the State of Florida. Much has been made of how much higher Vero Beach's rates are



they can be voted out of office by the citizen ratepayers. Obviously, this remedy is not available to the majority of Vero Beach Electric ratepayers.

Vero Beach Electric customers who reside outside the City's incorporated borders are subject to the perfect storm. They consistently pay some of the highest electric rates in the State of Florida. While doing so, they massively subsidize the City of Vero Beach's General Fund operating budget which allows it to keep its property tax rates at some of the lowest levels in the State. Finally, these outside customers have no recourse to anybody if their electric rates are too high or their service is poor. They cannot vote the operating board—the Vero Beach City Council—out of office or appeal to this Commission like a customer of an investor-owned utility. If this is not the classic example of an unregulated monopoly using its abusive pricing powers to grind its captive customers into the ground, then I do not know what is. It is pure and simple "taxation without representation."

I would urge this Commission to deny staff's recommendation on issues 4 and 5 and redraw the territorial boundaries so that the Town's residents can be protected from unregulated monopoly abuse, and all residents in the Town can be served by a single utility provider—FP&L—which would be extensively regulated and directly accountable to this Commission. Thank your for your consideration.