## BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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DOCKET NO. 060745-EI

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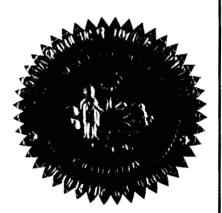
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Complaint of Danielle Dobbs against Progress Energy Florida, Inc. and request for reconfiguration of overhead distribution facilities to serve Dommerich Hills neighborhood in Maitland.



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PROCEEDINGS:

In the Matter of:

AGENDA CONFERENCE

ITEM NO. 6

BEFORE:

CHAIRMAN LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER ISILIO ARRIAGA

COMMISSIONER MATTHEW M. CARTER, II

COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. TEW

DATE:

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

TIME:

Commenced at 9:30 a.m.

PLACE:

Betty Easley Conference Center

Room 148

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

REPORTED BY:

JANE FAUROT, RPR

Official FPSC Reporter

(850) 413-6732

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	PARTICIPATING:	
2		JOHN T. BURNETT, representing Progress Energy
3	Florida, Inc.	
4		DANIELLE and CHARLES DOBBS
5		NOHEMI MENESES
6		VAN K. STOBER
7		ALBERT W. PFLUGER
8		MARTHA BROWN, ESQUIRE, representing the Florida
9	Public Service	Commission Staff.
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## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN EDGAR: We will go back on the record. As I said at the beginning of our agenda conference this morning, we had set a time certain of 1:30 for Item 6, and so I'll ask our staff to present Item 6.

MS. BROWN: Commissioners, Martha Brown with the Commission legal staff.

Item 6 is staff's recommendation on Mrs. Danielle
Dobbs' complaint against Progress Energy Florida. Staff has
recommended that the complaint be dismissed. Progress did not
violate any statutes, Commission rules, or company tariffs in
the way it reconfigured its distribution system to serve Mrs.
Dobbs' neighborhood after it released adjacent facilities to
the new Winter Park utility.

Staff is here to answer any questions you have and Mrs. Dobbs and several of her neighbors are here to address the Commission. Progress is here, also.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Mrs. Dobbs.

MRS. DOBBS: My name is Danielle Dobbs. We have noticed that my name only appears on the papers, and this is not, this is not the case. The whole neighborhood is behind us. We have signatures. We collected signatures last year to that regards. Everybody, we don't -- we didn't even get all the signatures because we just went and just collected the

signature right then when people happened to be home. But, everybody, every single person wanted to sign because everybody was appalled. Not only on the Seminole County side, but also Orange County.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mrs. Dobbs, would you like to go ahead and take a few minutes to describe your complaint to us?

MRS. DOBBS: Sure. In April of 2005, Progress

Energy, following a -- Winter Park, the City of Winter Park

acquired the right to serve the people of Orange County.

Progress Energy didn't notify anybody, and in April 2005 on a

Saturday when all the offices were closed, we saw the trucks

hauling in with 50-foot poles in our neighborhood.

And we stopped them. And they said, well, we are not Progress Energy, we were hired by Progress Energy. We are supposed to do this. On Monday you can call them. So basically that's what we did. On Monday morning we called them. And Mr. Matthews and Mr. Hodges from Progress Energy met us in the street, and we asked, you know, why they were doing that, and why we were not notified. And they said, well, we notified some people. And we said, no, nobody did. Nobody knew about it.

So after that we also met Mr. Randy Williams from Seminole County. Mr. Williams issues permits. And he happened to be driving in the neighborhood, and we asked him, you know, what's going on. And he said, well, Progress requested the

permit for the right-of-way to place the poles, and we issued the permit after they told us that they had sent notices to all the residents. And nobody received anything.

Shall I continue?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: You may.

MRS. DOBBS: All right. What I would like to do is you have on your desk -- we wanted to do a PowerPoint presentation, but we were told that a paper copy would be better. So, it's entitled, "Our Neighborhood Dommerich Hills." The second page, this is the neighborhood. The neighborhood has two entrances, one on Waumpi Trail, which is the Seminole County side on the right, and on the left, the Winter Park entrance, which is called Rapidan Trail. It's an oak wood neighborhood because half of it is in Seminole County and half is in Orange.

Right in the middle here is the Seminole/Orange

County line, and right in the middle, before anything happened with Progress Energy, we had a power line right in the middle.

And from that central line we had a transversal line on both sides to service both sides of the neighborhood.

You can turn to the next page. It says results of the Winter Park utility acquisition. The next page. A new power infrastructure was imposed on one side of our neighborhood creating many problems. Lack of due process - no notification by nobody, by anyone; the City of Winter Park,

Seminole County, or Progress Energy.

We feel that there was right-of-way abuse.

Right-of-ways are not an open invitation to cities, counties,
and power companies to destroy neighborhoods and people's

properties.

Safety, esthetic, and environmental concerns.

Doubling the number of power poles tremendously increases safety concerns. Fifty foot power pole are unsafe in a subdivision. It is ugly also at the entrance and on people's front lawns. The power poles destroy magnificent trees.

Property value depreciation. Before Progress Energy did anything we had -- all the power poles were in our backyard. Nothing was showing on front lawn. So property value depreciation. Improper pole location, which is against conventional wisdom and etiquette set forth by the City of Winter Park. Page 7, the feasibility update for electric distribution system, municipalization. This is dated July 2003.

I have the complete update, and it basically says that if you have a power pole on your property, you should get the power from it, not your neighbor, okay. And what happened in this case, as you will remember, we had one line right in the middle; Winter Park acquired, we don't know how, but the line in the middle was on the property of Seminole County residents. When Winter Park acquired the right to service

Orange County, the line went to them, and so this is against this feasibility update.

So the neighborhood conflicts created by the careless action of business players, the City of Winter Park and Progress Energy. Then we have pictures there. On April 16th we had the truck come in without notifying anyone. You can see that those poles are -- and I saw and they are very unsafe because not only at times of the hurricane, but when you have a power pole and you have trees around it, you can have fire, which has happened. Shortly after Progress Energy had all of those poles planted, there was a lady who had a fire and she wasn't home, and she's a single mother with two children.

Nobody was home, but a neighbor saw the fire and called Progress Energy and the fire department.

And then it says this resident now has two 50-foot pole on his front lawn. Number one, and you turn the page and number two. This resident is Mr. Van Stober, and he's here today.

We have a new skyline which we never had before. I want to mention also that we had this infrastructure for 40 years in the neighborhood in the backyard. All the poles were in the backyard. There is a picture here, it says magnificent tree before and after. And another tree before and after. And you can see that this one really, they did a real number on that one. And then it shows the scenery at the

county line. I mean, we have poles everywhere.

And continue. And this is the page where I mentioned the feasibility update for electric distribution system. And Page 7, we will read what it says. "When a city, such as Winter Park, acquires the utility company's facilities to form a municipal utility, the lines and substations generally have to be reconfigured in a fashion such that the power lines located inside the city serves city customers, and the lines located outside the city serves the company's customers. The process of reconfiguring these power lines involves separating the city customers from the power lines that serve the power company's customers." What has actually been done is contrary to the above.

Also, by keeping the power line on the Seminole County resident's property, those people had to have another pole added, you know, to serve them without counting all the other poles that we have in the backyard.

Improper power pole configuration. Before the separation of the two utility companies, the Seminole County residents along the county line has power pole on their property that served both sides of the neighborhood. Now those powers poles have remained on their properties and they now serve only Winter Park residents. And on top of that, Progress Energy has installed a second set of poles on their property to provide them with electricity.

And he said, well, I don't think we could get -- it's

On the next page we see the lines and power poles everywhere now. And we say, otherwise, this is a very nice neighborhood. No poles, you know, on the front lawn except on Waumpi Trail. And a solution must be found. A better plan must be found to exist to separate the two power companies.

