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1	FPSC - COMMISSION		000001
1	FLORIDA H	BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	000001
2			
3	In the Matter of:		
4		DOCKET NO. 150071-SU	
5	APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN		
6	WASTEWATER RATES IN MONROE COUNTY BY K W RESORT UTILITIES CORP.		
7		/	
8			
9			
10	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE AGENDA	
11	FROCEEDINGS:	ITEM NO. 11	
12	COMMISSIONERS	CHAIRMAN JULIE I. BROWN	
13	PARTICIPATING:	COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER JIMMY PATRONIS	
14			
15	DATE:	Tuesday, February 7, 2017	
16	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148	
17		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	
18	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR	
19		Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734	
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	FLORIDA	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	

1	PROCEEDINGS 000002
2	CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Moving on, our
3	last item is a panel consisting of Commissioner
4	Patronis, Commissioner Graham, and myself. So
5	Commissioners, see 'ya, don't want to be 'ya.
6	All right. The Key West crew.
7	MS. NORRIS: Yes. Good morning,
8	Commissioners. Amber Norris with Commission staff.
9	CHAIRMAN BROWN: Good afternoon.
10	MS. NORRIS: Good afternoon. Item 11 is KW
11	Resort Utilities Corporation's request to increase
12	wastewater rates. KW Resort is a Class A utility
13	providing wastewater service to approximately 2,000
14	customers in Monroe County. KW Resort has requested
15	both pro forma plant and pro forma expenses in this
16	docket. The requested pro forma plant is based on the
17	utility's need to expand its existing wastewater
18	treatment facility. The requested pro forma expenses
19	include the recovery of legal fees associated with a
20	challenge to the plant expansion, as well as additional
21	expenses associated with an upgrade in operations to
22	meet advanced wastewater treatment standards.
23	By PAA order issued March 23rd, 2016, the
24	Commission approved a two-phase rate design to recover a

Commission approved a two-phase rate design to recover a wastewater revenue requirement of approximately

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2.2 million in Phase I and 2.5 million in Phase 2. 000003

The Office of Public Counsel and Monroe County, Florida, timely filed protests of the PAA order. Subsequently, Harbor Shores Condominium Unit Owners Association and the utility timely filed a cross petition.

A formal evidentiary hearing was held November 7th through 8th, 2016, in Key West, Florida. Staff is recommending final rates designed to recover a revenue requirement of \$2,436,418. Staff has oral modifications, which were previously provided, related to scrivener's errors, and staff notes this is a post-hearing decision with participation limited to Commissioners and staff.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. We've spent a lot of time on this docket and it's finally here before us.

Commissioners, if you'd like to proceed this way, I think it may be more efficient, taking certain issues out. If you have questions on any particular issue -- I'm circling some already that I have -- I will -- we'll go to each issue that you have questions on for staff. So far I've got 3, 4, 14, 18, 26, 34, and 36. If you'd like to add additional ones to there, please feel free to do that. But I think that'll be a more efficient way to handle it.

Starting with Issue 3, which is the test year 00004

MS. NORRIS: Certainly.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- there was a lot of discussion on that. And staff's recommending a 2014 test year, updating it with known, measurable information. I just want, for the record really, a clearer understanding for the basis for conducting it, the analysis this way. A lot of issues were updated with actual information from 2015 and 2016, even though we have a 2014 test year. What's the benefit to doing it this way rather than doing it as OPC proposed?

MS. NORRIS: I would say certainly, and recognizing all different aspects that we could as known and measurable changes, the intended, I guess, methodology essentially recognized the changes and certain concerns about rates being reflective of when the actual plant expansion came into service, as well as, though, recognizing other changes such as routine plant additions, et cetera, that also came into effect. Certainly the billing determinants was a concern that we looked at the, at the information -- Charlie, would you like to --

MR. JOHNSON: We increased the billing determinants for known and measurable changes as well,

along with the costs of the company, you know, for the⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰⁵ matching principle that was talked about at -- in the transcript. We wanted to make sure we matched the costs of the company with the revenue -- or the increase in revenue, so we also adjusted for growth in 2015 and 2016 in billing determinants.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I guess going forward when -if a party objects to a utility's test year letter, I just want to understand, do they -- do you feel that it's incumbent upon that party to object within the -what is it? -- 30-day, 60-day window?