Plan A is adding a power line on the Orange County/Winter Park side of the county line to serve Winter Park residents and require Winter Park residents to agree to have an easement on their property and Progress Energy is willing to install it at no charge. Or Plan B, underground the newly installed system on Waumpi Trail at Progress Energy's expense at a cost of 43,000, we were told, and remove extra power poles on people's front lawns and any other newly installed poles.

As you remember, we had a power line in the middle.

In April 2005, we talked to Mr. Matthews and Mr. Hodges, and we said, well, you know, don't do this on our street. Why not simply just add another line next to it to serve Orange County residents. It was very logical. And he said, well, we couldn't put it next to each other because it would be unsafe. I said okay, fine, put it one house over so that now we have one power line -- one power line to serve Orange County, City of Winter Park residents, and the other one where the poles would stay on the Seminole County resident to serve Seminole County residents. It was very logical.

not the right-of-way, the easement from those people. But he said you can try, and if they say yes, we can do it. And I said this is not our doing, this is not our responsibility to do anything like that.

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The City of Winter Park may have been the winner of the deal between itself and Progress Energy, but the people of the entire neighborhood are the losers. The welfare of the people and uniformity of the neighborhood has been completely ignored. The residents feel that Progress Energy has a moral obligation to underground all newly installed power lines in the neighborhood. All the residents would appreciate your help in restoring our neighborhood to the way it was prior to Saturday, April 16, 2005, so as to minimize the impact of the utility acquisition by Winter Park.

Rules, regulations, and tariffs pertaining to the underground of a system should be amended to include Progress Energy as the applicant whenever it decides to unilaterally change the power infrastructure for its own gain at the expense of the residents. And the last page is where -- it's black and white, but you can see the original line in the middle that is on Seminole County property residents, and the proposed line that should have served Orange County residents, you know, one house away.

Now I'm going to let my husband read. We have read what Attorney Brown sent us, and we have written something to

respond to the comments made. So my husband is going to read that.

MS. BROWN: Mr. Dobbs.

MR. DOBBS: Hi. My name is Charles Dobbs. I'm reading this. I am going to read it as my wife wrote it.

Danielle Dobbs, a resident of Dommerich Hills
Subdivision, has been the spokesperson for the neighborhood in
lieu of a formal association. Even though the neighborhood
lies in two counties, Orange County, City of Winter Park, and
Seminole County, all the residents are united and were appalled
by the action of Progress Energy when in April/May 2005 it
imposed a reconfiguration of the power infrastructure without
consulting the residents. Let it be known that all of the
residents in that subdivision in both counties are behind this
fight. When in 2005 we went from house-to-house to collect
signatures, every residents who was at home signed the petition
and the signatures are attached in this package.

We contend that Progress Energy, a for-profit publicly held company traded on the American Stock Exchange, has abused its power as a monopoly when as a result of a business deal with the City of Winter Park it reconfigured the infrastructure of Dommerich Hills Subdivision by adding 50-foot poles on people's front lawns without conferring with the residents. Progress disregarded peoples welfare by, one, changing the character of a 40-year-old neighborhood by adding

50-foot power poles on front lawns, which for 40 years had been hidden from view in back yards. Progress admitted it chose this route because it was -- number two. (Inaudible comment by Mrs. Dobbs.) I haven't there yet.

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Progress disregarded people's welfare by, one, changing the character of a 40-year-old neighborhood by adding 50-foot power poles on front lawns which for 40 years had been hidden from view in back yards. Two, increasing safety hazards by doubling the number of power poles. And, three, decreasing property values.

Progress admitted it chose this route because it was easier to pay for a right-of-way permit that allowed it to install 50-foot power poles on people's front lawns than to choose a better alternative that would have kept all poles hidden from view in back yards. Progress Energy Company was able to impose their will on the people under the present statutes that failed to protect the people/customers because even though the rules of the Florida Public Service Commission, Rule Number 25-6.002(1) mentioned both the rights of the utility and the customer. Nowhere in the 86 pages of the statutes do they define or mention the rights of the customer except in that one line. Thus, the customer possesses no rights in the statutes as opposed to a monopoly like Progress Energy Utility Company.

We have outlined herein relevant commentaries citing

present statutes to rebuke Progress Energy's arguments as well as stating comments made by the PSC staff. We have also outlined certain deficiencies in the statutes that could prevent abuses by monopolies such as Progress Energy. We ask the Public Service Commission to review the merit of our arguments, and should the Commission agree that people should have rights against a monopoly, then the Commission should force Progress Energy to do the right thing, mainly to either underground the new system at their cost or to install a parallel power line near the county line to serve Orange County/City of Winter Park residents so that the residents of Dommerich Hills Seminole County keep their original power line grid that is still on Seminole County properties.

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Our arguments and commentaries show that Progress Energy has done the following: Has abused its power as a monopoly. It hides behind the present statutes that fail to protect customers' rights. It disregarded safety concerns of the residents, and cites a tariff that does not apply in this case.

Number one, Progress abused its power as a monopoly by not informing or consulting with the residents. The PSC staff states, "Mrs. Dobbs states in her complaint and Progress confirms that no one in the neighborhood was notified that the changes were to occur until the trucks arrived and started installing the poles." The residents feel that Progress has

violated their rights by not consulting with them prior to installing a system that alters the character of the neighborhood and increases safety hazards.

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Point two, making untrue remarks and statements to the Commission to justify the 50-foot poles. Progress also stated that it installed 50-foot poles rather than shorter ones to accommodate Mrs. Dobbs' concern about having to trim too much from the large trees along the entrance to Dommerich Hills. This is totally false. Mrs. Dobbs never heard or met with anyone from Progress Energy before the company barged into the neighborhood on a Saturday morning to install the 50-foot poles. She, along with other residents, met Mr. Matthews and Mr. Rogers in the street the following Monday after the poles were already planted in the ground.

2.2, to Mr. Randy Williams, permit coordinator for Seminole County. On April 19th, 2005, at 3:30 p.m., while waiting for Mr. Rogers and Mr. Matthews to arrive to talk to us, we saw Mr. Randy Williams driving in the neighborhood. We flagged him down and spoke to him. He admitted that he had issued a permit to Progress Energy without informing us. Us being the neighborhood. He said that he has been told by Progress Energy that all the residents had received notices. Naturally, we know that Progress' statement made to Mr. Williams is untrue. Nobody has received notices.

Three, choosing an easier route at the expense of

people's welfare. Progress failed to confer with the City of Winter Park about the proper way to reconfigure the system.

Page 7 of the feasibility update for electric distribution system municipalization done by First Southwest Company on behalf of Seminole Park states, "Lines have to be reconfigured in a fashion such that the power lines located within the city served city customers and the lines located outside the city limits serve the company's customers that are located outside the city limits."

The original power line that was used to serve resident of both Orange County and Seminole County happens to reside with Seminole County residents' properties. Instead of leaving that line in place to continue to serve Seminole County residents, the line still in Seminole County now serves Orange County residents exclusively. Progress Energy had to install a second set of power poles in these residents, the Seminole County residents' backyard to serve them, the Seminole County residents.

Should Progress Energy had explained to Winter Park that a new parallel line would need to be installed one house away to serve Orange County/City of Winter Park residents, the City of Winter Park would have seen to it that it obtained an easement from seven residents who would benefit from the new line, especially because their study, their own study demands it.

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3.2, Progress failed to confer with the residents. Instead of conferring with the residents to come up with an agreeable solution, Progress presented the residents with a In May 2005, Mr. Matthews, Progress presented fait accompli. the residents -- I'm sorry, in May of 2005, Mr. Matthews, chief engineer, and Mr. Rogers both admitted to Mrs. Dobbs and other residents while standing in the street that adding a parallel line would have been possible if placed one house further away into Orange County, which would have served Orange County residents and according to them would have been safe. reason why they did not choose this course of action was stated by the PSC staff as follows: It, Progress, did not believe it could acquire easements from the Winter Park customers, but it was able to acquire permits to install facilities in the Seminole County right-of-way along Waumpi Trail.

Apparently Progress never attempted to ask either the residents or the City of Winter Park about getting the easements. It shows that Progress took the easiest route at the expense of the welfare of the people.

It abused its right-of-way privileges by erecting 50-foot poles at the entrance of the neighborhood and all along Waumpi Trail because it was easier to pay for a permit than obtaining an easement from Orange County residents. They didn't even ask. This alternative would have kept the poles hidden from view in backyards as they have been for the past

40 years.

Progress asked Mrs. Dobbs and the residents an impossibility knowing full well that no Orange County/City of Winter Park resident would agree after the fact. When Mrs. Dobbs and other residents heard from Mr. Matthews and Mr. Rogers that a parallel line could have been installed and would have been safe, they asked that it be installed instead of the 50-foot poles in front lawns. They responded as follows: That it would place the lines across the Seminole County line if Mrs. Dobbs and her neighbors could persuade the residents to grant Progress easements to install the lines.

It is not up to us, the residents, to get into the business of requesting an easement from Orange County residents after their business deal was over and the poles were already on people's front lawns. It was the responsibility of Progress only. Progress should have presented the case to the City of Winter Park and its residents as the most logical setup that would keep the poles hidden from view and preserve the uniformity of the neighborhood.

Progress hid behind present statutes. The present statutes fail to define or protect the rights of the customer. Thus, Progress is allowed to act as a monopoly and do as it pleases at the expense of customers' welfare. In the words of PSC staff, Progress stated that it is not required by any statute or Commission rule to notify customers when it makes

changes to its distribution system to serve those customers. Such a requirement would be burdensome and inefficient. And PSC staff agrees that Progress is not required to notify its customers every time it makes a change to its distribution system. While under some circumstances it might be advisable to do so, as it might have been in this circumstance, any such requirement to notify customers every time a change is made to an electric utility's system would be unworkable.

The above two paragraphs show arrogance and total disregard for the rights of the customer. Both Progress and PSC staff agree that it would be burdensome and inefficient to notify customers every time a change is made to an electric utility's system and it would be unworkable. Conferring with its customers once in 40 years on reconfiguring the infrastructure for the benefit of Progress Energy's business deal would not be burdensome or inefficient or unworkable, just and equitable. So, once in 40 years, they should confer with us.

PSC staff supports Progress by declaring that customers do not possess due process rights. I'm quoting, "Customers do not have a due process right to a hearing regarding Progress' configuration of its electrical system."

This is true. According to the present statutes and the rules of the Florida Public Service Commission Rule 25-6.002, the first paragraph mentioned both the rights of the utility and

the customers, but nowhere in the 86 pages of the statutes does the statute define or mention the right of the customer. Thus, the statute means nothing. Thus customers have no rights against a monopoly like Progress Energy.

In regards to the statement made by staff, there is a big difference in the configuration of the system and reconfiguration of the system. Progress should have no right to reconfigure a system that has been in place for 40 years without conferring with the residents it serves, especially when that reconfiguration was a result of their own business deal and the residents had nothing to do with it, and that reconfiguration changed the character of the neighborhood, increased safety hazards, and decreased property value.

C, Progress disregarded safety concerns of its customers. The rerouting has doubled the number of power poles. Doubling the number of poles doubles the safety hazard. I'm quoting, "A Commission safety engineer inspected the new facilities installed to serve Mrs. Dobbs' neighborhood and found them to be in compliance with the National Electric Safety Code. The Commission has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to Section 366.03, Florida Statutes."

Although the placement of the poles may comply with the National Electrical Safety Code, in practice trees and poles do not mix and accidents do occur. Doubling the number of poles doubles the safety hazards. It is a fact that

electric poles can create safety hazards during hurricanes, and it can create fires at times of hurricanes and at any other time.

2.

The following incident happened within a few weeks after the new poles were in place at the house of Peggy Stevens, who my wife mentioned earlier, who resides at the corner of Waumpi Trail and Tuscaloosa. The fire started in one of her oak trees caused by the new power line. A driver from the neighborhood happened to see the fire and called 911. Progress Energy and the fire department responded immediately to extinguish the fire. Mrs. Stevens and her two children were not at home at the time.

Another resident now has two 50-foot poles in his front yard. Those poles could topple onto his house in the event of a hurricane. We want our concerns to be on record that the residents have warned Progress Energy that increasing the number of poles has increased safety hazards for the residents of Dommerich Hills Subdivision. Should an accident happen as a result of the new infrastructure, the residents will hold both Progress Energy and the Public Service Commission responsible.

D, Progress Energy made the residents think that it was paying for the separation and reconfiguration costs.

According to Page 8 of the feasibility update for electric distribution municipalization of July 2003, it appears that the

separation and reintegration costs would be paid by the City of Winter Park. It stated quoting, "The arbitrators ordered if the municipalization, in fact, occurs, Florida Power Corporation, now Progress, should do the disconnection and reconnection work as efficiently as reasonably possible and keep careful track of all its separation and reintegration costs. And the actual amount to be paid for this item will be determined pursuant to the true-up mechanism." It makes you wonder.

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E, Progress continues to erroneously cite the tariff when it knows full well that this particular situation does not apply to the residents. And quoting staff, "The tariff shall include the general provision and terms under which the public utility and applicant may enter into a contract for the purpose of new construction or conversion of existing overhead electric facilities to underground electric facilities. And, for the purposes of this rule, the applicant is the person or entity seeking the undergrounding of existing overhead distribution facilities.

We contend that the tariff does not apply to the residents of Dommerich Hills because, number one, we were happy with the existing overhead facility in our backyards. The rerouting was done for the benefit of Progress Energy as a result of a business deal with the City of Winter Park. We never asked for anything to be changed. And, two, we are not

applicants because we never asked for our existing infrastructure to be changed because we were happy with the power poles in the backyards hidden from view. The applicants should be Progress Energy because it is Progress that decided to change the infrastructure.

Page 6. The demands of the residents from Dommerich Hills Subdivision. Our demand has remained the same since April/May 2005 when Progress Energy unilaterally decided to change our infrastructure and character of the neighborhood as a result of a busy deal between Progress Energy and the City of Winter Park and imposing 50-foot poles on people's front lawns without conferring with the residents. In doing so, Progress disregarded people's welfare by, one, changing the character of a 40-year-old neighborhood by adding 50-foot poles in the front yards, which for 40 year had been hidden from view in backyards, increasing safety hazards by doubling the number of power poles and decreasing property values.

We ask that, A, Progress Energy underground the new infrastructure at its expense and remove the new poles that were added in people's backyards and all the new power poles placed at the entrance of the subdivision and all along Waumpi Trail, or, B, Progress remove all the new poles and install a parallel power line on the Orange County side to serve Orange County/Winter Park residents, so that the residents of Dommerich Hills in Seminole County keep their original power

line which presently resides on their property, but serves exclusively Orange County residents.