MS. NORRIS: Thirty days.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Or what would be the staff preference on addressing that? Because the billing -you cited the billing determinants, so --

MS. NORRIS: Certainly. I would say there is -- there are certain components until the filing comes in that are unknown, such as if the utility, in this instance, given the plant expansion but looking at O&M expenses for its current customers, it would be unknown until the filing came in as to whether or not there would be a used and useful adjustment on the -that the utility would make to the filing.

So there's certain components that are unknown certainly at the time of the test year letter. And as

far as procedurally, though, I do -- in recognizing the00006 30-day time frame that there is to raise an issue with it, however, mitigating it after the fact procedurally, that's also --

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Obviously we didn't know that there was going to be a full technical hearing that brought us to February.

MS. NORRIS: Right. Certainly.

MS. MAPP: Yes. Procedurally the test year letter is an initial decision by the Chairman so the utility knows what to file and staff auditors have a timeline in which to audit the utility's books and records so that we have something to base our initial impressions on. And it is my understanding that adjustments can be made and will be made, if necessary, to the test year if it's not representative of the time that rates will be in place. And it has been decided by the Commission previously that challenges to the test year letter for initial filing purposes, yes, are limited to the initial 30 days; however, all parties to the docket have the ability, throughout the pendency of the hearing, to bring up the appropriateness of the test year, including through their own intervenor testimony, through cross-examination.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Thank you. I mean, I

wasn't completely convinced with staff's approach to 000007 this, but I understand it may be the best solution, given the time all of this has occurred. But it is not my preference. I would have preferred a 2016 test year more than 2015, I mean, more accurate. I guess that would have probably been more appropriate.

Commissioners, any questions or comments on Issue 3?

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Moving -- okay, moving to Issue 4, which is the quality of service. I just want to -- again, this is a lot more for the record than anything. I agree with the staff recommendation on it, but it was a little confusing with regard to AWT. Even during the hearing, I got a little confused with what actually occurred, what was in the last rate case, and what has been spent. So the Commission did -- in the last rate case, the Commission did provide the utility funds to operate AWT in the last rate case; right?

MR. HILL: Yes, partial funds.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Partial funds. Can you elaborate?

MR. HILL: Yes. In the previous order, the Commission order states: "We agree with KWRU that chemicals would likely increase as a result of its transition to the advanced wastewater treatment

facility; however, the utility has failed to meet its 0000081 2 burden to support any quantifiable amount. It is the 3 utility's burden to provide that its costs are reasonable. See Florida Power Corp. v. Cressie." 4 So it was -- in the record of this case, it 5 was stated that, from the utility, that this meant all 6 7 of the O&M expense associated with AWT was disallowed; however, it came through in further -- further testimony 8 9 that part of it was taken out. 10 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Right. Okay. And then in 11 2009, the utility just stopped treating to AWT standards 12 to, quote, save money from --13 MR. HILL: Yes. And then the sticking point 14 becomes for whom? 15 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Right, right. That's what I 16 thought too. 17 Commissioners, please feel free to jump in at 18 any time, please. 19 Were those funds specifically earmarked in the 20 last rate case for AWT? 21 MR. HILL: That's -- generally when we -- when 22 you approve O&M expenses, there's no sort of tracking 23 mechanism for how those funds are spent, and the utility 24 has flexibility to adjust for whatever their current 25 operating scenario is, with the purpose being that if

they can save money in one area and expenses increase 0.9009 another area, they can work that out without having to come before the Commission.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Any further comment on that? The utility stated, like I said, that they stopped treating to AWT standards. Were the customers or the impact of the quality of the product, did it -was it impacted by that?

MR. HILL: Treating to AWT standards definitely improves the quality of the effluent, and so from that sort of absolute standard, the quality of the effluent was decreased. However, at no point did they fail to meet any DEP requirements.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. Commissioners, any questions on quality of service?