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And our recommendation to the Public Service Commission, we have shown in this report that Progress Energy has abused its power as a monopoly at the expense of the people. We have shown that Progress Energy has cited various statutes that do not apply in our case, and Progress Energy made untrue statements. We have pointed out that in the 86 pages of the statutes the rights of the customers are not defined or even mentioned except to say in the first paragraph that the purpose of the statutes is to establish the rights and responsibilities of both the utility and the customer. we have outlined concern deficiencies in the statutes. We are suggesting three amendments to the rules of the Florida Public Service Commission, Chapter 25-6, that would help prevent abuses by a monopoly, such as Progress Energy, and protect the customers.

Now, on the next page we have the people of Dommerich Hills subdivision suggest the following amendments, and just turn the page again. We proposed amendment number one. The purpose of the amendment would define the rights of the customer not presently defined. Current statutes, Rule 25-6.002 asserts that both the utility and the customer have rights. And quoting the statute, "These rules and regulations shall apply to all electric public utilities operating under

the jurisdiction of the Florida Public Service Commission.

They are intended to define and promote good utility practices and procedures, adequate and sufficient services to the public at reasonable costs, and to establish the rights and responsibilities of both the utility and the customer.

Deficiencies, as was stated. The statute declares customers have rights. According to the above rule, the statutes are intended to establish the rights and responsibilities of both the utility and the customer. Yet in the 86 pages of the statutes the words rights appears only five times. The only time it pertains to customers is in Section 25-6.0442 about territorial disputes with the electric utilities. It reads, "Any substantially affected customer shall have the right to intervene in such proceedings."

The other aforementioned rights that I mentioned are used in matters of rights-of-way. Nowhere does the statute define or even mention the rights of customers. PSC staff declares that customers do not possess rights. The Public Service Commission staff stated, "Customers do not have a due process right to a hearing regarding Progress' configuration of its electrical system." We contend that due process rights are inherently held by the people when any action by a utility company or a municipality will affect either the character of the neighborhood, people's safety, or property values.

This next one, it says rights of customers.

Specifically, due process. Any time that a neighborhood shall be affected with respect to the character, safety, or property values of the neighborhood as a result of a utility system reconfiguration, the utility company/municipality has an obligation to send a written notice to the residents who would be affected by such a change. The written notice must mention a time and place for a hearing within two miles from the neighborhood in question. The purpose of such a hearing would help the utility receive input from residents so that an acceptable utility reconfiguration can be implemented.

The second amendment. The amendment would establish obligations of a utility toward its customers when it decides unilaterally to change the character of the service, i.e., reconfigure the electrical system. The current statute, 25-6.038, "If any changes are made by the utility in its existing service characteristics which would impair the safe efficient utilization of energy by the customers' equipment, the utility shall bear the cost of all changes necessary to adapt the customer's equipment to the new service condition so that such equipment will perform to the same degree of effectiveness as therefore unless such change is necessitated by a change in the customer's requirement."

Progress stated that it did not require -- it is not required by any statute or Commission rule to notify customers when it makes change to its distribution system to serve those

customers.

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Deficiency. The above statute talks about change of character of service, but only insofar as the new configuration would affect a customer's equipment. It does not, however, protect the customers from the utility reconfiguring at will the infrastructure of a neighborhood while affecting the character of the neighborhood, the safety of the residents, and their property values.

A second statute becomes necessary to protect the people from the utility placing undue negative effects on the neighborhood. Proposed amendment. If the utility decides unilaterally to make changes in its existing service characteristics, the utility is required to have a hearing with the residents of such neighborhood or the residents of that subdivision who will be affected by such a reconfiguration. The purpose of such a hearing is to find an acceptable reconfiguration that will not affect the character of the neighborhood in a way that could either make it unsafe for the residents or depreciate the property values. The costs of such a reconfiguration shall be borne by the utility.

Proposed amendment number three. This amendment will clarify the obligations of a utility toward its customers when it decides unilaterally to reconfigure an electrical system already in place. The current statute reads -- Rule 25-6.115, "Each public utility shall file a tariff showing nonrefundable

deposit amounts for standard applications addressing new construction and the conversion of existing overhead to underground facilities excluding new residential subdivisions. For the purpose of this rule, the applicant is the person or entity seeking the undergrounding of existing overhead electrical distribution facilities."

Deficiencies. Rule 25-6.115 pertains to the tariff of undergrounding a new utility construction or undergrounding an existing overhead electric distribution system. Rule Section 2 pertains to applicants seeking to underground existing overhead electric distribution facilities. In their arguments Progress Energy and PSC staff stated Rule 25-6.115, however, that rule does not apply in our situation because we are not applicants. We never asked for our system to be changed. We were happy with the poles, with our poles in backyards hidden from view. It is Progress Energy that unilaterally decided to reconfigure our system. Thus, they are the applicants, not us.

Since the reconfiguration has altered the character of the neighborhood and increased safety hazards and depreciated property values, Progress should have the responsibility to underground the system at their cost. Rule 25-6.115 does not provide for the utility company to assume the cost of undergrounding an existing system when it unilaterally decides to change the infrastructure of the neighborhood and

undergrounding the system may become necessary to preserve the character of the neighborhood and ensure the safety of residents and avoid depreciating property values.

We propose, in Paragraph 2, for the purpose of this rule the applicant is the person or entity seeking the undergrounding of existing overhead electric distribution facilities. However, Rule 25-6.115 does not apply in instances when the utility has decided unilaterally to reconfigure an existing system and that undergrounding a portion or an entire system may become necessary to preserve the character of the neighborhood, ensure the safety of the residents, and avoid depreciating property values. In this instance, the utility will bear the cost of undergrounding the system.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Dobbs.

Would any of the other residents that have traveled here like to make a comment at this time?

MS. MENESES: My name is Nohemi Meneses. I am a resident of 2909 Waumpi Trail. And I came, I made a big effort to be here because my family has gone through four hurricanes in Florida, and I find it that this country should start burying lines. There is no reason why when they put new lines to have them overhead. It causes great, great distress. And when you have asthma, people with asthma attacks and you lose electricity they cannot use their nebulizers, believe me, people die. I am a nurse anesthetist by profession, and I know

how detrimental it is to lose electrical services. And since the electrical company has that responsibility and obligation to give service to the customers, especially during those stressful times, I find it very appalling that they are just ignoring these needs at this point. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

2.2

Gentlemen, would you like to make a statement?

MR. PFLUGER: My name is Al Pfluger. I live across the street from Mr. Stober who has the poles on his lawn. When you enter our development, as I did 22 years ago, I got an impression of the neighborhood by the view that I see as I enter. And that view is Mr. Stober's home, which was always well kept. A few palm trees on the lawn, nice shrubbery. And I used that impression to view the homes in the neighborhood, and I selected this home because it's a nice home and it's a very nice neighborhood.

I'm afraid that that's not going to be there anymore. Because now when you enter the neighborhood, there is this big pole sitting directly in front of you as you come in and you make a slight turn onto Waumpi Trail. I'm afraid people will just keep going and not view the Waumpi side of our neighborhood as valuable as it had been. And I have a five bedroom, three bath home. It's not a small neighborhood. And I would just appreciate your concern, as I have a concern that this actually changes the character of our neighborhood.

1 Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you.

Mr. Stober.

MR. STOBER: I'm the infamous Van Stober that lives on the corner of Waumpi and Sweetwater with the two poles in my yard. I didn't know Al liked by yard that well, but that's great to hear.

What bothers me, I guess, most is that Mrs. Dobbs and a bunch of us, it's a small group, as you might expect, have been to the Seminole County Commission, the Winter Park County Commission, and I'm not so sure how many other places we have been, and we have finally gotten here, which it seems the PSC has some clout to make Progress Energy do the right thing. And this is kind of, I think, our last hope of resort, because I don't know where else we can go to resolve this issue. And I think the right thing is really what you need to decide to do.