Seeing none -- again, jump in if there are any questions on any issues before we get to Issue 14. Jump on in.

All right. Moving to Issue 14, which is the capital structure. I had a little bit of a problem with this recommendation, but Mr. Maurey is so good at explaining this that it satisfied me. But I'd like you to do it for the record on -- with regard to the long-term debt.

At the hearing, we saw -- the utility provided

two notes from BB&T and then clarified their lines of 000010 credit. They were not fully used, so to speak; correct?

MR. MAUREY: That's correct. The full amount of the loans were not drawn at the time of the hearing, but they had the capacity to draw those amounts.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Can you kind of explain why staff is recommending the full inclusion for the long-term debt of both the -- both of the million-dollar notes?

MR. MAUREY: Yes. It's -- for context, it's important to know that this utility was capitalized primarily with debt for many years before the start of this case. In fact, it had a significant negative equity balance going into the case, and -- for many years prior to that. So there was testimony that equity infusions would be made. They weren't made during the Phase I portion of this case, but they did -- they were made over the summer of '16, so equity did start to come into the company, and these notes were renegotiated. There was an inner-company note that was converted to equity, and there were two new BBT notes that replaced an existing note and a second note. And as I said earlier, the money was drawn. So the attempt was to develop a balanced capital structure for -- that would finance this company in the most efficient manner. And

000011 looking at the balance of debt and equity, what was 1 actually drawn? How much equity was actually invested 2 3 in the utility? Based on the record, staff has 4 recommended the capital structure that's before you. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay. You did a better job 5 in my briefing. 6 7 (Laughter.) MR. MAUREY: Oh, my apologies. 8 9 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Commissioners, any questions 10 on capital structure? 11 All right. 15, 16, 17, seeing no questions. 12 18 is the Harbor Shores. This is the single issue that 13 Harbor Shores had, my understanding is. 14 Staff, if you could, we heard a lot during the 15 hearing from customers that are treated as general 16 service customers. How is Harbor Shores similar --17 dissimilarly situated from those other customers? Mr. Johnson. And, again, this is their single issue in 18 19 the rate case; correct? 20 MR. JOHNSON: How are they similarly situated or how are they different from the other general service 21 22 customers? 23 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Different. MS. JOHNSON: I believe in the record, they 24 25 discuss three other general service customers that they

believe to be similar to them: Flagler Village, 000012 Meridian West, and Sunset Marina. The difference is that the individual customers at Harbor Shores are individually metered by the FKAA; whereas, the other general service customers that they listed are not individually metered by the FKAA, but instead only have a master meter for which KWRU has readings from.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: So this recommendation, while it changes Harbor Shores to a general service customer, it really doesn't have an actual effect from a rate standpoint.

MR. JOHNSON: No, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's unfortunate.

Commissioners, any questions on this? Seeing none, any questions up and through Issue 26?

All right. We'll go to 26, rate case expense. A fun topic. I do support the staff recommendation on it. It's a big contrast to the previous rate case, significantly lower than what even the Commission recommended; correct?

MS. NORRIS: Correct. Yes, it is actually lower than the 2007 docket.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: You know, the only thing that was really surprising was -- at the hearing was the two

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attorneys, the two different firms. Obviously we're 000013 very familiar with Mr. Friedman and his work before the Commission. And I just didn't understand why the utility utilized both firms and what the other attorney contributed to the rate case process. Can you kind of explain?

MS. NORRIS: Sure. We can certainly walk through. I think it's important to note that in looking at -- staff looked at two parts of the process, the PAA period as well as the hearing process, and looking at those invoices attributable to both time frames. The utility also clarified as far as who was primary counsel, which did switch from the PAA to the hearing process. It was evident in the billable hours, as well as we also scrutinized the line items to ensure there weren't, I guess, expenses attributable to duplicative work. And so that was part of the process staff looked at. But it certainly is reflective in the billable hours that you do see a transition in the counsel that was utilized.

And just as far as going into the reasons the utility clarified as far as having the two counsels, you did have -- one of the firms was a local firm within Key West.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That represented the Last

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MS. NORRIS: Correct, yes. They also -- and that's initially the hours we looked at in the PAA process was the contribution they provided, because there were quite a few questions regarding the process that was still in the works and what it would mean and the implications for the wastewater treatment expansion that was the primary function of Smith Oropeza in the first half of the case. And, again, even going forward, the locality of the firm, they clarified what purpose they had as far as meeting with Monroe County, other line items such as that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, it's a big number. I think that -- obviously it's a big number --

MS. NORRIS: Correct.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- especially to customers. But it looks like the utility and its consultants that they hired in the rate case request really were a little bit more cautious this go-round compared to the last rate case.

I'm supportive of the staff recommendation on it, Commissioners.

Any questions on any of these issues? I'm just going to keep on going, aren't I? No questions.

All right. Issue 34, which are the

miscellaneous service charges. This is the biggest, $000015\,$ quite frankly, issue to me. It just really stands out. Patti Daniel is very persuasive and kind of gave me a really good explanation for it, but it's really at the high end. Actually, it's the most we've ever approved, this Commission. So I think we need to have the discussion of why the charges are considered reasonable. We -- specifically even the late fee charge, we -- the high end of what we have approved ranges to -- what is it? -- \$2 to \$7, and this is coming in at \$9, to give Commissioners just kind of -- underscore the weighted nature of these charges, including -- but even the cost justification for some of these folks on the connection and the violation -- the reconnection of the premises visit. The fees are very high, and I thought maybe it's because it's on Key West. But even comparing the late fees with the -- I mean, at \$9 an hour, I guess the labor that's involved in it, the hourly rate is so high for processing a late fee, and the administrative charges for the connection at \$22, \$22.50 for administrative costs. You've got two other laborers, field supervision. It just seems so high. Patti, can you walk us through why staff is recommending this?

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MS. DANIEL: Yes, Commissioner. I'm Patti Daniel from Commission staff. And if I may just

briefly, before I begin, this is Ms. Friedrich's first⁰⁰⁰⁰¹⁶ agenda speaking before the Commission. Certainly not her first agenda item, but the first one that she will have an opportunity to speak. She started with us as an intern last year.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Oh, wow. You're a pro. MS. DANIEL: And then upon her graduation in

May, began her full-time tenure at the Commission, so.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you. You are a pro. MS. FRIEDRICH: Thanks. I got lucky with this issue.

MS. DANIEL: So I'll give you a very broad explanation of what's going on here. And let me start with Issue 34, which is the miscellaneous service charges, the initial and normal -- initial connections, normal reconnections, and premise visit charges.

And first -- the first thing I want to say is this is a wastewater only utility, and just the mechanics of connecting a customer for a wastewater utility are more labor intensive in some instances than for a water utility. The company did provide testimony about the steps that they take for each of these processes, and I'll let Ms. Friedrich get into the weeds with that, if you will.

But, first of all, it's a wastewater only

utility. You see their existing charges, \$15 for the ⁰⁰⁰⁰¹⁷ initial connection and so forth. Those charges are charges that have been approved for a number of our wastewater only utilities, but also from a very long time ago have not been updated. So this is the first time this company has had a chance to come in and update those miscellaneous service charges, so we did look carefully at the cost components.

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Let me just also say it is wastewater only. It's a different process than connections for a water system. And then also I will tell you that it is my personal belief that keeping the miscellaneous service charges, very specifically recovering all of the costs associated with those charges is important because it puts the cost on the cost causer. We say that frequently. But also remember that miscellaneous revenues are used to mitigate the impact of the overall rate increase to the general body of customers. So having fully loaded costs, if you will, on the cost causer takes those costs off of the general body of ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: And comparing these to the most recent wastewater utility case that we approved, how are these charges similar, dissimilar?

MS. DANIEL: Again, it has been a very long

time since we've approved any miscellaneous service 000018 charges for a wastewater only utility. And so to that extent, these -- the utility's -- the existing charges are, in fact, what we found simply because we don't have a lot of wastewater only utilities. They don't come before us. I believe Ms. Friedrich also looked at the miscellaneous service charges that we've more recently approved for water utilities.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Okay.