It would have been a lot different if Bob Matthews, and I know Bob and he is a fine guy, would have talked to us before this all started. That didn't happen. That didn't make it any easier, but what they did was not right. They put stuff down the right-of-way which I know legally they can do, but it is not right. They could have done an alternative, as Mrs. Dobbs has said, or they can underground.

And it is not that big an expense to underground what they have put overhead, and it does not affect any of the

houses on how we are connected to the grid if they do underground it. It is simply taking their lines and stuffing them under the earth. And I ask you to consider this, because I think this is really our position of last resort. We don't know where else to go to resolve this issue. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Stober.

Mr. Burnett, you seem to have drawn the short straw.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, Madam Chairman. John
Burnett on behalf of Progress Energy Florida. Commissioners, I
have with me today Bob Matthews, who was the engineer on the
project in question. Progress Energy Florida supports the
staff recommendation and is here to answer any questions that
the Commission may have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners.

Commissioner Carter.

2.0

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Thank you, Madam Chairman. To Progress. In the process of going through this change of circumstance here, did you guys go out and maybe just have a little meeting and inform the neighborhood association about this change?

MR. BURNETT: No, Commissioner. And if I may tell you why. Our company, as I'm sure you know, has a customer notification policy that pursuant to the Florida Administrative Code rules we keep on file at the Commission here. It is a well thought policy. And part of the reason why we do not

notify customers in situations where their actual service is not impacted is because we found in many instances that incents customers to think that they have rights or votes that they do not have. It suggests to them that they may have some sort of say in the matter, which they do not. So, almost counterintuitive it seems to have a negative process when you inform a customer that you are about to do something, again implying that they have the right to veto or bring a challenge such as this one.

1.0

So we have found that unless the service of the customer is directly impacted, or a safety concern is impacted, or there is something operationally that a customer should know about for their welfare, we do not notify. Not to mention the expense, of course, of notifying that would have to be borne by the body of the ratepayers.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: In this context where you have multiple jurisdictional -- different counties, this was not an unusual set of circumstances where you may just kind of err on the side of caution.

MR. BURNETT: Actually, Commissioner, it was almost the opposite. Given sort of the high visibility in the area, the awareness of this going on with multiple jurisdictions with the extensive permitting and the arbitrations and all the bells and whistles, if you will, that we had to actually go through to make this happen, as well as the expedited time frame that

we had to make the separation and reintegration happen under the arbitration order, it was actually a process where we really barely had time to even make it happen much less engage in notification. Especially in light, again, of all the permits and implicit notification and high exposure that this was given.

1.3

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Burnett, could you speak to a statement that is in the staff write-up, and I am looking in the item in my copy at the top of Page 4. I guess it would be the first full sentence, and it says, "Progress also stated that it installed 50-foot poles rather than shorter ones to accommodate Mrs. Dobbs' concern about having to trim too much from the large trees along the entrance to the neighborhood."

If, indeed, a decision as to the height of the pole was made as an accommodation to consumer concerns, that seems to me to be somewhat counter to what you have just said, so if you could speak to that for me.

MR. BURNETT: Certainly, Madam Chairman. Actually, I believe that this, as it is reflected here, may be able to be read somewhat out of context. I believe what staff is trying to say, since I actually participated in the call that led to this, was the fact that Mrs. Dobbs on the call raised the fact that the tree canopy was impacted and some of the trees were not as esthetically pleasing as they used to be.

We made a responsive comment to suggest that one of

the reasons that we did have to use the 50-foot poles, in fact the principal reason why we had to use it there is because of the vegetation canopy. With the more restrictive tree trimming ordinances that we face in Orange and Seminole County, and the significant pushback that we get from the counties and municipalities there with some of our tree-trimming practices at the time, we were really not able to trim those trees as we would need to do with 35 and 40-foot poles. So we made an operational decision beforehand to use the higher poles, I believe. So the decision to use the higher poles was made as an operational decision prior to any contact with Mrs. Dobbs.

I believe what this is trying to say is during the actual informal conference in an effort to resolve this matter, Madam Chairman, we responded and made her aware of that operational concern that we had in response to the reason why her trees were impacted by the taller poles and not as esthetically pleasing.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Arriaga.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Mr. Burnett, neighbors have stated in two or three opportunities the issue about a business deal between the company and the city, and that you did what you did because of some beneficial gain in dollars. Would you speak to that for me, please.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, Commissioner. If you would allow me a colloquialism, this was so far from a business deal.

Actually, Progress Energy Florida was dragged kicking and screaming, if you will, into this arbitration. We had to engage in the sale of these assets with Winter Park pursuant to a court order from the Florida Supreme Court, which found a right to purchase option in our franchise with Winter Park enforceable, which we protested, so we were court ordered to make this sale.

2.0

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: So you were forced into this negotiation with the city, this is not something you entered out of free will because you were going to make some money?

MR. BURNETT: That is correct, sir.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Let me ask another question, please.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Arriaga.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: I think you have heard me several times speaking about undergrounding and the benefits of undergrounding and all of that. And I know that we are going here, the Commission, through a very difficult process trying to define, and I think we got one step closer this morning when we approved the rules that we did. Out of common sense, and I understand that what you did you have the legal right to do, but there is also the issue of common sense. And I'm going to put my point of view here.

Sometimes I'm told that in ethic issues, complying with the law may not be enough, that that it may be necessary

to take into consideration perception of my actions. So bringing that -- not an ethical issue, but just a common sense, did you consider undergrounding? And I know there was going to be an additional cost and all that, but didn't it make sense?

2.1

MR. BURNETT: Commissioner, I will address this until I hit that delicate point to where I start to go out of my competency, and I will refer to the engineer here, but I can speak. Yes is the answer to your question. I think every option in separating and reintegrating the system, especially on the Progress side where we had control of what happened on the Progress side we did consider those options.

What we found, of course, and almost ironically you mentioned that moving these assets from the rear lot now to the front lot where they exist is consistent with the rule we even talked about earlier today. With the higher poles outside of the tree canopy, and this is where I would defer to Mr.

Matthews, I don't think we found anything that would justify an undergrounding in that situation to where it could be considered, quote, unquote, a critical infrastructure where would have been justified at that place and time. Especially in light of the fact that we would have had to consciously depart from existing tariffs and statutes and justify to this Commission why we felt it would be fine to have that undergrounding cost borne by the body of the ratepayers for this particular neighborhood. So a long-winded way of saying

yes, sir, we did.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I think I've gotten a little confused on the point of notification to the neighborhood. There has been some discussion about the customers not being notified, some discussion that maybe some notification was given and maybe, as you mentioned, although some of this predates my tenure, I do understand from some of your comments and otherwise that the issue between the city and the company would have received, I'm sure, a lot of press coverage and attention generally, but yet to follow along, every step of what that means for one particular street or neighborhood is taking that a little bit further, I think. So could you speak to the notification discussion that we have had and clarify for me what notification was or was not given.

MR. BURNETT: Yes, ma'am. Of course, at all times
Mr. Matthews can correct me, but we don't dispute the fact that
there was no prior notification given to the residents here in
question when we brought the assets out to replace them. As
the residents have made clear today, and they are correct, it
is my understanding that they engaged our contractors who were
doing the work and then subsequently contacted the company. At
that time, then Mr. Matthews did engage in several
conversations with some of the residents here, and we opened up
a conversation there to help them understand what our options
were and were not. So at that point we did communicate, Madam

Chair, but there was no advance notice given as they suggest.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Madam Chairman, you know, great minds think alike. I was on the same wavelength that you were. Obviously if you have a serious issue of this nature that went all the way to the Florida Supreme Court, somebody in the neighborhood somewhere would have read it even in a briefing or something like that, and that was kind of -- and I'm glad you raised that issue, because the notification issue was kind of running around in my mind. But it seems to me something that as significant as a municipality allowing or causing the utility infrastructure to be transferred from a municipality to an IOU seems like to me that would have raised some level of awareness somewhere in the community before it got to this level here.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: There again, I do not live in the area, but my understanding is that there was a lot of attention. However, again, I'm not sure that is the same thing as knowing at what point in time something is going to occur one street over or something comparable. Yes, ma'am.

MS. MENESES: The decision -- as he said they went to court kicking and screaming about this deal, and it was not about, in his perception, profit. But they had to give up the electrical supply to a city, so that is why they were fighting. So they did have financial interests here nonetheless.

Second, once the deal was done we have no idea how it was going to impact us. As Mr. Arriaga said, the common sense would have applied. If they are going to get reconfigured you would have thought that a neighborhood that went three hurricanes in 2004, that it would been common sense to bury the lines. Because there were five homes in our neighborhood that were affected with trees falling on top of their homes. And this is why we were so afraid and concerned about those 50-foot poles, because my yard is still a mess from a beautiful tree that I lost in the hurricane. So, we have no idea how it was going to impact us.

Nobody told us how it was going to impact us. And if there had been a notification that you are going to have lines on your street, that would have been different. But everybody knew about the deal in the court. It was in the news. As a matter of fact, there are several cities, Apopka I think is one, that is also trying to get their own company. There are several cities that are considering having their own electrical company. We are aware of it. What they do not know is how the neighborhoods, some neighborhoods are going to be affected.

The boundaries, they don't know how they are going to be affected. Neither did we. That is not a notification. The news media is not a notification. We knew about the deal, but we don't know how it is going to affect us.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I understand. Mrs. Dobbs.

MR. DOBBS: Mr. Burnett mentioned that the customers have no rights. The statute declares that customers have rights because they mention that the statutes are there to define the rights of both the utility and the customer. So, if customers have no rights, you should strike this word, rights, from the statutes. And so this way it would be very clear, this is a monopoly and they can do anything they want because this is what is happening right now.

1.0

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I'd like to, if we can for a moment, come back to maybe the engineering, and recognizing that I am not an engineer, if you could try to keep it in plain terms. But I understand that one of the many responsibilities of the utility in making these types of decisions is to look at concerns of reliability, cost-effectiveness, economic efficiency, redundancy, safety, and similar considerations. So could you speak a little bit as to some of the thought process that went into this particular configuration and the decision for that.

And, again, as a nonengineer, but yet recognizing the considerations that I have just listed and that there are others, yet again, just as Commissioner Arriaga said, kind of a common sense it would seem that perhaps the concern about a pole right at the entrance, that there would maybe be an alternative to right at the very entrance or two in front of one home, and those sorts of things, when you are looking at

trying to balance a variety of, I'm sure at times, competing factors.

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, ma'am. If I may just step back and digress just for a moment and maybe just kind of walk through some of the things that I looked at when I looked at this. This is one of many situations I looked at. This is maybe -- there were over 60-plus work orders all the way from the service level all the way up through feeders when we reconfigured the system. A very complicated process.

Basically, if you think about it, you are tearing the system apart and then trying to put it back together as two separate entities, if you will. I put it akin to, and putting it in layman's terms, is if I've got a four bedroom, three bath house, I'm going to rip one of your bathrooms out and make it as a stand-alone entity and not part of the rest of the home, if you think about it that way. So that was the process that we had to go through in very short order, and all around the city, the arbitrated boundary limits of the City of Winter Park and their new utility.

When it comes specifically to the Dommerich Hills situation, as has been shown, you can see from the map there is an existing overhead primary line, three-phase line that runs along the Seminole County and Orange County line. It bisects those roads, it goes in between houses. In one area the primary goes across streets, out in front of houses, and

continues all the way to the back end of the development and so forth. Again, one side of that primary line feeds the homes on the Orange County side, the other side of that line feeds the Seminole County residents there. Because of the arbitration and how the arbitration was done, that line and the facilities going to the Orange County side was going to go the City of Winter Park. So that gave me -- I had to figure a way, okay, if I don't have this source anymore which bisects the development, that's not mine anymore, how am I going to source these different customers.

And if I may address, one thing I could do, could I move over one lot, if you would, and place facilities from -- again, between homes and stuff like that, just like this of one lot over, I could. Technically, I could do that. But the issue is is that I would have to go to each and every customer, and there is probably ten or twelve of them, homes down through there and make sure I had easements with each one of those customers. I could not do it.

All I had to have was one person say no, and I would not be able to do that on either side. Be it on the Orange County -- I mean, either side of the line. I would have to have just one person say no and then that option goes away very quickly.

I have gone a great deal of undergrounding for Florida Power in the central Florida area. The City of

Maitland, Winter Springs, and so forth. One of the biggest things, especially when people are wanting to pay for it, the biggest hassle that we have with the cities that I have dealt with, and as far as getting the actual process going, is getting the easements from the people just to set a simple transformer in their front yard.

So now I'm going to come in here and build an overhead line between these homes. From my experience and what have you, it is going to be very, very unlikely that they would allow me to do that, to build another line parallel to the line that we already had there.

The only other option because of how it was laid out within Waumpi Trail was to come on the other side of where the primary stopped, behind the houses and what have you, the only place I could come was to come off of Waumpi Trail, off of my facilities that were out in front of the development, to be able to get back and serve these customers back in through here.

I went in there and said, yes, could I put it underground; yes, I could, but it is going to have a cost associated with that to be able to do that. And somebody will have to pay for that. I am bound by the tariff. The tariff tells me what I have to do. As an engineer, I have to do that.

The other issue is, well, could I do it overhead?

Yes, I could. There are some trees through there. Yes, I went

with the 50, taller poles just to mitigate the impact of the trees associated with down through there. I made that decision as an engineer. This will be able to stay within the tariff rules, the rules that I'm governed by, as well as to serve our customers in a cost-effective by code and reliable fashion. I could build these facilities down here on these 50-foot poles with a three foot neutral, and I won't get into all the technical aspects of that and be able to do that by code and adequately pick these customers back up.

2.4

But, yes, undergrounding was looked at, but then again somebody has to pay for that and has to do that. And the other issue was we end up having to -- if we did do the undergrounding, there would be a lot of tearing up of right-of-ways and roadways and stuff of that nature. I also want to reiterate that I did go to Seminole County and did permit with them for me to do that, and let them know what I was going to do upfront. I permitted through them. It isn't a county right-of-way. I made them aware.

As a matter of fact, if you look at -- I even talked about the trees and so forth and why I was going with those poles. And, again, they had no problem with that. Because that is the only place I can go as a utility. I can't force people to go on their private property.

Does that kind of answer your question?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Yes, sir. Thank you.

Commissioner Arriaga.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: I want to follow up a little bit on what the Chairman started. And I understand your arguments very well, but you are making one assumption that confuses me, which is that undergrounding is not cost-effective. I would probably say that comparing overhead versus undergrounding, overhead is less expensive, but to assume that undergrounding is not cost-effective troubles me, because that may affect the future plans for undergrounding.

MR. BURNETT: Commissioner, from a nonengineering perspective, may I address that? I know the company as a general matter, and certainly not here, I don't think we made any assumptions as to cost-effectiveness or not with respect to whether, for instance, in a storm hardening context there can be any mitigation of future outages or any cost savings there. I don't think we have any predispositions there, and we certainly evaluate these on a case specific.

But I think simply here, if I am interpreting

Mr. Matthews correctly, is here there would have been a

situation that the only reason to underground would have been

esthetics, and certainly for esthetic reasons, again, when we

couldn't -- or namely I couldn't come before this Commission

and explain to you why in one neighborhood in one area of our

service territory we had decided to underground for no real

reliability based reasons, only for esthetics or to avoid a

process like this from happening. I don't think I could do that with a straight face and tell you that was cost justified to put that burden on the other ratepayers.

1.0

If we had a situation where I could come with a straight face and back it up with an engineer and say there was something particular about this neighborhood that would have made an underground better because we could save X dollars down the road because of this or why, that may be a different story, but we didn't see that here, Commissioner. So I didn't want to leave you with the impression, if I did so, that we make any predispositions about cost-effectiveness. Simply here it was a beauty issue, and beauty issues are clearly governed by the tariff.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Tew.

COMMISSIONER TEW: Thank you. To follow along those lines of someone has to pay for it, I noticed and I heard what Mr. Stober said, too, that they had been to several commissions, and I believe he said the City of Winter Park. And I noticed on Page 5 of 8 of the petitions that were given to us today there was a paragraph about asking the Mayor and the City Commission to do the right thing and assume the cost of undergrounding the new power lines on Waumpi Trail so that our safety and our property values are not affected by the business deal that transpired between the City of Winter Park

and Progress Energy.

2.0

I think I know the answer to this question, but I did want to ask. Was that issue considered by the city commission and what did they respond?

MRS. DOBBS: The chairman said -- I want to say exactly what he said -- it's not a perfect world. When I said, you know, the power poles on the Seminole County residents, even though it serves Orange County residents, this study was done that says that shouldn't be. And he said, well, Mrs. Dobbs, its not a perfect world.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioner Arriaga.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Mrs. Dobbs, neighbors, really honestly my heart is with you absolutely, but my heart is not enough. And unfortunately, the law and the rules as they are written today, and perception, and common sense, and all that you want do not allow me, at least me in my belief, I'm not an attorney, I'm just a simple engineer myself, but I don't think we have the right, the legal right to force anything on this company the way the laws are today and the statutes are written and the rules are written.

According to the information from our staff, they haven't violated any rules. And understand something, we could probably order them -- and I'm not sure we could -- to underground that. But, you know, somebody has to pay. And if is not you, your group of neighbors, it will be the general

body of ratepayers. And I cannot ask the people in Tampa and Tallahassee and Miami to share the cost of your undergrounding. And that's our problem and that is our problem. We are in the process of defining the issue of undergrounding as you just heard me say a few minutes ago, and we will come to some resolution, because this Commission is hearing over and over and over again that a solution must be provided to the issue of undergrounding.

But, unfortunately, again, my heart is with you and I truly understand what you are going through, because I face these problems in south Florida all the time. But, honestly, I do not think there is anything we can do.

MRS. DOBBS: May I say something?

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: Absolutely.

MRS. DOBBS: On Page 5 -- we understand also, and we do not have any proof of that, but it would be interesting for us to know that on (d) on Page 5 we said, "Progress Energy made the residents think that it was paying for the separation and reintegration costs." And because we read, and this is a quote here, "The arbitrators ordered if municipalization, in fact, occurs, Florida Power Corporation should do the disconnection and reconnection work as efficiently as reasonably possible and keep careful track of all its separation and reintegration costs, and the actual amount to be paid for this item will be determined pursuant to the true-up mechanism."

And just reading this, we had -- it was our impression, also, that this cost of reintegration was not coming from the Progress Energy's pocket, but that it would be simply passed on to Winter Park as an expense. And, you know, instead of telling us that, well, the tariff -- you know, 5 tariff, tariff, you pay for it. According to this, it's not 7 even the people, it is not even Progress Energy, you know, that the cost is not even coming from their pocket. And I would 9 like to know exactly what transpired there.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Burnett.

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MR. BURNETT: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

As a point of reference, I actually litigated the arbitration in Winter Park, so I am intimately familiar with that process. Mrs. Dobbs is correct that part of the separation and reintegration order is that Winter Park would have to pay the reasonable costs of separation and reintegration on both our side and theirs, the disconnection and the reconnection costs. However, of course, that adds another layer of why we could not underground or do anything apart from our standard. Because Winter Park, as you may expect, was zealously monitoring, along with our arbitration panel, our costs, and looking for what they actually termed during the arbitration as goldplating.

They wanted us to actually do the separation and reintegration for a flat fee, a number based on our standard of construction as it existed at that time. We, of course, argued, and successfully, that it should be pretty much a cost of what it is, whatever it costs is what it should be with the caveat, of course, that we would follow our standard of construction. And if we departed, do anything exceptional, like undergrounding or the like, it would be something we would either have to justify within the circumstances or pay out of our own pocket. So there is a small sum that was afforded to us for our separation and reintegration. But, again, with the caveat that it had to be under current standard of construction and monitored and approved by the arbitration panel.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, further questions either for the customers, for the company, or for our staff?

Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Just a comment, Madam Chairman. When municipalities start to get into areas like this, particularly when you have a preexisting territory done by an IOU, invariably the people suffer. I mean, I'm not criticizing the city or anything like that, but this is a direct result of that.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Collateral damage.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Yes, ma'am. And that is unfortunate, because here we are, we find ourselves in a quagmire. This should have been handled when the transaction occurred. The city should have said, "We know there is going

to be some costs incurred; and we are going to pay Progress for the transactional costs of moving the lines; we are going to pay the customers for any inconvenience that they may have gone through." But when you try to do it on the cheap just because you have the authority as a local government to go into these type of enterprises -- this is a business. The city chose to go into a business and try to go into the business on the cheap.

And telling this young lady that there is nothing perfect, well, no, when you are going to do it on the cheap, it's not perfect. It's really unfortunate. I mean, Commissioner Arriaga and the rest of us, I mean, our hearts goes out to you. It is just unfortunate. The city should have considered this, particularly when you have got a multi-jurisdictional process like this. You are in two different counties. And, I mean, you can't -- that was a good analogy about five bedroom house with three baths and taking one bath and putting it -- that is called an outhouse. That's an unfortunate set of circumstances that they put these people in.

And then to try to hide behind the Commission so that we, obviously knowing that our jurisdictional grant is based upon we have to follow the law and we have to follow the rules. And based upon the rules and the law is that we can only rule one way. I mean, it's unfortunate. You can tell that it is

tearing at our hearts and all like that. But we took an oath to uphold the laws of the constitution of the state of Florida, and we have to do that. I wish there was more we could do, but I don't see it.

MRS. DOBBS: May I respond?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mrs. Dobbs, yes, you may.

MRS. DOBBS: I understand that you swear to uphold the law, but as well you want to have -- you want to do things just an equitably. Obviously it looks like all of you, or most of you feel by saying my heart goes to you. Well, you said you followed the law. You see, we have shown here today that there are some holes here that allow Progress Energy to act as a monopoly. And you are all here for that particular purpose, to protect, like the statute says, the rights of both the utility and the customers.

But the statutes, there are holes there. Our rights are not protected. The word rights is not even there except to say right-of-way except. Only once did it pertain to customers where it said in matters of territorial disputes, only once.

And it is six pages. We have no rights. Then you say, well, we uphold the law. There is nothing we can do. But when can this law be changed to give customers a little bit of rights so that when a reconfiguration of a neighborhood is happening, for whatever reason, we are contacted. You know, we find a way to be equitable for everybody, not just all Progress Energy. And

to hear here today that customers have no rights, what can I say? The statute says we have rights, but then you all say we don't have rights. So when and how can we submit suggestions like we said today, you know, where we show that there are deficiencies and it needs to be changed.

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CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Ms. Brown, you have the written suggestions that the customers have presented, do you not?

MS. BROWN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: On the rules. Actually my copy is missing some pages, so I don't think I have that in front of me. And if you have another copy, I would be glad to get it. The copy that I have is through -- I don't have that. I do now, though.

So I was listening, since I couldn't read along, but these are suggestions for additional language for protection or additional rights as you say for customers to our rules. So I wasn't sure from listening, Mr. Dobbs, as you were reading, since I didn't have those pages in front of me, if it was all of our Rule 25-6, or if there were also some to the statutes. So, I don't know if you had seen this before, if our legal staff has, but I would ask that we do take a look very closely at the suggested language that the customers have brought us, and review it, and report back to us at some appropriate time and venue as to their suggestions, or any others that may, with your expertise, be triggered in your review of that.

I'm not aware, Mrs. Dobbs, if there is some of this 1 2 that we can incorporate. But what I can tell you is that our staff will review it and we will discuss that further. And if 3 there are holes that we have the ability and authority to 5 consider, we will consider what we can do to try to address 6 that. 7 MS. BROWN: Madam Chairman, that would be on a 8 going-forward basis. 9

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I understand. I understand that it would need to be.

MS. BROWN: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Yes.

MRS. DOBBS: Could we have the benefits of these?

You know, if indeed there are changes that we actually, since we suggested it, first of all, that we can actually benefit from this rather that simple going forward?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: I absolutely appreciate your question. Unfortunately, I believe that on the advice of our counsel that that would not be possible for the factual situation that already exists.

Commissioner Arriaga. Excuse me, Commissioner Carter.

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

And in the direction to legal, I don't know if we have the jurisdiction or not, but somehow or another when these

municipalities get into the business, when they start getting into business, that is what electricity -- this is business. When they start getting into the business, if we don't have the authority now we certainly need to ask the legislature to have the requirement that so they will notify people so that when you have a situation like this you don't find people here, up here in Tallahassee when this should been taken care of on the local level.

You are going into a regulated entity, you are going into a multi-jurisdictional area, and you are taking rights from people, and you are looking at people talking about it's not a perfect world. No, it's not a perfect world. But when you are getting into a process like this, somehow or another all of these issues should have been resolved. It should have never gotten to this level. I mean, when you are getting into the business you take the business as is, whether you are a municipality, or a co-op, or whatever the case may be.

This is an unfortunate set of circumstances. And as we are going forward, Madam Chairman, we need to look at this so that it doesn't happen again. Florida is a growing state.

I mean, there are 1,004 people a day moving here. And more and more people are going to need more and more utilities. And if these municipalities and local governments are going to get into the utility business, they need to take the communities as they are situated so that we don't have people being cast

aside, talking about their collateral damage or something.

That is just unfortunate, so somehow or another in our going forward we need to make this known, that if these local governments are going to do this, then they have got to take the bitter with the sweet.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Commissioner Carter.

You know, I always hate to personally just point a finger at another unit of government, but it certainly does seem unfortunate, in this instance, that the local government that is closer to the neighborhoods, to the communities, could not have perhaps handled it a little more up front and a little gentler.

Commissioner Arriaga.

MR. STOBER: May I say something?

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: You may, sir.

MR. STOBER: I appreciate your comment, because I think the Public Service Commission -- there are going to be other municipalities that defranchise themselves from Bob Matthews. That's going to happen somewhere in the state of Florida. It seems to me the Public Service Commission is a long ways away from those negotiations. I mean, that happened in Winter Park and with the lawyer here, but I don't think the Public Service Commission was any part of that. And how to resolve an issue like that up here, in that distance, you're

assuming people are going to do the right thing. Well, they don't always do the right thing. They kind of slide over some things, and that's what happened here.

So I think you need to address the issue of how you are going to handle this defranchising across the state and probably get more involved, and maybe address some of these amendments that Mrs. Dobbs has put in place. Because there is going to be issues like this where neighborhoods are split on county lines and you are going have the same darn thing. Bob not only handled our neighborhood, he had other issues that were like this, but maybe those folks didn't become as vocal and they didn't end up here. But there were more of those in the Winter Park surrounding area than just us, and Bob knows that, okay.

You can believe me, there are probably going to be a lot more. So I think your comments need to really be addressed by your staff and take a real position as related to these defranchising moves across the state. They are not easy and you are a long way from becoming involved in even, you know, working out the Ps and Qs of something like that.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Stober.

Commissioner Arriaga.

COMMISSIONER ARRIAGA: I want to endorse and applaud the comments made by Commission Carter. Because that has been an issue that, as all of you Commissioners know, that I'm

permanently talking, is the issue of jurisdiction of the Commission and our relationship to other powers of government.

I don't want you to go from here with the impression that we have a magic wand and we can change these things automatically. Please do not go away with that. These are due processes that are complicated. There are powers of government that are very zealous of their jurisdiction, like the municipalities. We are part of the state government. And whenever state government tries to step on the toes of the municipalities, it gets complicated and very difficult. It is an issue that needs to be handled by the state legislature.

We cannot command the state legislature, and at times we are even -- not prohibited, but we have to be careful about the suggestions we make to the state legislature, because we are an arm of the state legislature, so we have to be respectful and careful.

But, yes, we have a contact, we have a relationship with them, and we have the obligation to maybe point out loopholes that are in the laws to see if they wish with their enlightenment to fix or not. I just want you to understand that we can try, but I don't want you to go away from here thinking that this is a done deal. We have been discussing this and every time we bring it up, the issue of jurisdiction over municipalities, we get a roomful of people, lawyers and all kinds of things opposing whatever move we try to make

regarding those changes.

The next thing is I would appreciate it if staff could instruct them as to the process of rulemaking and what it entails to change the rules. That is another difficulty, and we have to open up the process to the opinion of all kinds of people whenever we want to change a rule. So please let them know what this whole thing entails. And all we can guarantee you is our best will, our goodwill to go ahead and look at all of these issues.

MRS. DOBBS: May I say something, sir? Winter Park is not here to say anything, so it is easy to say, well, Winter Park, municipality, et cetera. However, let's not forget that we are customers of Progress Energy. Progress Energy, just like any business, should look after their customers. They have an obligation to tell the municipality, look, my customer, I cannot just do this to my customer. I need to, you know, if you want to acquire this, fine, but we will need to underground it. We cannot do this. They need to look after their customer, and that is not what's happening here.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Mr. Burnett, further comment?
MR. BURNETT: No, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, further questions or discussion?

COMMISSIONER CARTER: Madam Chairman, I move staff.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Second.

CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Commissioners, we have a motion and a second on the staff recommendation. Is there further discussion? Seeing none, all in favor say aye. (Unanimous affirmative vote.) CHAIRMAN EDGAR: Opposed? The staff recommendation is adopted. I would like to thank all of you for the caring that you have about your neighborhood and for the work that you have put in to lay out these issues for us. As you have heard from  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{my}}$  colleagues, it is a very unfortunate situation and that is not lost on us. We will go forward and look at our rules on a going-forward basis. And with that, our business for the day is concluded and we are adjourned. 

1 STATE OF FLORIDA 2 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 3 COUNTY OF LEON 4 5 I, JANE FAUROT, RPR, Chief, Hearing Reporter Services Section, FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative 6 Services, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated. 7 IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically 8 reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this 9 transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings. 10 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, 11 attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel 12 connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. 13 DATED THIS 11th day of December, 2006. 14 15 16 Official FPSC Hearings Reporter 17 FPSC Division of Commission Clerk and Administrative Services 18 (850) 413-6732 19 20 21 22 23 2.4 25