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MS. DANIEL: And those are certainly higher than what the company's existing miscellaneous service charges are.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Right.

MS. DANIEL: And, again, I would suggest that perhaps the miscellaneous service charges for a wastewater utility might logically be a little higher than for a water utility simply because of the steps. And the company, again, did provide testimony to that.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, let's get to 36. Thirty-six is the late payment charge, and they're using a \$36 -- I'm sorry -- an hourly salary for the labor at \$33.75 to process labor.

MS. FRIEDRICH: Correct.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: How is that justified when even in Issue 34 the administrative charge for labor is

\$22.50 per hour?

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MS. FRIEDRICH: So for late payment, the labor charge was -- the labor component was calculated by the 33.75 hourly salary, which does include overhead.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's comparable to field work, I mean, for this utility. That doesn't even seem reasonable.

MS. FRIEDRICH: So from there, I took the 33.75. And the utility does process -- does not process a lot of late payments per month. They process about -less than 1 percent of all, out of all the accounts are -- incur late payment charges. And the utility also explained to us that they spend about eight hours total per month, which comes out to about 16 minutes per notice. And the 16 minutes is in -- is in range with past Commission decisions.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I don't want to give you a hard time about this.

MS. FRIEDRICH: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: But -- I really don't, but, I mean, \$9 is more than we've approved on any late charge

MS. FRIEDRICH: Correct.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: -- that this Commission has ever done. The labor to process a late fee is \$33 an

hour administrative cost? It is excessive. I mean, 000020 even when you look at the other miscellaneous charges at 22.50. I just have some heartburn over it, guys. I think it's a little bit --

MS. FRIEDRICH: And for perspective, the last wastewater only utility, West Lakeland, was approved for a \$7 late payment in 2011.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yeah. Again, at the high, I mean, the high end.

MS. FRIEDRICH: That's the highest right now. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Right. Okay. Well, that seems a little bit more reasonable than \$9, using a \$33-an-hour employee to process a late payment. All right.

Commissioners, I don't have any more questions. If you have any thoughts or comments.

COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: I just concur with you on that last series of issues.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I appreciate that, Commissioner Patronis.

Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I just have one question. The violation reconnection, explain that to me. Page 107, that chart.

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MS. DANIEL: Being at actual, actual cost, is

that your question?

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Yeah.

MS. DANIEL: Right. That's -- that's consistently what we approve for virtually every wastewater utility we have is the violation reconnection, because that contemplates that they're going to have to go in and dig up that line and tap off the service, and when the customer does rectify the bill, pay all of the cost, and then reconnect the home at the end. And so we have let -- for virtually every wastewater utility we have, that violation reconnection charge has been at actual cost.

MS. FRIEDRICH: And we also recommended that, pursuant to Rule 25-30.460, for wastewater utilities this charge should be at actual cost.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: So the violation is assuming that the customer dug his own line to tie into the system?

MS. DANIEL: No, sir. The violation reconnection is when they have failed to pay their bill and they were discontinued service for failure to pay the bill.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Okay.

MS. DANIEL: And so the company goes in, and the way they discontinue service for wastewater and

utility is to cut off the line, physically cut off 000022 service.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: So if it wasn't a violation, how do they shut off the service?

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MS. DANIEL: Really for a wastewater utility, they're reliant on the water utility for shutting -for, like, initial connection, you don't have service, so you get your water service first. We find out from the water provider, in this case FKAA, the company finds out who is receiving water service, and that's their way of finding out who is receiving wastewater service. So -- let's see. I lost my train of thought. Ask me the question again.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Well, I'm just sitting here looking at the big -- it sounds like if there's a violation, that you actually have to physically get in there and shut the line off. And my question is when there isn't a violation, then I don't understand the difference. Do you basically just --

MS. DANIEL: Their -- the company, I believe they provided testimony about ways that they can discontinue service --

MS. FRIEDRICH: Such as plugging the lines. MS. DANIEL: There was a balloon that they could put into the line or something like that.

Otherwise, there's really -- it's more administrative 000023 for initial and normal reconnection. It's more administrative. It may be just a field observation. They're not necessarily physically disconnecting those lines, or reconnecting, as the case may be.

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I guess I'm still a little lost, especially since they're not buying the water from anybody. How do you know that the disconnection is even there if you're not monitoring the water coming into the facility?

MS. DANIEL: That is a difficulty for wastewater only companies is that they don't always know, absent getting the information from the water provider, unless the customer -- and, you know, if I were a wastewater -- if I had a different wastewater provider than a water provider, would I, as a layperson, understand that I needed to go to the wastewater company to request service or to say, "Will you shut my service off for the season?" or whatever? So the utility is relying on the water company for that information.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: And you can't just go ahead and shut off the water provider or have the water provider shut them off and not have to physically go out there and shut the line off?

MS. DANIEL: They would need to have that

relationship with the water provider in order for that 000024 to happen, an agreement of some sort.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Staff, getting back to Issue 36, if you were to compute an administrative cost based on the data that they have at 22.50 an hour, how much would that equal in labor charges, which is what they have all over their miscellaneous?

MS. FRIEDRICH: I computed the late payment, the labor component using the 24.76 hourly salary. That was an hourly salary that Debbie Swain had testified to that that was for the person who processed the late payments. So I multiplied the 24.76 by 8 and divided it by 30, and that comes out to about \$7.11 for a late payment with the other -- the printing and the postage included.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right. Typically staff tends to round the --

MS. FRIEDRICH: 7.15.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Right.

MS. FRIEDRICH: 7.15 rounded.

22 CHAIRMAN BROWN: That would be a clear cost 23 justification.

All right. Commissioners, are you ready for a motion on all items?

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Are you ready, Madam 000025 1 2 Chair? 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: I am. But I would like to 4 take out Issue 36, though. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I move staff 5 recommendation on all issues except for 36. 6 7 COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: Second. CHAIRMAN BROWN: All those in favor, say aye. 8 9 (Vote taken.) 10 All right. Commissioners, on Issue 36, I 11 propose, based on the cost data, the actual information 12 that we have, that we reduce staff's recommendation for 13 the late payment to \$7.15. COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: I'll make that motion 14 15 to say move it to \$7.15. 16 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is there a second, please, Commissioner Graham? Because I can't do it. 17 18 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: You can always do it, 19 but -- you said earlier there's -- how many -- you said 20 they do very few of these late payment charges? 21 MS. FRIEDRICH: Correct. They have 3,200 22 accounts that they process each month, and only about 30 23 of them are delinquent each month. So it comes out to 24 about less than 1 percent per month that are actually 25 delinquent.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: And we're only talking 00026 1 \$1.50 for 30 of them a month? You said 7.50; correct? 2 3 CHAIRMAN BROWN: 7.15. 4 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: 7.15, oh. CHAIRMAN BROWN: Based on cost. 5 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I'll second it. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Any further discussion? All those in favor, say aye. 8 9 (Vote taken.) 10 All right. Any further matters, staff, on 11 this item? 12 MS. MAPP: Yes, Chairman. I'd ask for staff 13 to have the administrative ability, just in case our 14 calculations at the bench were incorrect, to make the --15 authority to change the change in 36. 16 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Commissioner Graham. 17 COMMISSIONER PATRONIS: I voted to give staff the ability to change any errors or corrections. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, sounds good. Sounds 20 I want to thank everyone for all of the time and good. 21 work on this. This was a very long case. It's been 22 going on for several years. So thank you, guys. And 23 with that, this concludes the Commission Agenda Conference. Safe travels. 24 25 (Agenda Item concluded at 1:14 p.m.)

1	000027
2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	COUNTY OF LEON) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
4	
5	I, LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR, Official Commission
6	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	
8	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
9	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true
10	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
11	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties,
12	nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 20th day of February, 2017.
14	DATED THIS ZOUN day OF FEDILATY, ZOTA.
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16	
17	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR
18	Official FPSC Hearings Reporter Office of Commission Clerk
19	(850) 413-6734
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION