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1	BEFORE THE						
2	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION						
3	DOCKET NO. 110200-WU						
4	In the Matter of:						
5	APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN						
6	WATER RATES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY BY WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.						
7	COM 2						
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9		NON	13 JAN 28 PM 3: 25				
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13	PROCEEDINGS:	HEARING					
14	COMMISSIONERS	COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN					
15	PARTICIPATING:						
16		CONTROL OF THE TENTON					
17	PLACE:	St. George Island Volunteer Fi	re				
18		324 East Pine Avenue St. George Island, Florida					
19	TIME:	Commenced at 2:10 p.m.					
20		Concluded at 5:03 p.m.					
21	DATE:	Wednesday, January 17, 2013					
22	REPORTED BY:	JANE FAUROT, RPR					
23		Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6732					
24	APPEARANCES:	(As heretofore noted.)					
25	THE PRINCE OF COLUMN 1	(III) HOLOGOLOLO HOLOGO.)					

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. We are back on the record.

Before we go into further witness testimony, I said that we would try to take up the pending motions and pending objections on a few of the exhibits. So to start us off with that discussion, my notes are that we are discussing exhibits marked as 64, 72, 75 and 76.

Ms. Helton?

MS. HELTON: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I did obtain a copy of the Exhibit 64 which staff had wanted to have admitted as a stipulated exhibit. And it is my understanding that OPC objected, and the company and staff have withdrawn their request. If I could ask Mr. Friedman what exhibit -- I mean, what issue number Exhibit 64 is addressed to.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And I will admit that Exhibit 64 consists of four parts.

MS. HELTON: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I will give you credit or give you the benefit that section one and two deals with OPC's comments and remarks to the customers and OPC's remarks to the City of Carrabelle to try to kill that deal. The third part includes the correspondence that Mr. Sayler had to kill the Fidelity loan. And I think

that directly goes to management, because they are saying we don't have the ability to go out and borrow money, and yet, you know, I think this is relevant to show that they are the people that killed the deal.

And also, similarly, the last deal deals with -- the last set of e-mails deals with Mr. Sayler's correspondence to DEP after DEP had made a commitment to Water Management Services that the technical default would just kind of stay on the low. After Mr. Sayler corresponded and talked to them, all of a sudden DEP felt compelled to write something on it. And that goes, again, to managerial, because they have stressed, oh, there is a technical default on the DEP loan. They caused it. And I think that's what makes it relevant.

So the last two parts, I think, are relevant. The first two parts, I acknowledge, probably are not relevant to any issue.

MS. HELTON: Just to have a clear record here, so I'm gathering that you are withdrawing your request with respect to the first two parts, and you are just pursuing now the third and fourth part, is that right?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, Ms. Helton, that is correct. Thank you.

MS. HELTON: Madam Chairman, in keeping with our practice of admitting information or exhibits and

giving it the weight it's due, I think that Mr. Friedman
has made a valid point that the management of the
company is at issue here in the proceeding. My
recommendation to you would be to admit parts three and
four, if we can get a clear delineation of where that
starts, just so we'll have a clear record.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Sayler.

MR. SAYLER: I would disagree with that,
because the issues of these e-mails that Mr. Friedman
talked about started -- if you look at the exhibit
there, mid-July, this summer. Issues of this utility's
managerial imprudence go from 2004 to 2011. That is the
time frame. We are not talking about any managerial
imprudence this summer, we're talking about the
managerial imprudence that this utility has -imprudence or prudence for the last -- up until, you
know, 2011.

Moreover, this is unsupported hearsay. There is absolutely no witness in this case who could corroborate these e-mails. It's hearsay within hearsay, or double hearsay. There's not even an exception to the hearsay rule that will get this in. And to say that it can come in and give it the weight that it's due, it's still not relevant to any of the issues, because this is not a specific issue that OPC protested, and it's not a

specific issue that WMSI protested.

Yes, Mr. Brown included some information in his testimony and a couple of exhibits that are an excerpt from this larger exhibit. Our office thought about protesting that or, actually, seeking to have that struck by the Prehearing Officer, but we thought, you know, this is just more of the attack-and-distract litigation strategy that this utility has done with regard to our office related to issues that aren't relevant to anything that this Commission is going to be deciding in this case. So not only is this hearsay, but it's inadmissible. It's not even an issue in this case. It is hearsay within hearsay. There is not an exception to it, and we would object to it coming in at all.

Now, we did not object to Mr. Brown's Hearing Exhibit 84 and 85 which are excerpts from the e-mails, which you can give it the weight that it's due. And, you know, we don't have any problem with you looking at this exhibit, because there's nothing within these e-mails that shows any issue of misconduct on our office's part as it relates to this case. However, it should not be evidence in an evidentiary record, and the evidentiary record should not be polluted with extraneous, unnecessary information.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Boy, I love that rhetoric. The

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fact is is that Mr. Brown discusses the finances of Fidelity Bank in his testimony. It's not hearsay. He discusses that in his testimony, and this is corroborative to that issue. And I think that at least as to the parts that are titled "OPC E-mails Regarding the USDA Loan" and the last part about the -- regarding the DEP loan are relevant, because they do go to managerial imprudence that they are claiming the company had.

And if they are trying to say, no, we're not saying he's going to be imprudent in the past, we're just saying he was imprudent during these years, then that's a little disingenuous. Because what they are trying to say is because of what they perceive as post-managerial imprudence, they want you to micromanage this company in the future.

So obviously how he operates in the future is what is relevant, because that's the part in time we're talking about. We're not talking about history, we're talking about the future. And that's exactly what these things have done is they have shown that OPC, and particularly Mr. Sayler, have attempted to thwart Gene Brown and Water Management Services' attempts to run his company.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, gentlemen,

both of you. I do believe that I understand the positions that you are putting forth.

Ms. Helton.

want to make a statement about hearsay evidence. I agree that hearsay evidence in and of -- by itself may not be used by you in making your decision. However, hearsay evidence may be used for the purpose of supplementing or explaining other evidence, but it shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding unless it would be admissible over objection in civil actions.

Here we have not had the rest of the proceedings, so we don't know whether this hearsay evidence will supplement other evidence or not. But it has been Commission practice to admit hearsay evidence, and then at the end of the day, if it supplements it, it may be used by you in making a decision. If it doesn't, then it's not a relevant portion of the record that you may use in making your final decision here.

My recommendation to you would be to -- once we have a clear delineation of what parts three and four of Exhibit 64 are -- would be to admit it and give it the weight that it's due.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Let me ask you, if I may, procedurally, realizing that parts one, two, three, and

four were initially put forth by Staff but were then withdrawn, procedurally where are we as far as three and 2 four? 3 MS. HELTON: We are in a little bit of a 4 5 unique posture in that staff, when they put together its exhibits to have admitted into the record by stipulation 6 7 of all the parties, staff does that as a timesaving measure, and in recognition of staff's role of putting 8 9 together as complete of a record as they can for you to 10 make a decision. We are in a little bit of an awkward position here because there is no witness that has 11 12 sponsored this exhibit. 13

Mr. Friedman, is there a witness here that you can use to --

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm sure Mr. Brown could testify about this.

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MS. HELTON: I see what you're saying. I think, Madam Chairman, that maybe the better practice would be to wait until Mr. Brown takes the stand to see whether he can address the exhibit.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. And I'm comfortable with that.

Mr. Sayler, very briefly.

MR. SAYLER: I will make my objection at the time. However, these exhibits aren't attached to his

The utility in filing its rebuttal could testimony. have hired a -- or gotten a DEP witness or an affidavit or a witness from the bank or someone like that. They didn't do that. They didn't attach these e-mails to his testimony. Therefore, I don't think he's really competent to testify other than the fact that he secured this through a public records request. It is what it is. However, beyond that, it's still hearsay, and I

think it should be excluded from the hearing record.

are going to address that, or address Exhibit 64 in its entirety, it will not be admitted at this time.

However, Mr. Friedman, when Mr. Brown is testifying as a witness, if you would like to take the opportunity to offer it, and depending on how it is offered, then if you would like to make an objection at that time, or, depending on how it is offered, perhaps you'll not.

Either way, we will handle it at that point in time.

MR. SAYLER: Certainly. And I do want to note, according to the prehearing order and also the OEP, that the time for prefiled testimony and exhibits has passed.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Duly noted. As Ms. Helton said, I think we are in a little bit of an unusual circumstance, and I do believe I have the

discretion to take it up at that time, and we will work through that. Okay.

That brings us to 72.

MS. HELTON: And maybe under the same vein, it might be more appropriate to address Exhibit 72 when Ms. Dobiac takes the stand. She is the staff witness. I think that this exhibit, as I understand it and as I have read it, relates directly to Ms. Dobiac's testimony. So that if someone would like to use this exhibit for cross-examination purposes for Ms. Dobiac, that will build a better record with which to address it.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Ms. Barrera?

MS. BARRERA: As long as we can, staff can introduce the exhibit, I think it's relevant because it refers to Ms. Dobiac's records, and I think we may be able to introduce it as part of our redirect.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Sayler, I do believe that you were the one that made an initial objection to a portion of 72. I guess I'm asking is if that objection still stands? And, if so, Ms. Helton has suggested that we hold off on that exhibit until the staff witness. That makes sense to me, but it's your objection so --

MR. SAYLER: Yes. Our objection -- we still

maintain our objection to Bates-stamped Page 4 through 2 3 Withers wants to be introduced as an exhibit through 4 5 cross or something along that line, we will make an 6 appropriate objections at that time. But as far as the remainder of this exhibit, I think we can all agree that 7 8 9 10

Ms. Barrera? COMMISSIONER EDGAR:

it can be stipulated into the record.

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MS. BARRERA: Yes, we will try to introduce it during the redirect of Ms. Dobiac, and that would be the way that we're suggesting that it proceed.

We can stipulate to the remainder of the

exhibit, and if that one page, the letter from Ms.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Then are you asking to have the other portions of Exhibit 72 entered at this time?

> MS. BARRERA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Can you, so that I have it, very clearly articulate what that is comprised of?

MS. BARRERA: Yes. We would like at this time to have Exhibit 72 introduced into the record.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: But for --

MS. BARRERA: But for -- sorry -- but for Page 439, Bates-stamped Page 439 and 440, which the name of the exhibit is the response, Account 123, Letter from

Barbara S. Withers.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Then at this time, thank you very much, we will enter into the record all of what has been marked as Exhibit 72 except for the pages numbered 439 and 440, which will be removed. And, Ms. Barrera, then at the appropriate time, if you want to offer that, we will mark those two. We will identify those two pages with whatever is the appropriate number that we come to consecutively at the time.

MS. BARRERA: Yes. I appreciate it. Thank you.

(Exhibit Number 72, except for pages numbered 439 and 440, admitted into the record.)

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. That brings us to 75 and 76, which Mr. Friedman had objected to.

Ms. Helton.

MS. HELTON: I believe because these are -this is a deposition, and the exhibits attached to a
deposition fall in a little bit different category.

Because if these are not admitted now, then the parties
to the case and staff will have to, perhaps, address
their questioning of the witness a little bit
differently than if the deposition is admitted.

So I believe that staff had asked for this to be admitted, and perhaps it would be appropriate for

staff to address this now.

MR. LAWSON: Yes. Admitting of depositions is fairly common. And, in fact, it has been addressed very recently by this Commission in two recent documents; the Gulf Power rate docket, 110138, and the very recent FPL rate docket, 120015, in which the depositions were admitted. And I'll rely on those arguments to explain why they should be admitted now.

Under Chapter 120.569(2)(g) it states that all other evidence of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs shall be admissible whether or not such evidence would be admissible in the courts of Florida. Any part of this evidence may be in written form.

Furthermore, it goes on to state that the presiding officer before whom a case is pending may issue any orders necessary to effectuate discovery, to prevent delay, and to promote the just and speedy inexpensive determination of all aspects of the case.

So under administrative law we have a situation where depositions and other forms of evidence that are commonly relied on are admitted. And in this case, it would be an expensive and unnecessary delay of the proceedings if the depo is not admitted, because staff will have to ask essentially the same questions

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that occurred in a two-and-a-half hour deposition all over again to get essentially the same answers that Mr. Brown provided not more than a week ago, or just over a week ago.

Furthermore, Mr. Friedman referred earlier to the Rules of Civil Procedure. I would note that unlike the case that he mentioned, Rule 1.330, Subpart 2, states, "The deposition of a party or of anyone who at the time of taking their deposition was an officer, director, or managing agent, or a person designated under Rule 1.310(b)(6) or 1.320(a) to testify on behalf of a public or private corporation, partnership, or association, that party may be used by an adverse party for any purpose.

So we do have an exemption already stating that when we have someone who is representing a business, and Mr. Brown is the principal of WMSI, there is an exemption to allow those depositions in. There are two cases that address this. First is the Castaneda versus Redlands Christian Migrant Association, which states, "A deposition may be used by any party for any purpose, and such deposition may be used notwithstanding that the individual is available to testify at trial."

And Kelley v. Lorrell H. Webb states that the adverse party of a deposition of a party, an officer, director,

or managing agent of a public/private corporation is not conditioned upon the availability of the deponent.

So we have two exceptions -- one in 120, one in the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure -- which basically allow the deposition of a corporate officer to come in under any circumstances, regardless of whether he is sitting right there. And, furthermore, just to state that this would be a waste of time. Having to redo this would essentially require us to spend hours asking questions that have already been answered and can already be part of the record.

And as a final note, I would say that nothing in what I have said would preclude Mr. Brown -- I'm sorry, Mr. Friedman from putting Mr. Brown on the stand and asking any question that would try to rehabilitate or bring up any additional information that was dealt with in that deposition. So he has ample time in front of this Commission to address anything answered in it. And furthermore, all three Commissioners, of course, have the exact same right to ask Mr. Brown any questions when he's on the stand, as well.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Ms. Helton.

MS. HELTON: I agree that the provisions in Chapter 120 and in the Uniform Rules of Procedure, in Rule 1.330 of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure,

provide for a process where you can accept the testimony by Mr. Brown by way of deposition into the record and 2 move that deposition into the record. 3 I believe that that is in keeping with past Commission practice. And 4 5 not only is it an efficiency measure, but it's a practice that is also recognized by the Florida Rules of 6 7 Civil Procedure. Thank you. 8 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Friedman, your objections to 75 and 9 Okay. 76 are on the record, are noted as is your argument 10 therefor. However, I'm going to, at this time, allow 11 them to be admitted. So 75 and 76 come into the record 12 13 now. (Exhibit 75 and 76 admitted into the record.) 14 MR. SAYLER: Pardon me. 15 16 **COMMISSIONER EDGAR:** Mr. Sayler. MR. SAYLER: The Office of Public Counsel did 17 have an objection to one of the exhibits in the 18 19 deposition transcript. It's at Page 567 and 568. 20 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you for reminding 21 I apologize for missing that. me. 22 MR. SAYLER: Certainly. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: But if you could remind 23 24 me what your objection was.

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MR. SAYLER: If you have the exhibit handy, it

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is a letter from Mr. Frank Seidman -- or Frank Seidman to Mr. Friedman dated January 2nd. It was used at the deposition that staff had of Mr. Brown. It was a letter that was introduced by the utility and made a part of the exhibit.

MR. FRIEDMAN: It was not introduced by the utility. It was a question -- it was produced in response to a question by the staff. I don't think that's a letter that we put in there at that deposition. In response to a staff question, Mr. Brown presented that letter.

MR. SAYLER: Yes. Thank you for that clarification.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay.

MR. SAYLER: That is correct. There was a reference to this letter existing, and I think staff requested that they have a copy of it, and they attached it to the exhibit. However, if you look at the letter, it's not signed by Mr. Seidman, it's not addressed to WMSI, it's uncorroborated. It's hearsay, but it can potentially get in through one of the exceptions, but I think that it would be better to have this brought in through cross or some other manner than just having it stipulated in. But if it is put in over our objection, then we'll just go on from there.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And tell me the page 1 number again of the letter from Mr. Seidman. 2 MR. SAYLER: 3 567 and 568. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. 4 5 Staff? MR. LAWSON: A couple of points. 6 Mr. Friedman was correct in how this document 7 Because this document is something that was 8 relied on at a point in the deposition by Mr. Brown, 9 10 it's therefore admissible, because hearsay is admissible as an exception when it's relied on by a party to 11 corroborate what they are saying to you in testimony. 12 Secondly, we point out the rule of 13 14 completeness would indicate that when given an 15 opportunity, the entirety of a given document, this deposition and its exhibits should be entered for their 16 full purpose so that the Commission can give it adequate 17 18 weight. 19 Then my final point is, yes, this document is 20 not perfect, it is not signed, as Mr. Sayler pointed 21 out, but it was relied upon, and the Commission 22 certainly has enough judgment to look at it and give it 23 the weight that it's due.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Sayler, very briefly.
MR. SAYLER: We may disagree, but I will

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withdraw my objection to this exhibit. 2 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. Then as I stated earlier, Exhibit 76 is entered in its entirety. 3 Okay. We are ready to move along unless there 4 5 are any other matters before we move to cross-examination of Witness Schultz. 6 No other matters? 7 MS. BARRERA: There are no matters that we are 8 9 aware of. 10 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. Mr. Friedman. 11 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. 12 In keeping with Ms. Helton's admonition about 13 the exhibits, one of the exhibits -- I know you have 14 15 already ruled upon the deposition of Mr. Brown, which is Exhibit --16 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, it's also Exhibit Number 18 15 that this witness sponsors, although this witness --19 20 the exhibits are not included with the deposition. 21 included in this exhibit is the deposition of Mr. Miller 22 (sic), without any determination that it is otherwise 23 admissible and not hearsay.

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm so sorry, Mr.

Friedman, I did not catch your last comment. I caught

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what you are saying about the exhibit that had been
marked as 15 and
MR. FRIEDMAN: Exhibit 24 is the deposition of
Mr. Mitchell that was taken by the Office of Public
Counsel. And my argument there is similar to the
argument made regarding Mr. Brown's, except that there
has been no showing that Mr. Mitchell fits within any of
the exceptions that Mr. Lawson mentioned.
COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Sayler.
MR. SAYLER: Okay. Mr. Friedman, if I
understand, you're lodging an objection to Hearing
Exhibit 15, which is OPC's deposition of Mr. Brown as
well as our
MR. FRIEDMAN: No, no, they have already ruled
on that, so I'm not re-raising
COMMISSIONER EDGAR: We are moving on.
MR. FRIEDMAN: We're moving on.
MR. SAYLER: Okay.
COMMISSIONER EDGAR: He has raised some
concerns, I don't know if we're at the objection point,
but
MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, Ms. Helton told me last
time I shouldn't wait until the end, so I'm trying to

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COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I understand. So I'm

going to say concerns, and you can correct me, but concerns about what has been marked as Exhibit 15 and 2 Exhibit 24 that is attached to Mr. Schultz' prefiled 3 testimony. 4 5 MR. FRIEDMAN: And 15 is the same argument I

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made before. You've already ruled on it, so --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: So noted. Thank you.

MR. SAYLER: Just a point of clarification for the tribunal. The deposition that's attached to Mr. Schultz' testimony is not the same deposition that staff took. I don't want the tribunal to think that's the same deposition.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm sure the same principles apply; thank you.

MR. SAYLER: I would like to point out, to the Order Establishing Procedure issued in this case on October 3rd, 2012, Page 6, under Subsection D, motions to strike prefiled testimony and exhibits, motions to strike any portion of the prefiled testimony and related portion of exhibits of any witness shall be made in writing no later than the prehearing conference. Motions to strike any portion of prefiled testimony and related portions of exhibits at the hearing shall be considered untimely, absent good cause shown.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm not moving to strike them;

I'm moving to say they are inadmissible. That's				
different. The standards for moving to strike something				
are set forth in the Rules of Civil Procedure, and they				
are different than whether something is admissible or				
not. If not, why are we even talking about any of these				
exhibits, and why at the end of it do we even ask				
anything? You just ought to say move the testimony and				
exhibits; you didn't move to strike them, so they must				
be relevant. It makes no sense. We're not moving to				
strike that deposition, we're saying it is inadmissible				
as hearsay.				
COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Are you ready to				
proceed with the questions?				
MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes.				
COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Great.				
CROSS EXAMINATION				
BY MR. FRIEDMAN:				

- Q. Mr. Schultz, can you explain to us how the Public Service Commission establishes rates for a start-up utility?
 - **A.** For a start-up utility?
 - Q. Yes.

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- MR. SAYLER: Objection. This is not to any portion of his testimony.
 - MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm trying to build some

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predicate. He talks about mismanagement, and he's talking about the debt of the utility, and I think we have got to -- and I hate to give away my hand where I'm going with stuff before I do it, but what I'm doing is trying to build a predicate to that particular issue.

Where they say, oh, they've got all this debt. Well, I think it's clear and it ought to be understood how companies get debt, and they get the debt because of the way the PSC sets rates. When you set rates -- I don't want to testify.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

Please either state or restate your question.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Okay.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q. Can you explain how the Public Service

Commission sets rates for start-up utilities?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I'm going to allow.

A. Rates are set for a utility based upon what a company has as established rate base capital structure. And in the case of a utility that may not have started, they have to have all the projected costs for operating. So that's how you -- that's what you would factor in. There may be some intricate differences that vary somewhat from a regular utility that has been established, but essentially, you know, you would have

to follow the same procedures.

- Q. Do you then understand that when rates are set for a start-up utility that the initial rates are presumed that the facility is operating at 80 percent capacity, is that your understanding?
- A. I can't say what capacity the percentage was for sure. I don't know the percentage that they would presume it to be, I'll say that.
- Q. Would you agree that on day one when you first pump your first gallon of water that the expenses that the utility incurs are substantially greater than you're allowed to charge to your first customer?
 - A. I'm not sure I'm following your question.
- Q. When you have your first customer to your utility, does that customer have to pay every bit of, 100 percent of the then current operating expenses of the utility?
- A. The rates will probably be set before that customer receives it, so it's going to be based upon some projected level of expenses. It's going to be based upon the capital structure and the rate base that was accepted in the filing that was presented to the Commission.
 - Q. Have you ever represented a start-up utility?
 - A. I have not represented a utility, no.

Q. Any utility, not just a start-up?

- A. It wasn't in a rate case. It would have been in -- there was -- I did some work in a litigated proceeding, but I don't recall in a rate case.
- Q. You testified earlier that you didn't believe that the value of Brown Management Group was at least 1.2 million, is that correct?
- A. I testified that I do not believe it's worth
 1.2 million. I haven't seen any documentation that
 would support that claim.
- Q. Did you look, try to find any independent documentation?
- A. It's not my obligation to establish support for the company's position. The company was asked to provide support. They didn't provide it when I asked for it; they provided some information to the staff which I looked at. That material that was provided by the company was dated. It was from -- there was an appraisal from 2009. There was an estimate from 2005, I believe it was, and there was just not -- nothing that I would have considered sufficient documentation to support what the company has presented as the value of Brown Management Group.
- Q. So they presented the information, you just don't think it's sufficient; that's what you're saying?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. When a utility borrows money for capital improvements, can you explain in the ratemaking process how the utility obtains the money to repay that loan?
- A. Well, when the utility borrows money, they are going to go to the bank, and that money is then reflected as debt and it's incorporated into their capital structure.
- Q. And how do the rates, how are rates set to allow the utility to recover, to repay that loan?
- A. It's based upon the interest rate that's reflected in the capital structure. That will cover the interest portion of it. And the principal portion is basically to be covered as part of the depreciation of the plant that was constructed and developed. That's how you're recovering the principal.
- Q. So what happens if the loan is amortized over a shorter period of time than the asset is depreciated, where does the utility get that difference?
- A. A utility will have that occur, and that generally will come from the fact that the utility, when it established itself, it invested money to start up the company. It has an equity investment. And the company operates with either the flow of ratepayer funds or an equity investment.

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Q. What if I need to put in a --

MR. SAYLER: Madam Chair, objection. I'm not sure where he's going with this. I don't know if he's asking a hypothetical. It appears that he's asking him questions about a developer utility, and WMSI is not a developer. It has been around for many, many years, so --

MR. FRIEDMAN: It started out as a developer utility.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: One at a time.

MR. SAYLER: I don't mind the questioning going on, I just want to be cognizant of the tribunal's time. And I'm just not quite sure where this is going, Madam Chair. Just with your indulgence, just to note that we do have an objection, but we are not opposed to the questioning continuing.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. My turn for a moment.

Mr. Dean, I know this goes way beyond your job description, but Commissioner Brown and I are freezing.

Could you check if it's possible to adjust the air back there?

(Off the record briefly.)

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Durbin.

Thank you, Mr. Dean. Whatever works, but I don't want

to keep sneezing through this whole proceeding.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you very much.

Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I had two points for that. One is that that question --

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: You may proceed.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: You're welcome.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. All right. So your answer dealt with a start-up utility. What about a utility that is an ongoing utility and says, look, I need to buy this new asset. Let's say a five-mile line across a bridge to get to an island. I've got to go borrow \$5 million to do that. How does that utility obtain the return to pay back that loan?
- A. The utility would receive its return basically, again, through the loan that they obtained, and the fact that they should have invested in the company itself to be able to provide the funds that would be required to take -- cover the regulatory lag. That's the term that is usually applied to what we're talking about. It's regulatory lag. And it's not uncommon for any industry, whether it be an electric

company, gas company, or whatever.

You have that regulatory lag, and then what you do is you have -- in the capital structure you're going to have a component there for that investment of equity by the utility. Now the fact that we have here, the problem has been because there was no real equity.

I mean, it's basically all debt. Everything --

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. FRIEDMAN: He's not answering the question.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q. Did you hear the question?

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Friedman, why don't you restate the question.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. When a company has to borrow money -- not a start-up company. When an ongoing concern has to borrow money to build a -- or make a capital improvement, how does it obtain the return to do that?
- A. I think I did answer it. They obtain the return by getting in the capital structure the interest rate on that loan. And to the extent to cover any regulatory lag, that would be covered by the investment made by the shareholder of the company to -- and that would be incorporated in the capital structure and give them a return. I mean, that's what's done for most

companies.

- Q. All right. What happens if you borrow the money and the bank says I'll lend you the money for ten years to build an asset that has got a 40-year depreciation life?
- A. And, again, that's exactly what I was talking about. You have the fact that that 40 years is a regulatory lag. That's part of utility ratemaking. And in every case that I've ever been in, the utility has an equity investment. The owners of the company have made an investment in the company, and that's what the return is paid on.
- Q. All right. How does that have any impact on how your -- I'm not talking about the equity portion.

 I'm talking about the loan that you get from the bank.

 On that loan portion you're saying, are you not, that you get the interest as part of your rate of return, and you get the principal amount paid through depreciation?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And so if the asset is depreciated over 40 years, but your loan is 20 years, then at the end of 20 years somebody -- that first 20 years, somebody has got to make up that shortfall. What you're saying is that's the equity the owner puts in?
 - A. That's where it comes in.

- Q. Don't you think that if an owner or borrower can get the lender to match the amortization period on the loan with the depreciation schedule or the depreciation rate on the asset, that that would be what you would be -- the goal that you would be looking for?
- A. That's kind of a long question. Run it by me again.
 - Q. Don't you think the goal in borrowing money -MR. SAYLER: Madam Chair, objection.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Sayler, on what basis and to what?

MR. SAYLER: He has not yet pointed to one part of Mr. Schultz's testimony as it relates to this. We are way far afield as it relates to his testimony as it relates to the issues at issue in this case.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Friedman, I did give some latitude, but could you address the objection?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. I think Mr. Sayler's problem is he wants me to say Mr. Schultz, on Page 2, Line 7, you said blah, and then ask him a question. I'm asking him questions that all go to his arguments about whether or not this company is financially feasible and how it got into the financial situation it's in, and whether having a 35-year amortization on a DEP note is bad practice.

I mean, he has challenged the DEP note saying that, oh, by changing the amortization period of the loan so that it matches the depreciation schedule, that

about, but I'm trying not to ask him so bluntly so that

that is bad management. And that's what I'm asking him

he, you know, comes up with some concocted answer.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That's not entirely helpful. I have given you a little latitude earlier, and I'm going to continue to do so. So I'm going to allow you to continue. Please take into account our limited time. And, Mr. Sayler, you will be granted similar -- not wide, but similar latitude when you have the opportunity to cross Mr. Friedman's witness later in the proceeding.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. So in conclusion, Mr. Schultz, wouldn't it be correct to say that the goal in financing for capital improvements would be to have a loan amortization period equal to the depreciation period?
- A. I would have to disagree with that, because that's just totally inconsistent with any ratemaking process that I have ever seen. The loans never last the life of the asset when it comes to any major item. It might apply, let's say, if you bought a truck. The

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23 24 truck depreciation period might be five years, the loan might be for five years, then you have got the matching that you're talking about. But if you're building a plant, and you build this plant that's supposed to last fifty years, and you can only get the financing for twenty years, and even if you could expand it to thirty years you're not going to have that perfect match that you're looking for. And that's all part of the principles of ratemaking.

That's why when you have -- again, I'm going back to the equity investment. The equity investment represents what the shareholders have put in, what they are entitled to earn a return on to cover the cost of prefinancing those assets.

- So what you're saying, then, is that your Q. understanding of ratemaking requires that the utility shareholders come up with the shortfall created by the fact that you're having to pay back the principal at a faster rate than you're getting the rates through depreciation?
- That's essentially how it has worked in the 35-years-plus I have been doing this, yes.
- 0. If a company has two loans, one is at a higher interest rate than the other loan, isn't it good business practice to pay off the higher interest rate

loan first?

A. Keeping it strictly to your hypothetical example, it could be, yes. It depends on how much your loans are accumulating to. You can keep accumulating loans and accumulating loans until at some point you are going to have too much debt, and then you won't have a way to pay it.

- Q. If I've got two loans, I've got a loan over here for a million dollars, a loan over here for a million bucks, and this one is at 7 percent and this one is at 3 percent, and I've got money to pay down, which one would you pay?
 - A. You would pay down the 7 percent loan.
- Q. Isn't it true that interest expense, that the interest that you pay, that a company pays on its debt is not recovered as an operating expense in ratemaking?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And so how is it recovered?
- A. There is a return figure in the capital structure that's applied to the rate base, and that's where you get your recovery.
- Q. So in establishing that, the important parameter really is the interest rate on the loan, is it not?
 - A. It is an important factor. Not the only

factor but it is an important factor, yes.

- Q. All right. So in your testimony you said that the interest expense on the DEP loan increased as a result of extending the repayment term, is that correct?
 - A. Can you cite me?

- Q. If you don't remember, say so.
- A. I remember something to that effect, and I just want to make sure that the question is exactly as I was -- presented in my testimony.
- Q. Let me take out the first part of that. Do you believe that the interest expense on the DEP loan increased as a result of extending the payment?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And could you explain how that increase impacts the rates?
- A. The impact of that would be that, one, we have extended the debt that's going to be recovered from, let's say, 20 years to 30 years. So in Year 21, we still have that debt factored into the capital structure; whereas if it was paid off after 20 years, it wouldn't be in the capital structure.
- Q. Wouldn't it be in the capital structure as equity instead of debt?
 - A. It could be.
 - Q. And equity has got a higher rate than the

- 3 percent debt, does it not? Yes, it does, usually. 2 Α. And isn't it also true that the interest on 3 0. the debt instruments included in rates is also limited 4 5 by the amount of the rate base of a utility? 6 Α. That's correct. 7 So to the extent a utility has debt greater Q. 8 9 10 Α. 11 Q.
 - than rate base, then the rates really don't recover all the interest, then, do they?
 - That is a fair statement.
 - Isn't it true that most lenders to small businesses require the personal guarantees of the principal?
 - I'm not going to agree with that. Α.
 - Q. Have you ever run a business?
 - Pardon? Α.

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- Q. Have you ever run a business?
- Have I ever run a business? Α.
- 19 Q. Correct.
 - Α. Kind of.
- 21 Q. Did you ever have to borrow money?
- 22 Α. Nope.
 - Q. What about the business, the company you work for now, are you a principal in that company?
 - More in name than anything. Α.

- Q. So you wouldn't have personally guaranteed any of the debt of your company?
 - A. Nope.
- Q. What about life insurance; it's not unusual for a lender to require life insurance of a principal, is it?
- A. Generally, the times that I see where that's required is when the bank is uncomfortable with the financial position of the company, and they are concerned about the level of assets that would be collateral for the company.
- Q. And isn't the age of the principal also a factor in that?
- A. I'm not sure. I have never asked the bank if the age played into it. It was basically more of, as I indicated, we're concerned you don't have enough collateral, so we want some insurance.
- Q. So you have never had to take out life insurance on any loans that you have ever had?
- A. No. I mean, you can. It's an option, if you want to do it, but I haven't been required to do it.
- Q. Does the ratemaking process -- in the ratemaking process, is the principal of the company compensated for having to give a personal guarantee?
 - A. I consider it as part of the compensation that

the individual is receiving. I mean, they're paid based upon their responsibilities and their obligations to operate the system and manage the system. And just to throw you a for example, there's a lot of things that companies may have that's extra cost. Directors and officers liability insurance in some companies are there to protect the shareholders because of -- and it's considered part, in part of compensation to the officers because it's there to protect -- as protection for them, also.

- Q. All right. So that's an expense that is not built into ratemaking, in your opinion, the D&O?
 - A. It depends on where you're at.
 - Q. What about Florida?
- A. In Florida it has been allowed -- in the last couple of cases that I was in, it was split 50/50, and that was based upon a recommendation I made.
- Q. If a lender requires life insurance as a requirement of making a loan, how is that built into the ratemaking process?
- A. I suppose you could include it in operating expenses, and then have to deal with it as an issue, maybe, in a case.
- Q. Do you think that's more appropriate than building it into the APR of the loan?

- A. I would think it would be more appropriate, yes, to include it in O&M, if you are going to include it at all. Any part of it, whether it be 100 percent, 50 percent, 25 percent. And if it can be established that it was something that was really a necessity for the operation of the company, but wasn't required because of other situations at the company.
- Q. So it should be in debt rather than being built into the APR?
- A. I would think so, yes, if it is considered a reasonable expense.
- Q. Do you know any instance where this Commission has micromanaged a water utility to the extent that you are suggesting in this case?
- A. Well, I think I've cited different things in my testimony. There were -- I looked at some orders in the past where the Commission says you've got to hire a co-manager, you've got to have this escrow account, you've got to do this. You know, there were some instances in the past where they were questioning the practices and, therefore, they essentially, as you call it, micromanaged.
- Q. Okay. And isn't it true that what you have articulated as the precarious financial position has, in fact, been unchanged since Water Management Services had

to build that line across the bridge?

A. I wouldn't say it's unchanged. That's the problem, is that this debt is continuing to increase. And as debt increases the way it has, banks are going to be less comfortable with it, and you can only borrow to a point. At some point there just isn't going to be the money there, and that's what I'm trying to emphasize in my testimony is that that bubble could burst. And if that bubble bursts and you can't borrow any more money, what's going to happen to the ratepayers, what's going to happen to Mrs. Brown?

I mean --

- Q. Woulda-coulda-shoulda. Mr. Brown has done a very good job over the last 38 years of doing that balancing act, has he not?
- A. I would say he has done some pretty good moves of kind of stretching it, as trying to get as much money as he can to operate things and get things done. But I would note that in his deposition that the staff had, that he indicated that, you know, I've been able to do this because I had good relationships with these banks, bankers; and they're no longer in business, they went broke.

And so, you know, when you start losing that buddy/buddy system, that can hurt you. As he indicated,

there is a new bank that took over. They raised his interest rate. That's going to happen. And that's the beginning of that bubble bursting.

- Q. What about the rate -- what about the responses that Mr. Brown filed to the discovery that discussed his relationship with the bank in Perry, his current lender?
- A. I'm not sure which one you're -- the bank in Perry?
- Q. You're not familiar with the testimony in Mr. Brown's deposition that the staff took about him getting new financing, checking on financing for these improvements?
- A. Well, he indicated that he is making an effort to obtain additional financing, and he is in the process of doing that. And we're going to be -- you know, I don't know if he is going to get the financing, if he gets it for sure. A lot of that just is -- it's a possibility. But what happens then in -- I believe one of notes is due in 2014. What happens when that one come due? What are we going to do?

I mean, is there any guarantees that he's going to be able to go out and get that refinancing?

Usually when you have debts like this, you're going to have those little bubbles that have got to be paid.

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then. And you have got to be concerned that the way that the debt has built up over the years with this company without any capital investment by the owner, that at some point the lenders are going to say I'm done. I can't give you any more money. And then what

are you going to do to pay your bills?

And, you know, you don't know what's going to happen

I mean, that's even one of the problems is he has always had to borrow here, borrow here, and he has had troubles making the payments. I don't think there is any dispute about that. His accounts payable has delinquencies in them that are over 90 days old. I mean, at some point usually, you know, something happens that says, okay, it's all over. I can't give you any more loans. And then what are you going to do?

If you don't have some protections built in for the ratepayers and for the company and Mr. Brown, I can only envision that this is where we're headed.

We're headed for a wake-up call one morning where there is no more money, I'm sorry.

- Q. However, in the past Mr. Brown has always been able to do those refinancing, hasn't he?
- A. As I indicated, yes, he has. And as I indicated, his good connection at the one bank went broke. And he has -- that was his words.

1	Q. And he has got some new connections, doesn't
2	he?
3	A. He's working with a bank. I'm not sure that
4	he has actually got a firm commitment that he will get
5	that money and that he will able to continue.
6	Q. There are not many guarantees in life, are
7	there?
8	A. No, there's not. And that's why I'm so
9	concerned when I put my testimony together that
10	Q. Isn't a true that Water Management Services
11	has continued to provide a good quality of service to
12	its customers, notwithstanding what you term is a
13	precarious financial situation?
14	MR. SAYLER: Objection, he doesn't testify to
15	quality of service. But if he knows the answer, he can
16	answer.
17	MR. FRIEDMAN: He is testifying about
18	managerial imprudence, and I think being able to manage
19	a company and provide good service, you know, even in
20	what he calls
21	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: You may pose your
22	question to the witness.
23	BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Q. Isn't it true that Water Management Services

has provided a good quality of service to its

ratepayers, notwithstanding what you term as a precarious financial situation?

A. That is my understanding, that he has been able to have good service provided to his customers. I guess there were a few here that didn't like the taste of his water, but that's always a possibility; you're going to have some there. But, I mean, from the standpoint of the actual service where they are there to come and do, fix this, or fix that, yes, that's my understanding that he has had good service.

But, again, you can't keep counting on the fact that he's going to able to go out and borrow money on just a whim. I mean, I can go out and get my money, and I've got no problems. I mean, if that was the case, then there would be no need for him to even have a rate increase, because he could just continue to borrow money and say I'm paying for it this way. I'm a nice guy; I'm going to do this.

- Q. Isn't having to borrow money sometimes as a result of not getting a rate increase, that you have to borrow money to cover your losses because your rates aren't sufficient to cover the cost of operating the company?
- A. That's an interesting question, and I would agree that is a very good possibility. And the

possibility that that occurs is you may not have gotten your rates, because when you put your rate case together you didn't do a good enough job to convince the Commission that that rate increase was needed. I mean, I have seen that before, too.

- Q. Do you know when the last general rate increase was for this company?
 - A. There was -- I don't know, I guess 2010.
 - Q. If you don't know, it's okay to say --
- A. No, I don't know the specific dates. I know that there was a rate case, a PPA (sic) and all, provisions for increases, so --
- Q. If you don't know, it's okay to say you don't know.
 - A. I don't know the exact date.
- Q. At Page 54, Line 1, you state, do you not, that the PSC put Water Management Services on notice of what documentation was required in order to be compensated for transportation costs?
 - A. I'm sorry, what page?
 - Q. I wrote Page 54. Hold on a second.
- A. Oh, I see it now. As the order states, the company was effectively put on notice as to what was required to be compensated for the costs in question and they failed to meet their obligation. Yes, sir.

Q. So that is your understanding is that they were put on notice?

A. The order that I looked at said that there was supposed to be a log for the payment of those costs.

- Q. Do you think that log also applied to the administrative staff when that order was entered?
- A. Actually, yes. I mean, in fact, first of all, the purpose of having a mileage log or a reimbursement of that type is going be required for IRS purposes. And to the extent that that wasn't included, then they didn't have that, any kind of documentation to support it for a rate case, they have failed two ways; one, to have it for the rate case, and, two, to have it for IRS purposes, which puts the company in another precarious position if they were to be audited.

The point is is that when you want money in a rate case that you have to have documentation to support those costs. And that's what my argument was earlier is when you provided me that question about the -- well, what if you don't get what you ask for in a rate case, there's an example of why you don't get things, because you didn't have the documentation that you should have.

Q. And you would agree, would you not -- let me back up a second. You would agree that the documentation that the Commission requires may be less

or greater than the requirements of the IRS?

A. That's true.

- Q. Just because the IRS requires something, doesn't mean the PSC, and vice versa?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. And we are here today because of the PSC requirement, are we not?
 - A. That's true. And I will note that --
- Q. So do you agree that if the documentation for transportation expense for the administrative personnel meets the PSC requirements, that they should be entitled to the requested transportation expense?
- A. If it meets the requirements in the test year that was used for that request. And in the case that we are talking about, the test year was 2010. They didn't meet those requirements in there. They used as a surrogate some other information that was from a subsequent year. But, again, I want to clarify this, this is information that is basically required under IRS --
 - Q. We're not talking about IRS.
 - A. But we are.
- Q. Stick to the ratemaking process at the PSC.

 That's what --
 - A. I beg to differ, I really beg to differ.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Because the company is supposed to be operating under the rules and regulations that apply to them by law, and the IRS has a requirement for adequate documentation for costs. And to the extent that you don't have that support, then those costs will not be allowed for income tax purposes. So to assume that just because the IRS has a rule, and in your opinion maybe the Commission doesn't, that you don't have to have support for those costs, that's something unheard of. Because in every case I'm in, the Commissions that rule on what is allowed in rates is based upon the -- some kind of documentation that can support that there is some reasonableness to this request.

- Q. All right. And if the documentation that the Commission requires in this case was met, then they should be entitled to the transportation expense, should they not?
 - A. But it wasn't; that's the point.
- Q. I'm not asking that. That's not the question, was it?

The question was if they met that -- you and I could disagree all day long about what documentation is required.

MR. SAYLER: What was the question again?

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. The question is whether or not if the documentation required by the Commission is required, then the utility is entitled to its transportation expense, would it not?
- A. If the documentation supplied was in support of the costs that were requested, then they should be entitled to those costs.
- Q. Can you explain this Commission's policy on when a gain on sale is amortized to benefit customers?
- A. Well, the Commission will make a ruling that says the gain on the sale will be amortized over a certain period of time.
- Q. Do you know what the criteria of the sale are that would dictate that that gain on sale goes to the customers versus the shareholders?
- A. The criteria is whether it is utility property.
- Q. Does that mean in rate base, or just that the utility owned it?
- A. It means it's property that was charged to a utility-related account.
- Q. All right. So if the utility bought a piece of property, if this utility bought a piece of property in Tallahassee that was never used for utility purposes,

then do you think that follows under your guidelines that the amortization should go to customers? 2 It may. First of all, let's say they bought 3 it and it was put into plant held for future use, and it 4 5 didn't get used, but it was there and it was included in rate base, then it's utility property that they're 6 7 entitled to the return. 8 Q. 9 10 rate base, do you not? 11 That's correct. 12 0.

- All right. I think you're confusing rate base with plant in service. Now, you earn your return on
- So if this Commission has not determined that an asset was in rate base, then the customers have not paid anything for it, have they?
- Well, again, we're running into the regulatory lag issue.
- I'm not asking about regulatory lag. 0. asking a very simple question.
- Then ask it again, because I'm not following how you're --
 - You understand what rate base is? Q.
 - Yes, I know what rate base is. Α.
 - You know what plant in service is? Q.
 - Yes, sir, I do. Α.

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Those are not the same, are they? Q.

- No, they're not. Plant in service is part of 1 Α. 2 rate base. And so when this Commission sets rates, it 3 0. sets them based upon whatever the utility's rate base 4 5 is, does it not? 6 Α. That's correct. 7 All right. And so once they set rates and Q. they determine rate base, the rate base identifies a 8 9 group of assets that make up that rate base, does it
 - A. That's correct.

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not?

- Q. And the customers pay a return on that group of assets, does it not?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So if an asset that is held by a utility is never in this group of assets in rate base, then customers have never paid anything for it, have they?
 - A. I don't agree with that.
- Q. All right. Explain to me how a customer would pay for something that has never been in rate base?
- A. In ratemaking, under the theory of ratemaking, let's say in year one we put plant into service, and you have \$5,000 worth of plant, and let's exclude the rest of the rate base. And you apply a rate of return to

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that, and so they are getting a return based upon the \$5,000.

Now, year two goes by, that has been depreciated, and they have collected that depreciation in rates. So now you have \$4,500 in rate base, and they are getting a return on \$5,000. So they have already -- the way ratemaking works, you're taking into consideration changes that may be occurring. For instance, in year two they might have added another \$500 to bring rate base up to 5,000. So, in effect, you are accounting for the additions to plant. That's the way that --

- Q. Even though it has never been in rate base, never been something that this Commission has said is part of this bundle of assets that customers are paying for?
- A. It may not have been in a hearing, it never was, but, in essence, the fact that once it's in the utility accounts, plant accounts, it's there.
- Q. And do you think that -- can you point to the Commission's -- an order or some ruling of this Commission that says that's the way this Commission treats gain on sale? Have you looked at any of the Commission's --

(Simultaneous conversation.)

1	Q. Let me jump back to a simpler question. Have
2	you looked at any of this Commission's decisions on gain
3	on sale?
4	A. I just looked at the I have seen them in
5	various other cases, and I have seen the one in
6	particular that we're talking about, and they said that
7	the gain would be amortized over five years.
8	Q. Okay. And you have read that order, didn't
9	you?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Was there anywhere in that order that said
12	that that vote that that asset was ever in rate base?
13	A. I don't recall that.
14	Q. It doesn't, does it?
15	A. I don't recall that.
16	Q. Are you familiar with the Lake Utility
17	Services rate case that this Commission decided last
18	year?
19	A. No, I'm not.
20	MR. FRIEDMAN: I have no further questions.
21	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.
22	Are there questions from staff for this
23	witness?
24	MS. BARRERA: No, Commissioner.
25	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioners, any

questions?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I have one.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

I have a few questions just to clarify, and you don't have to turn to it. But on Page 44 and also on Page 46 you have two different numbers for the amount of additional interest associated with the DEP loan modifications. One is 1.2 million and one is 1.123.

What was the total additional interest for the DEP loan caused by Amendments 1 through 6?

THE WITNESS: Page 46?

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: At Page 44, Line 21, you say ultimately it added over 1.2 million in interest on the loan over its extended term.

THE WITNESS: Right. And if you look on --

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And then at 46, Line 8.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I was rounding up because of the fact that that was as of Amendment 5 you had 1.123 million, and Amendment 6 added extra to it, so it's going to get it over 1.2 million.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So do you have a more accurate number or just over 1.2 million?

THE WITNESS: No, that was an estimate because of the fact that I don't know the total extra interest

that was as a result of Amendment 6.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then on Page 38, Line 5 -- 4 and then 5, you say the company's inability to make those payments, and I assume those would be the DEP payments, may be in part due to the advances made to WMSI and its president and affiliates as recorded in Account 123.

What other actions that may have been taken, or what could be some other causes for them to not be able to make those payments?

THE WITNESS: Well, in looking at the finances, you know, that would be a primary cause. I mean, if you are taking your money and instead of paying your debt you are putting it out to an officer or an affiliate, it's just not there to make the debt payment. I didn't go to see if there were other causes beyond that. I was looking at Account 123 and what transpired there. There could be other contributing factors, I mean.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And you made several recommendations in your testimony, and I want to focus on the DEP loan amendments and the additional \$1.2 million in interest. Which one of your recommendations would address that specific issue?

THE WITNESS: Well, one of the recommendations

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was no more advances. I mean, if you allow them to continue to advance money in and out like they did -theoretically, we were done as of 2010, but then in 2011
they just continued to make these advances, and they
just run it through a different account. So, one, you
have to say, hey, you need to focus on your finances.

Don't make any more advances to your officer or your
affiliates. That's one way to address making those.

I think the Commission has looked at the fact that, you know, we have got to escrow these by, you know, apply that 38 percent of their increase to put that into escrow funds so you can make sure that those payments get made. That's a brilliant move as far as I'm concerned, because there you're requiring that money to be set aside to, you know, make those payments. I mean, that's something that's necessary, because the payments haven't been made. And to the fact that the key to that one is make sure it stays in place until we get this debt crisis taken care of.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And then my last question, you testified both in your prefiled testimony and here today about the company's precarious position, that the financial position which could threaten its ability to provide safe and reliable service, and you talked about relationships, et cetera. But one of your

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1	recommendations is that this Commission find have a
2	finding of managerial imprudence. Wouldn't that
3	negatively affect the company's ability to continue to
4	get financing?
5	THE WITNESS: That very well could do that.
6	mean, the problem is the Commission has to decide
7	whether they should pat the company on the back and say
8	you've done great, and continue as you are, or we have
9	trouble with the way you are running and financing this
10	company, so we're going to put some restrictions and
11	some requirements in as to how this company is going to
12	be run until you can get it on a straight and narrow
13	path.
14	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: But this Commission

ssion could put those restrictions on without having a finding of managerial imprudence, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I would say that's in their, you know, their discretion as to how do they do it, yes.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. That's all I have.

> COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Questions on redirect? MR. SAYLER: Yes, ma'am; very briefly.

> > REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. SAYLER:

- Q. Mr. Schultz, do you remember when you were asked by counsel for WMSI about were there appraisals for Brown Management Group?
- A. I remember the question about the market value of Brown Management Group assets, yes.
- Q. Do you recall that OPC sought those appraisals in Request for Production of Documents Number 12B?
- A. I think I indicated that we had asked for the information and it wasn't provided until it was provided in a staff request.
- Q. Okay. Do you remember being asked about paying two different loans, that you would pay the higher interest rate loan down first, do you remember that?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And then you said yes, in most instances.

 What do you mean by in most instances you would pay it first? What are instances where you wouldn't pay it down first?
- A. Well, I would have to look to see what the loan was that I was getting or how I was going to pay it. I mean, that was the missing factor from the example is you have got two items out here. That 7 percent loan -- that 7 percent loan could have been

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for a period of two years remaining. The three percent loan might have been for 10, 15 years. So you would have to make some calculations and determine which is better financially.

- Q. What if the loan in question at the higher interest rate was an interest-only loan with very little principal going to payment?
 - A. You mean payment going to principal?
 - Q. Yes, sorry.
- A. I think I'd want to -- I would want to pay off the 7 percent loan, because if you're only paying the interest on that, that's going continue to grow year after year after year.
- Q. All right. Do you remember your testimony earlier where you said life insurance payments might be something that could be included in O&M on a loan?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What if the bank required a life insurance payment due to the financial condition of the utility?
- A. That's why I indicated might. You have to take into consideration the reasons, or why this cost is incurred. I mean, if it's because of the way the bank has viewed the financial stability of the company and the financial stability was impacted by how the company was run, then you might question whether it should be

 \parallel included in rates or not.

If they require the insurance and this company was financially strong, then, you know, there may not be that same question. But then you would have to wonder why the bank required it in the first place, because generally I haven't seen where the bank will require that insurance if they are comfortable with the rest of the collateral that's available.

MR. SAYLER: Thank you very much. Thank you very much for testifying on behalf of the customers.

We do have some exhibits we'd like to move into the record. Office of Public Counsel would move Exhibits 11, 12, 13 -- well, Exhibits 11 through 46 attached to the testimony of Mr. Schultz.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Any objection?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Other than the ones I have previously made. I do not have any new objections.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And that was an objection to Exhibit 24?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, the deposition of Mr. Mitchell.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: All right.

Ms. Helton?

MS. HELTON: As Mr. Sayler pointed out, motions to strike exhibits or testimony should be made

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Τ	at the time of the prenearing conference. The utility	
2	did not object to what has been marked as Exhibit Number	
3	24 for our purposes at the time of the prehearing	
4	conference. I really I know that Mr. Friedman made a	
5	distinction between admitting it into the record and	
6	striking an exhibit, but in my mind it is essentially	
7	the same thing. Because the objection was not timely	
8	made, my recommendation is that it be admitted.	
9	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you very much. We	
10	will at this time admit Exhibits 11 through 46.	
11	(Exhibit 11 through 46 admitted into the	
12	record.)	
13	MR. SAYLER: Thank you. May our witness be	
14	excused?	
15	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Schultz, thank you	
16	for your testimony. You are excused.	
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
18	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Sayler.	
19	MR. SAYLER: May I take a two-minute comfort	
20	break?	
21	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I actually was going to	
22	suggest we'll make a let's go ahead and take a	
23	five-minute recess. Let us all stretch our legs for a	
24	moment.	

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(Recess.)

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

1	A. I'm employed by the Office of Public Counsel
2	as a Legislative Analyst.
3	Q. On whose behalf excuse me. On behalf of
4	OPC, did you prepare and file Direct Testimony in this
5	proceeding?
6	A. Yes, I did.
7	Q. And do you have that before you?
8	A. Yes, I do.
9	Q. And do you have any corrections or revisions
10	to make to your Prefiled Direct Testimony?
11	A. No, I do not.
12	Q. Do you adopt the Prefiled Testimony as your
13	testimony today?
14	A. Yes.
15	MR. SAYLER: Madam Chair, I would ask that Ms.
16	Vandiver's Prefiled Testimony be inserted into the
17	record as though read.
18	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: The Prefiled Testimony of
19	Witness Vandiver will be inserted into the record as
20	though read.
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1		DIRECT TESTIMONY
2		Of
3		DENISE N. VANDIVER, CPA
4		On Behalf of the Office of Public Counsel
5		Before the
6		Florida Public Service Commission
7		Docket No. 110200-WU
8		
9		INTRODUCTION
10	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
11	A.	My name is Denise N. Vandiver. My business address is 111 West Madison Street,
12		Room 812, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1400.
13		
14	Q.	BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND WHAT IS YOUR POSITION?
15	A.	I am a Certified Public Accountant licensed in the State of Florida and employed as a
16		Legislative Analyst with the Office of Public Counsel (OPC). I began my
17		employment with OPC in May 2009.
18		
19	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND
20		PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.
21	A.	I received a Bachelor of Science degree from Jacksonville University in 1978 with a
22		major in accounting. I received a Master of Accountancy degree from the University
23		of North Florida in 1982. Previous to my work at OPC, I worked at the Florida
24		Public Service Commission (FPSC) from March 1983 until May 2009. I worked six
25		and a half years in the Division of Water and Wastewater as a Regulatory Analyst

performing accounting analyses of water and wastewater utilities. I then spent three years in the Economic Regulatory Standards Control Section and the Division of Research and Regulatory Review as an Economic Analyst and supervisor performing various reviews in all industries regulated by the FPSC. I was appointed as Bureau Chief of Auditing Services in January 1993, with the responsibility of managing all the financial audits performed by the Commission's four district offices. Prior to my work at the Commission, I worked at the City of Jacksonville Beach and Memorial Medical Center in Savannah, Georgia.

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Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FPSC)?

Yes. On behalf of the FPSC, I have testified in two rate cases: the Spring Hill Utilities, a division of Deltona Utilities, Inc., rate case, Docket No. 830059-WS and the Martin Downs Utilities, Inc. rate case, Docket No. 840315-WS. I have also testified before the Division of Administrative Hearings in Case No: 97-002485RU; Aloha Utilities, Inc., and Florida Waterworks Association, Inc., Petitioners, vs. Florida Public Service Commission, Respondent, and Citizens of the State of Florida, Office of Public Counsel, Intervenors. On behalf of the Office of Public Counsel, I have testified in the Aqua Utilities Florida, Inc. rate case, Docket No. 100330-WS. A summary of my experience is attached as DNV-1.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to discuss three issues. First, I discuss whether the
Commission should continue to allow Water Management Services, Inc. (WMSI or
Utility) to recover rate case expense approved in the last rate case. Second, I discuss

the appropriate amount of post-PAA protest rate case expense for recovery in the current rate case. And lastly, I discuss the service availability charges that were approved by the Commission's Proposed Agency Action Order No. PSC-12-0435-PAA-WU, issued August 22, 2012 (hereinafter, PAA Order).

A.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF YOUR TESTIMONY.

First, the Commission should continue to allow the Utility to recover only a portion of the rate case expense approved in the last rate case. The Utility has already demonstrated a willingness to cease making payments to its attorneys from its prior rate case and there are no assurances the Utility will make full payment once this PAA protest proceeding concludes. Second, the Commission should disallow all rate case expense incurred that is not reasonably necessary in the pursuit of the post-PAA protest hearing process. Third, I recommend that the increase in service availability charges should be subject to the same escrow requirements and true-up provisions for pro forma plant items that were required by the Commission's PAA Order.

PRIOR RATE CASE EXPENSE

18 Q. HOW MUCH RATE CASE EXPENSE IS CURRENTLY INCLUDED IN 19 RATES FROM THE PRIOR RATE CASE?

A. The Commission authorized \$229,180 in rate case expense by Order No. PSC-11-0010-SC-WU, issued January 3, 2011. The order included \$114,590 of deferred rate case expense in the working capital allowance as well as \$57,295 for the amortization of this expense in the determination of customers' rates. The last order approved rate case expense in the following amounts:

1		Radey, Thomas, Yon & Clark, PA (Radey)	\$150,423
2		M & R Consultants, Inc.	\$ 65,428
3		Post, Buckley, Schuh, & Jernigan, Inc.	\$ 2,879
4		Barbara Withers	\$ 2,700
5		Other	<u>\$ 7,750</u>
6		Total	<u>\$229,180</u>
7			
8	Q.	WHY DO YOU DISPUTE WHETHER T	THIS EXPENSE SHOULD CONTINUE
9		TO BE RECOVERED?	
10	A.	Given the Utility's history of withholding p	ayments to its attorneys from its prior rate
11		case and the lack of full payment to other i	rate case consultants, my primary concern
12		is whether the previously approved rate cas	e expense being collected from customers
13		will actually be paid.	
14			
15	Q.	IS THE UTILITY CURRENT IN MAI	KING PAYMENTS ON RATE CASE
16		EXPENSE PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZE	CD?
17	A.	No, it appears that the Utility is significant	ly behind on paying the Radey firm, and
18		somewhat behind on making payments to	two other consultants. Attached to my
19		testimony is Exhibit DNV-2, which is the	Utility's response to OPC's First Set of
20		Interrogatories. As you can see in Exhibit A	A attached to the response to Interrogatory
21		No. 13, the Utility has only paid \$30,000	to the Radey law firm (or 20% of the
22		amount approved by the Commission) since	e the order was issued on January 3, 2011.
23		In addition, the Utility has only paid \$30,50	7.05 to M & R Consultants (or 47% of the
24		amount approved in the order) and \$1,500	to Post Buckley (or 52% of the amount
25		approved in the order) Exhibit A reflects t	that the Utility has paid out approximately

32% of its previously approved rate case expense. By the time of this hearing, it will be a full two years after the order was issued in the last rate case. Nearly half of the previously approved rate case expense will have been collected from customers, yet more than half the rate case expense remains to be paid out. Over 75% of the unpaid rate case expense is due and payable to the Radey firm.

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Q. HOW DID YOU DETERMINE THE UTILITY HAD STOPPED MAKING PAYMENTS TO THE RADEY LAW FIRM?

On March 14, 2012, OPC served discovery, requesting that the Utility provide copies of receipts, canceled checks, bank transfers, or other proof of payment for the rate case expense approved in the last rate case. I have attached to my testimony as Exhibit DNV-3, a summary schedule I created of the invoices from the Radey firm that were provided in the Utility's response to OPC's March 14, 2012 Request for Production of Documents No. 40. This exhibit also includes a copy of the invoices provided. The last page of this exhibit is an invoice from the Radey firm showing a balance of \$146,399.78 due as of March 7, 2012. Attached to my testimony as Exhibit DNV-4 is the first page of the Utility's response to OPC's October 5, 2012 First Request for Production of Documents No. 30 that shows the Utility's payment history from January 2010 through October 2012. According to this response, the Utility stopped making payments to its law firm after its last payment dated November 30, 2010 during the pendency of the last rate case. The Utility appears to have only resumed making payments to the Radey law firm on April 16, 2012, just one month after OPC requested that the Utility provide documentary proof it was making its required rate case expense payments.

1	Q.	BESIDES THIS RESPONSE TO OPC DISCOVERY, DO YOU HAVE ANY
2		OTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE UTILITY HAD STOPPED MAKING
3		PAYMENTS TO THE RADEY FIRM?
4	A.	Yes. In response to OPC's First Request for Production of Documents No. 31, which
5		was provided after an order by the Prehearing officer compelling the Utility's
6		response, the Utility provided some but not all invoices from the Radey firm, a letter
7		from the Radey firm dated March 19, 2012 and WMSI's response to the Radey letter
8		dated March 30, 2012. I have attached to my testimony as Exhibit DNV-5 a copy of
9		the Utility's response to Request No. 31. These documents clearly indicate that the
10		Utility had stopped making payments to the Radey firm during the pendency of the
11		last rate case and that there was a billing dispute.
12		According to the March 19, 2012 letter, the Radey firm had sent WMSI
13		periodic reminders about the amount due and held at least one in-person meeting to
14		discuss the WMSI outstanding balance owed the firm. The letter also discussed
15		establishing a payment plan, but if an amicable payment arrangement could not
16		reached, it discussed having to consider alternatives as outlined in the firm's
17		representation letter and agreement with WMSI. This representation letter and
18		agreement was provided in response to OPC's First Request for Production of
19		Documents No. 32 and is attached to my testimony as Exhibit DNV-6.
20		WMSI's March 30, 2012 response to the Radey firm indicated that it intended
21		to "negotiate a reasonable settlement of your bill" once the current rate case was
22		concluded. It went on to state:
23 24 25 26 27		The new case is basically a replay of the case your firm handled, except that we now have an adverse final order to overcome. In working with our new lawyers on the appeal, I have come to recognize that several costly mistakes were made by RTCY [Radey firm] in the

handling of our case. Those mistakes and the horrible result that we suffered will have to be taken into account when we talk about a settlement of your bill.... Having said all that, I really do want to work all this out to our mutual benefit so that WMSI can survive and your firm can be paid a reasonable fee under these adverse circumstances.

A review of WMSI's response in no way indicates that WMSI intended to repay the Radey firm the full balance for services due. WMSI plainly sought a negotiated reduction in the outstanding balance. Moreover, this letter from WMSI to the Radey firm contradicts statements made by the Utility's Response to Staff's Sixth Data Request, dated May 31, 2012.

Staff's Sixth Data Request, dated May 16, 2012, sought information on whether the Utility disputed some or all of the approximately \$146,400 due to the Radey firm for services billed during the last rate case. Attached to my testimony as DNV-7 is the Utility's response to Staff's Sixth data request, filed in the docket file on May 31, 2012. Staff's first question asked: "Does WMSI dispute this amount or any part of it? If so, what portion does it dispute and on what basis?" To which the Utility simply responded, "No." This is only two months after WMSI sent the letter to the Radey firm referencing a settlement of their bill.

A.

Q. DOES THE UTILITY HAVE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT TO PAY THE AMOUNT OWED?

No, it does not. In response to Question 3 of Staff's Sixth data request, the Utility stated that it had "entered into an agreement with Radey, Thomas, Yon and Clark to pay the bill in full with installment payments." OPC's First Request for Production of Documents No. 33 requested a copy of this agreement to repay the Radey firm in full. The Utility's response to No. 33, stated: "There is no written agreement except as

noted under No. 32 above." (I have attached to my testimony as Exhibit DNV-8, a copy of the Response to No. 33.) The response to No. 32 referenced a copy of the six page representation letter and agreement between WMSI and the Radey firm which I referenced earlier in my testimony as Exhibit DNV-6. Paragraph 3 of the representation letter and agreement states as follows:

The agreement contemplates the various types of professional fee arrangements. In this instance, we understand that our firm will be paid on an hourly basis at the rates indicated above. Our representation will require the payment of a \$4,000 deposit to be applied to the first invoice and a minimum payment of \$2,000 per month for services rendered. Hourly fees in excess of the monthly payments will accumulate and be payable no later than 10 days following the grant of any rate increase by the Florida Public Service Commission (interim or permanent) or the obtaining of an additional loan by Water Management Services, Inc., whichever occurs first. Mr. Gene D. Brown, President of Water Management Services, Inc. further agrees to be personally liable for any fees remaining unpaid by Water Management Services. Fees and costs are due regardless of the outcome of the rate case and regardless of whether the commission allows recovery of such fees and costs in rates.

Section 5 of the agreement addresses payment of invoices and collection activities such as legal proceedings and arbitration.

DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS CONCERNING THE CURRENT

Q.

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN WMSI AND THE RADEY FIRM? A. Yes. As noted in the Utility's response to OPC's Production Request No. 30, the Utility resumed making \$1,000 monthly payments to the law firm in April 2012, and recently increased the amount to \$2,000 per month starting on September 17, 2012. See Exhibit DNV-4. Assuming that the Utility continues making the \$2,000 per month payment, it will take the Utility approximately five years to repay the Radey law firm the remaining balance due, which is well after the amortization period for

prior rate case expense concludes and rates are automatically reduced. Once this contested proceeding concludes, my concern is whether the Utility will continue making its payments.

A.

Q. SHOULD THE UTILITY HAVE DISCRETION HOW IT SPENDS THE EXPENSE INCLUDED IN THE ORDER AS RATE CASE EXPENSE?

No, I believe that rate case expense is different from other Operating Expenses, in that Florida law specifically addresses how it shall be recovered. Section 367.0816, Florida Statutes, states that the "... amount of rate case expense determined by the commission pursuant to the provisions of this chapter to be recovered through a public utilities rate shall be apportioned for recovery over a period of 4 years. At the conclusion of the recovery period, the rate of the public utility shall be reduced immediately by the amount of rate case expense previously included in rates." I am concerned that previously authorized rate case expense currently being collected from WMSI's customers is not being used for its authorized and statutorily intended purpose. The action by the Utility to stop and start making rate case expense payments at its discretion is contrary to the statutory intent of Sections 367.081(7) and 367.0816, Florida Statutes. I believe that if a utility knowingly chooses not to make rate case expense payments, and fails to provide some evidence to the Commission supporting that full payment will be made, then the remaining unamortized amount of the authorized rate case expense should not remain in rates.

Q. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND THE COMMISSION SHOULD ADJUST FOR THE PRIOR RATE CASE EXPENSE?

25 A. I have two recommendations. First, I believe that the Utility has not provided

sufficient evidence that it will continue to make payment in full for the rate case expense incurred in the prior case. At a minimum, I recommend that the rate case expense embedded in current rates be removed and no longer collected from ratepayers to reflect the amount of nonpayment and/or slow payment by the Utility.

My second recommendation may be a moot point, as the PAA Order¹ did not allow any working capital allowance. However, if the Commission determines that a working capital allowance should be included in rate base, I recommend that there be no allowance made for the rate case expense from the prior case. Deferred rate case expense is normally included in working capital to allow for the fact that a Utility has paid the expense and is recovering it over the next four years. In this case, the Utility has not paid the expense; therefore, there should be no deferred asset to include in working capital.

A.

Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY COMMISSION PRECEDENT TO DISALLOW PREVIOUSLY APPROVED RATE CASE EXPENSE?

No. I believe this is the first time the Commission has been required to address this issue. In my nearly thirty years of working for the Commission and now Office of Public Counsel, I do not think there has been a similar case where a utility filed back-to-back rate cases, hired new consultants and attorneys for the second case, and during the pendency of the second rate case it was discovered that the utility had stopped making payments to its first attorneys, all the while collecting rate case expense in rates from its customers. Rates which continue to recover expenses which may never be expended would not meet the statutory directive under Section 367.081 to set reasonable and compensatory rates. In my opinion, there is more than enough

¹ PSC-12-0435-PAA-WU, issued August 22, 2012, pg. 16.

1	competent substantial evidence to support such an adjustment should the Commission
2	exercise its statutory discretion to do so.

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CURRENT RATE CASE EXPENSE

5 Q. WHAT COMMENTS DO YOU HAVE ON POST-PAA PROTEST RATE

CASE EXPENSE?

A. Neither OPC nor the Utility protested the amount of the rate case expense included in the PAA Order. However, the Utility requested "additional rate case expense necessitated by OPC's Protest." It is still very early in the hearing process and there has been minimal discovery provided to document any rate case expense incurred after the PAA Order. I have a few issues that I believe should be considered as the Commission determines the reasonable and prudent rate case expense to complete this docket.

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Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY INITIAL COMMENTS REGARDING POST-PAA PROTEST RATE CASE EXPENSE?

17 A. Yes. The Commission typically reviews rate case expense for costs that are
18 adequately documented as to the tasks performed, the amount of time spent on the
19 task, and the hourly rate charged. The Commission has consistently held that it is the
20 Utility's burden to support its case.³ The Commission has stated that "in those cases
21 where rate case expense has not been supported by detailed documentation, our
22 practice has been to disallow some portion or remove all unsupported amounts." I

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² Docket No. 110200-WU, In re: Application for increase in water rates in Franklin County by Water Management Services, Inc., Cross-petition for a formal administrative hearing, pg. 3.

³ See Florida Power Corp. v. Cresse 413 So. 2d 1187, 1191 (Fla. 1982).

⁴ Docket No. 090392-WS, In re: Application for increase in water and wastewater rates in Lake County by Utilities Inc. of Pennbrooke, Order No. PSC-10-0400-PAA-WS, issued June 18, 2010, p. 22.

recommend that the Commission continue its detailed review and disallow any post-PAA protest costs that the Utility fails to document consistent with past Commission precedent.

Because of the issue regarding unpaid rate case expense from the prior rate case, I recommend that the Commission should not only review the invoices supporting the work performed in this rate case, but also the cancelled checks to prove that the Utility is current for services rendered for the PAA portion of the rate case through the start of the hearing in January 2013.

A.

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF POST-PAA PROTEST RATE CASE EXPENSE?

Yes. I am concerned that the amount of post-PAA protest rate case expense in this case will be unusually high due to the litigation strategy which the Utility has apparently undertaken to thwart OPC's participation in the post-PAA protest proceeding. The Utility has filed numerous objections to legitimate requests for discovery served by OPC which in turn necessitated OPC's filing two motions to compel, as well as the Utility's motion to dismiss OPC's petition protesting portions of the PAA order.

My first concern is with the objections and motions that have been filed in this case as a result of the Utility's refusal to respond to discovery. The OPC served its First Set of Discovery on October 5, 2012, and on October 15, 2012, the utility filed its Objections to this discovery. The OPC served its Second Set of Discovery on October 12, 2012 and the utility filed its Objections to this discovery on October 22, 2012. In my view the objections raised by the utility were made simply to avoid providing responses to legitimate discovery. Many of the discovery questions that

were objected to were designed to determine the reasonableness of the Utility's advancing approximately \$1.2 million to Mr. Brown and Associated Companies through Account 123. While the Utility continues to argue that the \$1.2 million amount of the Account is not at issue, I disagree. The numerous transactions and specific amounts of those transactions which resulted in \$1.2 million advanced is a critical and important issue in this case as well as whether the decisions to advance this money was a prudent utility management decision. The discovery questions were designed to determine among other things:

- how did the payments to the various entities relate to the value of BMG
- what was the value of BMG at the time of the stock transfer; and
- how were the payments used to benefit the Utility.

In addition to objecting to discovery regarding the \$1.2 million advanced to the WMSI president and associated companies, the Utility further added to the litigious nature of this case, and quite likely to the Utility's post-PAA protest rate case expense, by objecting to discovery that was drafted to discern the nature of the issues that were included in the Utility's cross petition, such as salary expense, accounting expense, miscellaneous expenses, and transportation expenses.

A.

Q. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND FOR THE RATE CASE EXPENSE INCURRED FOR WMSI'S OBJECTIONS TO OPC'S DISCOVERY?

By Order No. PSC-12-0624-PCO-WU, issued November 20, 2012, the Commission granted in part OPC's motions to compel responses to its first two sets of discovery. Because the Utility succeeded in part in opposing OPC's motions to compel, I recommend that the Utility should only be allowed to recover a pro rata amount of the rate case expense incurred for its objections. An adjustment should be made to

remove expenses for filing objections to legitimate discovery as well as a pro rata amount for its responses to OPC's motions to compel discovery. I recommend that a pro rata adjustment be made to the extent that the Utility successfully opposed OPC's request to compel specific responses.

The Commission has previously disallowed similar costs saying that the ratepayers should not have to bear these costs⁵ and has removed legal costs related to a utility motion that was denied.⁶ Thus, the Commission should follow its own precedent and disallow costs related to Utility motions that were denied. By my count, OPC succeeded in compelling 34 of 60 discovery responses to which the Utility objected. That is a 57% success rate. Therefore, the Utility should only be allowed 43% of its rate case expense associated with objecting to OPC discovery and opposing OPC's motions to compel.

Q. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND FOR THE RATE CASE EXPENSE RELATED TO THE UTILITY'S MOTION TO DISMISS OPC'S PROTEST OF PORTIONS OF THE PAA ORDER?

A. I recommend that no rate case expense related to this motion be allowed. After filing its objections to OPC's first two sets of discovery, on October 30, 2012, the Utility filed a motion to dismiss OPC's petition protesting portions of the PAA Order. This motion was filed after the parties agreed to have depositions for two Utility fact witnesses, Mr. Brown and Mr. Mitchell, WMSI's controller, on November 6 and 7,

⁵ Docket No. 070293-SU, In re: Application for increase in wastewater rates in Monroe County by K W Resort Utilities Corp., Order No. PSC-09-0057-FOF-SU, issued January 27, 2009, p. 39.

⁶ Docket No. 100330-WS, In re: Application for increase in water/wastewater rates in Alachua, Brevard, DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Lake, Lee, Marion, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco, Polk, Putnam, Seminole, Sumter, Volusia, and Washington Counties by Aqua Utilities Florida, Inc., Order No. PSC-12-0102-FOF-WS, issued March 5, 2012, p. 129.

1 2012.

Because the Commission flatly denied the Utility's motion to dismiss, all rate case expense associated with the Utility's motion to dismiss should be disallowed. Because the Utility's motion to dismiss was without merit, this serves as further grounds for disallowing any rate case expense associated with this motion.

Q.

A.

ARE YOU RECOMMENDING ANY DISALLOWANCE OF RATE CASE EXPENSE RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S MOTION TO WITHDRAW FUNDS FROM ESCROW SINCE NEITHER THE COMPANY NOR OPCONDECTED THESE

PROTESTED THIS?

Yes. On September 21, 2012, the Utility filed a motion to allow withdrawals from the interim escrow account or in the alternative from the PAA ordered escrow account. On October 11, 2012, the Utility withdrew the portion of its original petition that pertains to the interim escrow account. This Commission has previously disallowed "legal costs associated with withdrawing a motion that was initially presented by the Utility." Therefore, the Commission should continue to disallow all costs associated with this and any similar withdrawals.

Because neither the Utility or OPC protested the PAA Order escrow account requirements, the Commission should disallow any costs that the Utility may seek to recover as post-PAA protest rate case expense associated with filing its September 21, 2012 motion, as well as any travel expenses related to attending the November 27, 2012 Commission Conference where the Utility addressed the Commission concerning the escrow account. At this time, it is unknown whether the Utility will attempt to seek any rate case expense associated with the PAA Order escrow account.

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⁷ ibid. p. 128.

1		However, any costs associated with non-protested portions of the PAA Order should
2		not be attributed to the PAA-protest or recovered from customers.
3		
4	Q.	ARE YOU RECOMMENDING ANY DISALLOWANCE OF POST-PAA
5		PROTEST RATE CASE EXPENSE RELATED TO WITHDRAWN
6		TESTIMONY?
7	A.	Yes. In a related issue, the Utility filed its MFRs and testimony of three individuals
8		(Gene Brown, Jeanne Allen, and Les Thomas) on November 7, 2011. On June 14,
9		2012, the Utility filed a Notice of withdrawal of testimony and exhibits of Gene D.
10		Brown. After the OPC protested the PAA Order, on September 13, 2012, the Utility
11		filed a Notice of withdrawal of testimony and exhibits of Jeanne Allen and Les
12		Thomas. On October 15, 2012, the Utility filed testimony in this case for Jeanne
13		Allen and John Guastella. I do not think that the Utility should be allowed to recover
14		the cost of filing testimony two separate times. If the Utility chooses to withdraw its
15		originally filed testimony and substitute a revised testimony, the ratepayers should not
16		have to pay twice for testimony on the same issues.
17		
18	Q.	ARE YOU RECOMMENDING ANY DISALLOWANCE OF POST-PAA
19		PROTEST RATE CASE EXPENSE RELATED TO POTENTIALLY
20		DUPLICATIVE TESTIMONY?
21	A.	Yes. I am also concerned with the Utility's decision to file testimony for the two
22		witnesses on the same two issues: Jeanne Allen and John Guastella. OPC asked in its
23		Third Set of Interrogatories No. 27, why the utility deemed it necessary for the
24		Company to have both witnesses address the payroll adjustment and the working
25		capital adjustment. The Utility's response to this is attached to my testimony as

Exhibit DNV-9. In this response, the Utility stated the following:

2 3

Commission staff and the Commission did not accept the expert accounting testimony of Jeanne Allen with regard to the protested items, and the utility has no reason to believe that her testimony will be any more persuasive at the final hearing than it was prior to the PAA Order. Accordingly, the utility decided that it was prudent to obtain the services of John Guastella, who has more expertise and unquestioned credibility regarding the protested items, and other rate setting questions.

I am concerned why the Utility filed testimony from a witness that it does not appear to believe is competent to provide expert testimony. I do not believe that the ratepayers should be required to pay rate case expense for both witnesses.

A.

Q. ARE YOU RECOMMENDING THAT ANY OTHER PORTION OF POST-PAA RATE CASE EXPENSE BE DISALLOWED?

Yes, in addition to the overall amount of rate case expense, I am concerned with the rate case expense associated with the Utility's protest of issues. OPC protested four discrete issues and WMSI cross protested eight issues of its own. The Utility in its cross petition raised eight issues, six of which total approximately \$50,000 (or less than three percent of the Revenue Requirement included in the PAA Order). The remaining two issues are for an unstated amount of post-PAA protest rate case expense to pursue this case through the hearing process and the increased level of service availability charges. In my opinion, WMSI should only be awarded rate case expense associated with the four issues protested by OPC and rate case expense associated with Utility protested issues where it succeeds in securing an adjustment which is better than what was approved in the PAA order.

Q. WHY DO YOU RECOMMEND RATE CASE EXPENSE FOR ISSUES THAT

THE UTILITY PROTESTED AND WINS AS WELL AS THOSE THAT OPC

PROTESTED?

Α.

A utility cannot help but defend its substantial interests if it is drawn into a protest by another party. It would be unfair to disallow reasonable rate case expense for defending issues and positions which the utility did not protest. However, there is no requirement that a utility cross protest additional issues simply because another party initiates a protest. If the utility succeeds on the issues it cross protested, then reasonable rate case expense should be allowed. However, if a utility fails on one or more of its cross protested issues, then a pro rata portion of rate case expense related to those failed cross protested issues should be disallowed as unreasonable.

As a ratemaking policy matter, a utility should have some incentive to minimize costs as it relates to issues it cross protests. To automatically allow rate case expense for any and all utility cross protested issues whether or not those issues have any merit would serve to encourage a utility to unreasonably incur additional rate case expense for less than meritorious issues.

Q. WHAT IS YOUR BASIS FOR RECOMMENDING THAT THE UTILITY NOT

BE AWARDED RATE CASE EXPENSE FOR ITS ISSUES IT FAILS TO

SUCCEED?

21 A. I would like to reference Order No. PSC-94-0738-FOF-WU, issued June 15, 1994.8

In this case, the Commission addressed the utility's entitlement to rate case expense

associated with the cost of a partially successful appeal of a Commission decision.

⁸ Order No. PSC-94-0738-FOF-WU, issued June 15, 1994, in Docket No. 900386-WU, In re: Application for a rate increase in Marion County by Sunshine Utilities of Central Florida, Inc.

The utility raised five issues on appeal and succeeded on three. Id. In determining what amount of rate case expense to award the utility, the Commission addressed this question, "... is [a utility] entitled to recover all expenses related to any such appeal?" Id. The Commission answered, stating "we do not believe that a utility has a right to recover all rate case expenses associated with every appeal." Id. The Commission further stated:

... all such expenses are not inherently reasonable. Some appeals are a prudent cost of doing business and some are not. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, if the Commission took the position that any appeal taken by a utility is inherently reasonable, then utilities would be encouraged to appeal all orders as a matter of course to the ultimate detriment of the ratepayers who would be paying the bill for their lack of discrimination as to issues that truly should be appealed.

After much discussion on determining how to calculate the amount of reasonable rate case expense for the partially successful appeal, the Commission concluded "... since Sunshine appealed five issues and was successful on at least three of those issues, or sixty percent of its appeal, the appropriate reduction using the loadstar method is forty percent." Id. at 16.

While a cross petition may be different than an appeal of a Commission order, I believe that the Commission's reasoning, ratemaking policy decision, and calculation of reasonable rate case expense is applicable to this case. Consistent with the Commission's decision in that case, a utility should not expect to recover rate case expense on any and all issues that it protested, but only those issues in which it is successful.

Therefore, based upon the precedent established by Order No. PSC-94-0738-FOF-WU, the Commission should apportion rate case expense among the issues,

⁹ Id. at 8.

allow reasonable rate case expense for defending issues protested by another party, and disallow the portion of rate case associated with all issues the utility unsuccessful protested. In this case, between OPC and the Utility, 12 separate issues were raised. After unreasonable rate case expense is deducted, the remaining rate case expense should be divided among the 12 issues. The Utility should be allowed reasonable rate case expense for defending the four issues protested by OPC as well as any Utility issues where it succeeds. For example, if the Utility fails on 7 out of its 8 issues it protested, then 7/12 of all remaining rate case expense should be disallowed.

A.

SERVICE AVAILABILITY CHARGES

11 Q. YOU ARE ALSO TESTIFYING ON SERVICE AVAILABILITY CHARGES.

WHAT ARE YOU ADDRESSING IN THIS AREA?

I am testifying that the amount of the increase in service availability charges established by the PAA Order was calculated consistent with the Commission's methodology for calculating such charges. I am also testifying that the increase in the charges should be placed in escrow and the final amounts should be subject to the same escrow requirements and true-up provisions required by the PAA Order for proforma plant items.

Q. WHAT ASPECT OF THE INCREASE SERVICE AVAILABILITY CHARGES

DID OPC PROTEST?

A. OPC protested the service availability charges approved by the PAA Order in part because the increased charges were based on future plant yet to be constructed and placed in service. While I do not dispute the methodology used to calculate the increase in the amount of the service availability charges, my concerns center on the

lack of any true-up mechanism, and the absence of any requirement to escrow the increase in service availability charges.

4 Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE EXPAND ON YOUR CONCERNS?

A. First, since the PAA Order is requiring a true-up of the pro forma plant once it is placed in service, I believe that the Commission should require that the service availability charges be revised during the true-up phase to reflect the actual amount of pro forma plant placed in service. Second, I am concerned that the service availability charges were not made subject to the same escrow provisions as the monthly service rates to ensure that the increase be retained within the Utility for utility operations and not advanced for non-utility purposes. Because the service availability charges were based in part on the requested pro forma plant, I recommend that the increase in these charges be placed in escrow until the pro form plant is completed.

16 Q. WHAT ARE THE SERVICE AVAILABILITY CHARGES THAT WERE 17 APPROVED BY THE PAA ORDER?

A. The Commission PAA Order¹⁰ approved a Plant Capacity Charge of \$3,387, a Main Extension Charge of \$1,523, and a Meter Installation Charge of \$400 for a total Service Availability Charge of \$5,310. The Utility requested increased service availability charges based primarily on the proposed pro forma plant additions and proposed that the charges be increased to \$10,004.47, a 517.56 percent increase over the current charges. In my opinion, the methodology used by the Commission was reasonable and calculated reasonable service availability charges that were included

¹⁰ PSC-12-0435-PAA-WU, issued August 22, 2012, pgs. 34-36.

F.A.C., which sets out guidelines for setting service availability charges, is a

"guideline," and there is no mandatory requirement to set the level at 75 percent.

A.

Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE UTILITY'S PROTEST REQUESTING TO FURTHER INCREASE THE SERVICE AVAILABILITY CHARGE?

Yes, I have reviewed the Utility's request and I do not believe the Utility's methodology to calculate service availability charges is reasonable. As applied to this Utility, the Commission calculated the average cost per ERC for both the treatment plant and the transmission and distribution plant, and used the average costs per ERC to determine reasonable charges. This calculation resulted in total service availability charges per ERC of \$5,310, for a \$3,690 increase. I believe that the plant capacity, main extension, and meter installation charges established by the PAA Order are reasonable because they are based on a reasonable calculation of average costs per ERC. I agree with the Commission's finding that the Utility's "level of an increase per equivalent residential connection (ERC) is excessive and highly speculative, with the potential to stunt future growth." Thus, the Commission should reject the Utility's request to increase the charges further.

20 Q. WHAT IS YOUR OTHER ISSUE WITH THE SERVICE AVAILBILITY 21 CHARGES?

22 A. The PAA Order stated, "WMSI's requested Service Availability Charges are based in

large part on pro forma plant additions that may, or may not, come to fruition..."12

¹¹ PSC-12-0435-PAA-WU, issued August 22, 2012, pg. 35.

¹² PSC-12-0435-PAA-WU, issued August 22, 2012, pg. 34.

The PAA Order authorized increase in service availability charges from \$1,620 to \$5,310 was based on plant levels that included the requested pro forma plant that has yet to be built and placed into service.

In the PAA Order, the Commission required that in order to "protect the customers, to ensure that the pro forma projects are completed, and the DEP loan and the financing are paid, WMSI shall set up an interest bearing escrow account." The order further required that the pro forma projects be completed with 18 months and any refund would be based on a subsequent true-up of the actual costs. However, the Commission did not include a similar escrow and true-up provision for the increase in service availability charges despite the fact that these charges are also based, in part, on the pro forma projects. I am concerned that if the pro forma plant is not fully completed or is completed at a significantly lower cost, the increased service availability charges will be overstated and may cause future ratepayers to pay more than their reasonable share of utility plant in service costs through inflated service availability charges.

A.

O. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND?

I recommend that the amount of the service ability charges should be trued-up and based on actual pro forma plant placed in service during the true-up process established by the PAA Order. I further recommend placing the increase in service availability charges into escrow subject to the same escrow requirements established by the PAA Order. Because the service availability charges are also based in part on pro forma plant, they should be subject to the same escrow and true up provisions as the monthly rates.

¹³ PSC-12-0435-PAA-WU, issued August 22, 2012, pg. 13.

1 Q. IS THERE ANY PRECEDENT FOR REQUIRING ALL OR A PORTION OF

2 THE SERVICE AVAILABILITY CHARGE TO BE ESCROWED?

3 A. Yes. By Order No. PSC-94-1383-FOF-WU, issued November 14, 1994, in Docket 4 No. 940109-WU, the Commission approved a rate increase for this Utility, revised its 5 service availability charges, and required the Utility to escrow its service availability 6 charges, so that those monies would be available for future capital improvements. Id. 7 at 65-66. To ensure that the increased service availability charges approved by the 8 PAA Order are available for future capital improvements, the Commission should 9 consider requiring all or the increased portion of the revised service availability 10 charges to be escrowed. This will not only benefit the Utility, but the customers as 11 well, by ensuring there are available funds necessary for future capital improvements.

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13 Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

14 A. Yes, it does.

BY MR. SAYLER:

- Q. Did you also prepare exhibits to your Direct Testimony?
 - A. Yes, I did.

MR. SAYLER: And those exhibits attached to your testimony are identified as DNV-1 through DNV-9. I will note for the record that they are also identified as hearing exhibits on the Comprehensive Exhibit List as Exhibits 47 through 55.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

BY MR. SAYLER:

- Q. Ms. Vandiver, have you prepared a summary of your testimony?
 - A. Yes, I have.
 - Q. Will you please give that at this time.
 - A. Thank you.

Good morning, Commissioners. My testimony addresses three issues in this case. The first one is to address the prior rate case expense that was approved by this Commission in the last case. The last order approved that the utility be allowed to recover through rates approximately \$229,000 in rate case expense over four years. We are now two full years past the last order, so it should be approximately 50 percent amortized. However, through discovery we found that the

utility has made only about 20 percent of the payments due to its law firm from the last rate case.

The ratemaking formula generally allows the utility a level of expenses to recover through rates. However, I believe that rate case expense is different in that it is addressed by a specific statute and after four years it's removed. So I believe that the Commission has during that time the opportunity to reevaluate it, and if the Commission is concerned that it is not reasonable to allow that rate case expense to continue in rates it can be adjusted.

My second issue is to address the current rate case expense that is requested in this case also.

Ratepayers are required to pay rates that include the utility's expenses that are incurred to raise their own rates. Because of this, I believe that the Commission should carefully examine all expenses that are requested through rate case expense and make sure that the purpose of each of these is reasonable to include in rate case expense.

My last issue addresses the service
availability charges. The utility requested service
availability charges that would increase CIAC to
75 percent of the net plant balance. I am aware that
Commission rules established the 75 percent goal for the

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utilities when it establishes the original service availability charges sometimes. However, as the other attorney has stated today, Water Management Services has been in existence for over 38 years. It is not a new utility anymore.

The utility is now asking that the remaining balance of plant be spread among the few 400 customers that have yet to be connected to the system, which results in extraordinarily high service availability charges for those future customers. I believe that the PAA order chose a reasonable method of determining the service availability charges by coming up with a net plant balance per customer at capacity, spreading the amount over all customers and just choosing an amount based on net calculations to set the service availability charges, and that that method should be continued in the final order. Generally, my testimony is that customers should not be paying for anything unreasonable and that the service availability charges should be reasonable and should not put a burden on any new customers that will be connected.

Thank you.

MR. SAYLER: Madam Chair, OPC will tender the witness for cross.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

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Mr. Friedman.

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

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BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

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Q. How is rate case expense recovered in rates?

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It's recovered over a four-year period.

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Now, isn't it true that there is no Q.

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requirement that the utility actually pay those rates,

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pay the rate consultants within that four-year time

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period, though?

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There is no specific requirement, even though

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I believe that that would be assumed by the Commission

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that it would be paid in a timely manner.

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So you would agree, would you not, that it certainly would be acceptable for the utility to repay rate case expense over four years; you've got no beef with that, do you?

I have some concern with it. I don't know that I would agree with that completely. It seems like four years is a long time to pay somebody for services rendered over a four-year period.

- But if the person you're paying doesn't mind, why should the Commission mind, since the company doesn't get that except one-fourth every year?
 - I suppose I'm concerned that I have never seen Α.

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it done that way before. It's something that I guess it is in the Commission's discretion whether they want to allow a company to pay over four years.

- And as we sit here today, the Commission has Q. got no policy one way or the other, do they?
 - No, they do not. Α.
- But do you personally see a problem with Q. allowing a company to repay the rate case expense over the same period of time that it's amortized?
- I see problems with it, but it's something that would not be -- I just -- it concerns me.
- Since these rates have been in effect for Q. approximately two years, then I guess normally you would expect that half of the rate case expense would have been paid?
 - That's what I'm said, yes. Α.
- And except for paying the Radey Law Firm, Q. haven't the other consultants been repaid at least half of their expense?
 - Α. Yes.
- So really all we're talking about is the Radey Q. Law Firm?
 - Α. I believe so.
- Are you familiar with the engagement letter Q. that the Radey law firm entered into with Water

the Radey Law Firm?

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- A. Yes, I am.
- 3
- Q. And did not that engagement letter -- let me ask you this first. Isn't it true that they asked Mr. Brown to personally guarantee the rate case expense to
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- A. Yes, that's in the letter.
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- Q. So it's not just the utility that has to repay that rate case expense, it's Mr. Brown personally, correct?
- 10

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- A. Right. But it's in the ratepayers' rates, also.
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- Q. But if it's not paid, the Radey Firm is going to look to Mr. Brown to pay it, are they not?
- 15

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5 A. I imagine so.

Q.

- 16
- requires WMSI to make \$2,000-a-month payments?
- 18
- A. I believe that was \$2,000 a month until the end of the case, and after the case was over it required full payment.

or somebody else at OPC to express any concern that they

Now, isn't it true that that engagement letter

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- Q. Has anyone at the Radey Law Firm contacted you
- 22
- would not be paid for their services in the last rate
- 24

case?

A. No one has contacted me, and I don't know

about the other people in the office.

- Q. So you haven't heard any complaints from the Radey Law Firm about not getting paid?
 - A. No.

- Q. Now, you state at Page 4, Line 10, that Water Management Services has a history of withholding payments from its attorneys. Do you remember that statement?
 - A. Yes.

MR. SAYLER: Excuse me, what is the reference?

I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: Page 4, Line 10.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. How do you define the term history?
- A. I mean the history in this case. I meant because of the history of payments to the Radey Law Firm.
 - Q. Oh, just in this case?
 - A. Yes. That's all I meant by that statement.
- Q. And on Page 6, Line 10, you state, do you not, that there was a billing dispute between the Radey Law Firm and Water Management Services?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And don't you understand that billing dispute to be Mr. Brown's disagreement with having to pay more

than the amount set forth in the retainer letter?

- A. No. I believe there was a letter from the Radey Law Firm that stated that he needed to pay, and Mr. Brown also responded to that letter that said he had some concerns with the work that they did, and if they needed to take other actions that they should do so, or something -- I'm paraphrasing it very generally.
- Q. And isn't it true that the Radey Law Firm was demanding \$5,000 a month instead of \$2,000 a month?
 - A. It could be.

- Q. Now, isn't it true that the Radey Law Firm has agreed to no reduction in their bill?
 - A. I don't know about that.
- Q. Do you know that there has been a reduction in the bill?
- A. No. I don't believe we have seen any documents to that effect.
- Q. Now, you stated on Page 7, Line 23, that WMSI does not have an agreement to pay the Radey Law Firm the amount owed, is that correct?
 - A. Could you say that again?
- Q. At Page 7, Line 23, do you state there that Water Management Services does not have an agreement to pay the Radey Law Firm the amount owed?
 - MR. SAYLER: Excuse me. You said Page 7, Line

THE WITNESS: Oh, what I said here is that we requested a copy of --

MR. SAYLER: What line? I apologize.

THE WITNESS: 23 through 27.

- A. (Continuing) We've requested a copy of the agreement to pay, and the company responded that there was no written agreement.
 - Q. That doesn't mean there is no agreement?
- A. No. I believe Mr. Brown said there was an oral agreement.
- Q. On Page 19, Line 16, I believe that you interpret Section 367.0816 as requiring a utility to repay the rate case expense immediately, is that correct?
- A. I believe that when it says that the Commission should allow reasonable rates, that reasonable would include that, yes.
- Q. All right. But you've got no basis for where anybody else has ever construed the statute similarly?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. In all modesty, wouldn't you agree that there are no attorneys practicing before the Commission doing water and sewer work that have more experience than the ones Mr. Brown hired?

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(Laughter.)

MR. SAYLER: W
3 WMSI? Sorry.

MR. SAYLER: With the exception of counsel for

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm talking about in this case.

I'm not talking about the other case; I'm talking about this case.

THE WITNESS: Could you --

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. Do you know any lawyers that have more experience in handling rate cases than myself?
 - A. Probably not at the current time, no.
- Q. So wouldn't you agree that the hourly rate that WMSI is paying its law firm in this case is about 40 or \$50 hour less than this Commission has previously approved for other lawyers that you have just decided had no more experience than myself?
- A. I don't believe I'm taking issue with the rate that is being charged for legal expenses.
 - Q. Would you look over at the PSC staff table.
 - A. They are probably making a lot less than you. (Laughter.)

MR. FRIEDMAN: They probably aren't.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. How many lawyers do you see over there?
- A. Two.

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representing OPC here? 2 Two. And there is two at your table, too. 3 Α. Is Mr. Brown a lawyer representing this case? 4 Q. 5 He's not getting legal rate case expense, is he? You named him in the appearances, I believe. 6 Α. As a principal of the company, correct? 7 Q. 8 Α. Yes. 9 He's not getting legal rate case expense in Q. this case, is he? 10 11 No. So Water Management Services has little old 12 Q. me, Public Counsel has got two, and the PSC staff has 13 14 got two. And I guess the Commission, of course, they 15 have only got one, is that right? (Laughter.) 16 (Indicating affirmatively.) 17 Α. So wouldn't you agree that if Mr. Brown saw 18 0. 19 fit, he could have another lawyer here as well, and it 20 would be reasonable? 21 It would depend on the circumstances. 22 What would be the criteria you would use in Q. 23 deciding whether he was entitled to two lawyers, if the 24 other parties were? 25 I would have to see what the invoices said

And you've got Mr. Sayler and Mr. Kelly

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Q.

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that the other person was doing.

- Q. Wouldn't you agree that Water Management Services would not have incurred any rate case expense in this proceeding, but for OPC's protest?
 - A. Could you repeat the question, please?
- Q. Wouldn't you agree that Water Management
 Services would not have incurred any rate case expense
 post-PAA, but for OPC's protest?
 - A. True.
- Q. At Page 12, Line 4, you expressed concern, did you not, as to whether I'm going to get paid?
- A. I expressed concern about general rate case expense, and that would you include your invoices also, yes. That would include any consultants, I believe.
- Q. And you don't know what my specific agreement with Mr. Brown is on being reimbursed?
- A. No. We asked for an engagement letter and we didn't get any.
- Q. We don't have one, that's why you didn't get one.
 - MR. SAYLER: Excuse me, I didn't hear that.
- MR. FRIEDMAN: I said we don't have one, which is why we didn't give you one.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q. On Page 12, Line 12, you appear to complain

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about WMSI's litigation strategy, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And so first you complain about the objections that WMSI filed to OPC's discovery request, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you are at least implicitly saying that WMSI shouldn't be reimbursed for those?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Isn't it true that in the response to those objections OPC withdrew four of the first interrogatories and six of its requests for production?
- A. I think it's fair -- working with the staff we did, yes.
- Q. So obviously you had to agree then as a result that the responses to that discovery wasn't necessary for you to prepare your case?
 - A. I think we agreed to give some to get some.
- Q. On Page 12, Line 24, you suggest that you think that WMSI's objections to OPC's discovery were to avoid providing responses to what you termed as legitimate discovery, do you not?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What do you define as legitimate discovery?
- A. Discovery that would help us with information regarding the issues in the case.

1	Q. And don't you think that the determination of
2	whether the discovery was, in fact, legitimate was
3	addressed by the Prehearing Officer in orders that she
4	entered?
5	A. Yes. I may not agree with them, but it was
6	addressed.
7	Q. And isn't it true that OPC's motion to compel
8	addressed 22 interrogatories and production of
9	documents?
10	A. I'm sorry, could you say that again?
11	Q. OPC filed a motion to compel discovery
12	responses, did it not?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. And that that motion to compel addressed 22
15	discovery requests, did it not?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And isn't it true that the Prehearing Officer
18	denied all or part of 12 of those requests and
19	interrogatories and modified another five?
20	A. That sounds about right.
21	Q. So in summary, isn't it true that the
22	Prehearing Officer found that 17 of OPC's 22 discovery
23	requests were not legitimate discovery as written?
24	A. That sounds about right.

So then wouldn't you agree that OPC's motion

25

Q.

to compel, at least as to those 17 discovery requests,
was substantially without merit?

- A. I'm not sure about the use of that term, so
 I'm not going to agree with that.
 - Q. The term without merit?
- A. Substantially without merit, is that a legal term or not.
- Q. Well, then look the Page 14, Line 14, where you complain about rate case expense for filing a motion to dismiss. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And that motion to dismiss was denied, was it not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And don't you in your testimony say that therefore since the motion was dismissed, it was without merit?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Isn't that what you say? So if the Commission denies my motion, you think it's without merit; but if the PSC denies OPC's motion, you don't make a similar conclusion?
- A. Well, I wasn't sure if you were using -- what I was trying to say earlier is I didn't know if you were using a legal term when you said merit or if it was a

general term.

- 2
- I was using your term. Q.
- 3

4

- Then I would agree with you on the Α. Okay. other one.
- 5

6

- So you would agree that if my motion was Q. denied and was without merit, then OPC's motion was without merit if it was denied?
- 7

8

- Α. Okay.
- 9
- All right. On Page 17, Line 17, do you see Q. that?
- 11

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Yes.

0.

position?

- 12
- Am I correct that you're complaining because Q. WMSI raised eight cross-petition issues, is that correct?
- 14

15

13

- I stated that. I don't know if I was complaining about it, but I was commenting on it, yes.
- 16 17
- OPC can start this fight by raising a petition, but you

want to limit the ability of the utility to fight that

So it seems like to me what you are saying is

19

18

- 20 petition. Wouldn't that be a correct summary of your
- 21
- 22 I'm saying that the utility is allowed to fight the petition.
- 23

- Q. Well, I thought that what you were saying was that you didn't like us raising all those issues, and
- 25

therefore we shouldn't get rate case expenses?

- A. I'm talking about the issues that you raised.
- Q. That's right.

- A. Yes. You were talking about the original petition, I thought.
- Q. No, ma'am. I'm talking about the cross-petition we filed in the protest.
 - A. Oh, okay. Whether it's --
- Q. Let me rephrase it so that we know what we're talking about.

The way I interpret it is what you are saying is that OPC can file a protest and set forth what issues it wants to raise, but that if the utility then comes and files a response to that protest and tries to defend itself, that it shouldn't be entitled to rate case expense for that defense.

A. Right. I'm suggesting that the Commission needs some tools to look at what's reasonable for the ratepayers to have to pay. Some states allow a 50/50 split of rate case expense. I'm not recommending anything like that at this time. I'm just saying that these are some things the Commission may want to look at. That it may be reasonable to have some sharing of the costs. These issues that were raised in your cross-petition were beneficial to the utility, and so

maybe the utility should share some of those costs.

- Q. But the Commission doesn't do rate case expense that way in Florida, does it?
 - A. Sharing costs?

- Q. Right. They just make a determination, do they not, as to what is reasonable, and whatever is reasonable is included?
- A. I think that is a sharing of the costs. If it's unreasonable, then the utility is picking up that part of the cost.
- Q. So instead of the sharing argument, what you are saying is that it is unreasonable for Water

 Management Services to raise those five issues on cross-appeal, and therefore they shouldn't get rate case expense for five issues?
- A. It is either unreasonable or should be the shareholders' responsibility.
- Q. So OPC can start a fight and then dictate what tools that the opposing party brings to the fight?
- MR. SAYLER: Objection; argumentative. But if you could rephrase the question, I would appreciate it. The terminology picking a fight is what I'm objecting to.
- MR. FRIEDMAN: I mean, I think it's a fight.

 I mean, I don't know what else you would call it. I

didn't call them a bully, which was my original question. 2 (Laughter.) 3 MR. FRIEDMAN: I thought I was being nice. 4 5 I'll withdraw that question. I think we all know where it's going. 6 BY MR. FRIEDMAN: 7 8 Q. 9 case expense depending upon who prevails? 10 11 12 13

On Page 18, Line 21, am I correct that what you're suggesting is that there be an allocation of rate

- I was just referencing in this other order where the Commission has done that, but that might be a reasonable approach in this case.
- Isn't it true that in the case you cite, Q. though, the utility was the protesting party?
 - Α. Yes.

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- Don't you think that's a difference between 0. that case and this case where the utility is a protagonist as opposed to just a defending party?
 - Α. Well, I don't think that's the issue, no.
 - Q. You don't think it makes any difference?
 - No. Α.
- Now, even if the Commission were to accept 0. your proration theory, don't you agree that the time expended on each of the issues -- I think there's twelve

issues altogether -- on each of the issues in this case is not equal?

- A. That's probably true.
- Q. So then wouldn't you agree that just arbitrarily allocating a proration, depending upon who is successful on the issues, isn't really a reasonable allocation of reasonable rate case expense?
- A. Based on a strict 1 out of 15 -- I forget how many issues we counted, that would probably not be reasonable. At the time when I wrote this I couldn't find it, and still haven't had time to look for it, but I believed I had read somewhere where they counted pages or something like that associated with issues. There could be some other methodology to use to prorate it.
- Q. And you agree, don't you, that really that Account 123 is the issue that has subsumed most of the discovery, deposition time, in this case?
 - A. The vast majority.
- MR. FRIEDMAN: I have no further questions. Thanks, Ms. Vandiver.
- COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Are there questions from Staff?
 - MS. BARRERA: Staff has no questions.
- 24 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioners?
- 25 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I have one.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioner Balbis.

2

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you.

3

On your DNV-5, Page 4 of 15 --

4

THE WITNESS: Yes.

in the handling of our case."

clarification of that?

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: -- there is a letter

from Ms. Susan Clark listing that there is an 6

7

outstanding balance of \$146,000 and change, and then on

8

the next page there seems to be a response from Mr.

9

In that first or second paragraph -- and I

10

recognize, Mr. Friedman, this might be a question better

11

suited for Mr. Brown, but since she reviewed all the

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rate case expense -- in this letter towards the bottom

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of that paragraph there's a statement, "I have come to

14

recognize that several costly mistakes were made by RTYC

15 16

In your review of all of the rate case expense

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costly mistakes -- how much they were and were they

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costly to WMSI, or the ratepayers, or did you find any

and documentation, were you able to determine what those

20

THE WITNESS: I did not find any evidence of

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21

the costly mistakes made by the Radey Law Firm, no.

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be honest, I really didn't look for that, but I didn't

24

see anything when I was reviewing. I did review

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invoices to some extent, and I did not see anything.

1	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And my last
2	question: Since according to the information in your
3	exhibits, and Ms. Clark's letter that there was a period
4	of time, I guess, since May of 2010 when payments
5	stopped, had not been received to Radey Thomas, did you
6	see any indications of additional administrative expense
7	that was charged to WMSI from Radey Clark due to their
8	lack of payment?
9	THE WITNESS: No. I believe on my Exhibit
10	DNV-3, the first two pages are my schedule of the
11	invoices, and I believe the last invoice was February
12	2011.
13	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. So you didn't
14	find any additional administrative expense due to the
15	lack of payment?
16	THE WITNESS: No.
17	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.
18	That's all I have.
19	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.
20	Redirect.
21	MR. SAYLER: Yes, ma'am.
22	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. SAYLER:
24	Q. Ms. Vandiver how do you pronounce it?

A. Vandiver.

I've worked with you for almost two years --1 Q. (Laughter.) 2 My apologies. I'm not going to live this one 3 down. 4 5 (Laughter.) Do you recall being asked questions about 6 7 would a rate case consultant accept payment on a longer basis than just immediately following a rate case? 8 9 Α. Yes. 10 And you reviewed the various engagement Q. 11 letters that were produced related to the Siedman and the Radey firm, I believe? 12 13 Α. Yes. Did they negotiate that longer four-year 14 Q. payment in their engagement letter? 15 16 Α. No. 17 And in your review of the payments in your Q. exhibit, I think DNV-3, it shows a period of time where 18 no payment was made to the Radey Law Firm. How many 19 20 months was that? 21 Are you talking about DNV-3? That's mostly 22 the invoices. I believe DNV-2 shows -- it's an exhibit 23 from the company that shows the payments that were made 24 to the Radey Law Firm. 25 Q. That's correct. DNV-2, I'm sorry.

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Yes.

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- Q. If you will turn back to Page 19. This is an order you cite related to apportioning rate case expense among five issues, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in that case the utility was awarded rate case expense proportionate to the three issues it won, and that was using something called the Load Star Method?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you agree this is one methodology for calculating reasonable rate case expense?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And counsel, I believe, asked you about whether that was unreasonable if the majority of time was spent on one or more issues -- let me rephrase that. If the vast majority of time was spent on a couple of issues, then it would be unreasonable to apportion the rate case expense equally amongst all the issues?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And I believe you testified that's unreasonable?
- A. I testified that it might be reasonable to use another method.
- Q. Okay. Do you have any -- is there any record, any -- let me rephrase that. Do you know how much time

the utility has spent on any of the individual issues?

A. Not at this time.

- Q. And did OPC serve discovery asking for a breakdown of how much they spent on the various issues like the motion to dismiss their case, the objections that they did not succeed on, and things of that nature?
 - A. I believe we did.
 - Q. And do you recall the response?
- A. I think the response was that records aren't kept that way.
- Q. With regard to the last rate case, the one where the utility is represented by the Radey Law Firm, do you remember a question by Commissioner Balbis about that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. About mistakes were made?
- A. About whether mistakes -- well, I'm not sure what the question was. About whether I found any mistakes made?
 - Q. Correct.
 - A. Right, I remember the question.
- Q. In your preparation of testimony, were you asked to review the decisions of the law firm in the last rate case?
 - A. The decisions of the law firm?

1	Q. Were you asked to review whether the prior law
2	firm made mistakes?
3	A. No, I was not.
4	Q. And although you were with OPC during the last
5	rate case, you were not the OPC analyst on that case, is
6	that correct?
7	A. Correct.
8	MR. SAYLER: Thank you very much.
9	I would like to move OPC Witness Vandiver's
10	exhibits.
11	MR. FRIEDMAN: What was that again, Vandiver?
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. SAYLER: Exhibits 47 through 55.
14	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Yes; thank you.
15	Mr. Friedman.
16	MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, I think under the ruling
17	by Mr. Helton, that if I didn't argue about it before
18	now, it's too little, too late. I don't think it
19	matters anyway. But, thank you; I have no objection.
20	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Are you telling me that I
21	erred in asking you
22	MR. FRIEDMAN: No, ma'am. It was very polite
23	of you to do so, and I appreciate it. Thank you. I was
24	just saying I thought that Ms. Helton had ruled on that,
25	which kinds of makes the rest of

1	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I actually don't think
2	Ms. Helton rules.
3	MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, you're correct. I
4	apologize.
5	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Exhibits 47
6	through 55 will be moved into the record.
7	(Exhibits 47 through 55 admitted into the
8	record.)
9	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Sayler.
10	MR. SAYLER: May Witness Vandiver be excused
11	from this case?
12	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: You may be excused.
13	Okay. We will forge ahead.
14	Mr. Sayler. Excuse me, I apologize.
15	Staff, your witness.
16	MR. LAWSON: We would like to call Ms. Debra
17	Dobiac to the stand, please.
18	DEBRA M. DOBIAC
19	was called as a witness on behalf of the Staff of the
20	Florida Public Service Commission, and having been duly
21	sworn, testified as follows:
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. LAWSON:
24	Q. Good afternoon. Have you been previously
25	sworn in?

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Α.	Yes,	Τ	have.	

Q. Could you pull that mike a little closer to you? There you go.

And would you please state your name for the record.

- A. Debra M. Dobiac.
- Q. And by whom are you employed and in what capacity?
- A. I am a Public Utilities Analyst II at the Florida Public Service Commission.
 - Q. And what is the address where you work?
- A. 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399.
- Q. And have you filed Prefiled Testimony in this matter?
 - A. Yes, I have.
 - Q. How many pages is that?
 - A. Eight, I believe. Yes, eight.
- Q. And if I were to ask you the questions contained in your Prefiled Testimony today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.
- MR. LAWSON: At this time we would ask that the Prefiled Testimony of Ms. Dobiac be inserted into the record as though read.

1		COMM	ssi	ONER	EDO	GAR:	The	Prefile	ed T	Testimony	of
2	Witness	Dobiac	is	enter	ced	into	the	record	as	though	
3	read.										
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1	BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2	COMMISSION STAFF
3	DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DEBRA M. DOBIAC
4	DOCKET NO. 110200-WU
5	DECEMBER 6, 2012
6	Q. Please state your name and business address.
7	A. My name is Debra M. Dobiac, and my business address is 2540 Shumard Oak
8	Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399.
9	Q. By whom are you presently employed and in what capacity?
10	A. I am employed by the Florida Public Service Commission as a Public Utilities
11	Analyst II in the Office of Auditing and Performance Analysis.
12	Q. How long have you been employed by the Commission?
13	A. I have been employed by the Commission since January 2008.
14	Q. Briefly review your educational and professional background.
15	A. I graduated with honors from Lakeland College in 1993 and have a Bachelor of
16	Arts degree in accounting. Prior to my work at the Commission, I worked for 6 years in
17	internal auditing at the Kohler Company and First American Title Insurance Company.
18	also have approximately 12 years of experience as an accounting manager and controller.
19	Q. Please describe your current responsibilities.
20	A. Currently, I am a Public Utilities Analyst II with the responsibilities of managing
21	regulated utility financial audits. I am also responsible for creating audit work programs
22	to meet a specific audit purpose.
23	Q. Have you presented testimony before this Commission?
24	A. Yes. I testified in the Aqua Utilities Florida, Inc. Rate Case, Docket No. 080121-
25	WS, the Water Management Services, Inc. Rate Case, Docket No. 100104-WU, and the

1	Gulf P	ower Company Rate Case, Docket No. 110138-EI.
2	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony today?
3	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to sponsor the staff audit report of Water
4		Management Services, Inc. (Utility), which addresses the Cash Flow Audit as
5		required by the Commission in Order No. PSC-11-0010-SC-WU in Docket No.
6		100104-WU. I will also address Finding 7, Cash Flow Analysis Update, in the
7		Rate Case Audit Report filed in Docket No. 110200-WU. The Cash Flow Audit
8		Report and the Rate Case Audit Report are filed with my testimony and are
9		identified as Exhibit DMD-1 and Exhibit DMD-2, respectively.
10	Q.	Were these audits prepared by you?
11	A.	Yes.
12	Q.	Please describe the work you performed in the Cash Flow Audit, Exhibit
13	DMD-	1.
14	A.	We scheduled each of the Utility's 14 cash accounts by month from January 1,
15	2004,	through December 31, 2010, separating cash receipts from disbursements, and
16	determ	ined the disposition of any excess cash or the resolution of any cash shortages.
17		We scheduled the beginning and ending balance for each month from January 1,
18	2004,	through December 31, 2010, for Account 123 - Investment in Associated
19	Compa	anies (Account 123). We documented the transactions that represented cash flows
20	into th	e Utility from associated companies and cash flows out of the Utility to associated
21	compa	nies.
22		We analyzed all invoices, receipts, and other documentation supporting the 1,368
23	transac	ctions in Account 123 and determined whether the amounts represented security
24	investr	ments or were duplicative of the Utility's expenses.
25		We scheduled the 17 current and long-term notes payable accounts recorded on

1	the Utility's books, indicating the beginning and ending balance of debt for each month
2	from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2010. We obtained copies of the loan
3	agreements or other documentation that verified the amount of debt incurred by the
4	Utility's President and associated companies used for the Utility's operations.
5	We scheduled the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) loan and it
6	four amendments and noted the change in interest rate, the amount of the decrease in the
7	annual debt service, and the incremental increase in interest paid over the term of the nev
8	DEP loan compared to the total amount of interest applicable to the original loan.
9	Q. Please review the audit findings in the Cash Flow Audit, Exhibit DMD-1.
10	A. Our report included five findings, which are explained on the following pages.
11	Finding 1: Associated Companies - General
12	This finding discusses that the Utility's President has been an Officer, Director
13	Managing Partner, General Partner, and majority owner of the following entities:
14	Brown Management Group, Inc.
15	Leisure Development Services, Inc.
16	St. George's Plantation, Inc.
17	Equity Management Systems, Inc.
18	Real Estate Services of North Florida, Inc.
19	• Gene D. Brown, P.A.
20	Real Estate Equities of Florida, LLC
21	Leisure Properties, Ltd.
22	St. George Island Utility Co., Ltd.
23	We had requested that the Utility provide any contracts, agreements, or other
24	business arrangements between the Utility's officers and directors for professiona

25 services for each firm, partnership, or organization with which the director or officer is

affiliated. The Utility stated that there are no written documents responsive to this request. The Utility's President owns, either personally or through various business entities, the controlling interest in the Utility and the aforementioned associated companies.

Finding 2: Cash Receipts and Disbursements

This finding discusses the comparison of the Utility's cash received to the cash spent on utility and non-utility related expenditures.

The utility activity cash receipts include utility loan proceeds, cash advances, interest income, proceeds from the sale of assets, proceeds from the Supply Main lawsuit, and cash received for regulated utility services. The utility activity cash disbursements include loan payments, credit card payments, lease payments, and utility-related investment in capitalized assets and operational expenses. Cash receipts for utility activities were greater than cash disbursements in five of the seven years. In two of the years, 2004 and 2010, cash disbursements were greater than cash receipts.

The non-utility activity cash receipts include funds from the Utility's President, associated companies, proceeds from a lease agreement, and cash received from non-utility services. The non-utility activity cash disbursements include funds to the Utility's President, associated companies, payroll tax penalties, bank and credit card fees, and other costs pertaining to non-utility services. In five of the seven years, cash disbursements for non-utility activities were greater than cash receipts. In two of the years, 2004 and 2010, cash receipts were greater than cash disbursements.

From January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2010, utility activity cash receipts exceeded cash disbursements by \$442,475; therefore, cash flow was positive. Non-utility activity cash disbursements exceeded cash receipts by \$883,264; therefore, cash flow was negative. Overall, cash disbursements for the Utility exceeded cash receipts by \$440,789

during the seven-year period; therefore, cash flow was negative.

In addition, we analyzed the Accounts Receivable (A/R) aging reports for the years 2005 through 2010. The Utility did not have a 2004 A/R aging report available. For the six years reviewed, the A/R average aging reports show that 77 percent of the accounts were current, 4 percent were 30-59 days past due, 1 percent were 60-89 days past due, and 18 percent were greater than 90 days past due.

Audit staff also analyzed the Accounts Payable (A/P) aging reports for the years 2004 through 2010. For the seven years reviewed, the A/P average aging reports show that 22 percent of the accounts were current, 14 percent were 31-60 days past due, 6 percent were 61-90 days past due, and 58 percent were greater than 91 days past due.

The analysis of the Utility's A/R and A/P aging reports demonstrate that the Utility received its cash from the ratepayers in a timely manner, but did not pay its operational and financing expenses timely.

Finding 3: Investments in Associated Companies

This finding discusses our review of the supporting documentation for the 1,368 transactions in Account 123 from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2010. We determined that the transactions were either:

- Utility cash being used for the benefit of the Utility's President or associated companies, and vice versa, or
- 2. Utility-related expenses being recorded in a non-cash transaction, such as recording legal expense without actually paying the Utility's President for his services or selling a vehicle to Brown Management Group by removing the asset and the corresponding debt without recording cash proceeds.

The amount of \$3,095,289 was identified as a receivable from the Utility's President and associated companies. The amount of \$1,920,214 was identified as a

payable to the Utility's President and associated companies. This results in a new
receivable from the Utility's President and associated companies of \$1,175,075, which is
the same amount recorded on the Utility's books, as of December 31, 2010.
The net receivable of \$1,175,075 from the Utility's President and associated
companies, as of December 31, 2010, represents funds that have been moved out of the
Utility to the Utility's President or one of his associated companies.
Finding 4: Debt Incurred by the Utility's President and Associated
Companies
This finding discusses the details of the terms and conditions of the debt and/or
loans, which the Utility's President claimed were incurred by him and Brown
Management Group, Inc. on behalf of the Utility.
We received documentation for seven loans totaling \$935,301. The outstanding
balance, as of December 31, 2010, was \$372,147.
Finding 5: Department of Environmental Protection Loan Restructured
Finding 5: Department of Environmental Protection Loan Restructured This finding discusses the DEP loan agreement the Utility originally entered into
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This finding discusses the DEP loan agreement the Utility originally entered into on December 20, 2001. The Utility entered into four amendments to the loan from December 31, 2002, through February 18, 2011, which revised the terms of the loan. Ultimately, the term of the DEP loan was increased an additional 10 years for an incremental increase in interest expense of \$928,071, while the Utility's annual loan
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This finding discusses the DEP loan agreement the Utility originally entered into on December 20, 2001. The Utility entered into four amendments to the loan from December 31, 2002, through February 18, 2011, which revised the terms of the loan. Ultimately, the term of the DEP loan was increased an additional 10 years for an incremental increase in interest expense of \$928,071, while the Utility's annual loan payments were lowered by \$112,507. Q. Please describe the work you performed in the Rate Case Audit Finding 7,
This finding discusses the DEP loan agreement the Utility originally entered into on December 20, 2001. The Utility entered into four amendments to the loan from December 31, 2002, through February 18, 2011, which revised the terms of the loan. Ultimately, the term of the DEP loan was increased an additional 10 years for an incremental increase in interest expense of \$928,071, while the Utility's annual loan payments were lowered by \$112,507. Q. Please describe the work you performed in the Rate Case Audit Finding 7. Cash Flow Analysis Update, Exhibit DMD-2 Page 7 of 26.

1	Q. Please review Finding 7, Cash Flow Analysis Update, of the Rate Case Audit
2	Report, Exhibit DMD-2 Page 19 of 26.
3	A. Finding 7: Cash Flow Analysis Update
4	This finding discusses the updated statements of cash flows for 2011. Audit staff
5	presented the Utility's cash flow using three different methods.
6	First, the direct method reflects the principal components of cash receipts and cash
7	payments for operating, investing, and financing activities, excluding non-cash
8	transactions.
9	Second, the indirect method reconciles net income to net cash flows from
10	operating activities. The adjustments necessary to complete this reconciliation are made
11	to net income to remove the effects of all non-cash deferrals, all non-cash accruals, and all
12	items classified as investing or financing cash flows.
13	Third, we analyzed the data separating cash receipts and cash disbursements into
14	utility and non-utility activity for regulatory purposes.
15	During the eight-year period reviewed, 2004 through 2011, the Utility had an
16	overall decrease in cash of \$459,828 with an ending negative cash balance of \$18,585, as
17	shown in all three statements. However, there was a \$470,725 increase of cash for utility
18	activity. The cash decrease of \$930,552 represents non-utility activity, which includes
19	cash to and from the Utility's affiliates. Account 123 - Investments in Associated
20	Companies had an incremental increase of \$40,000 during 2011, as shown on Exhibit
21	DMD-2 Page 2 of 5.
22	Q. Please summarize your testimony.
23	A. Our analysis of Account 123 – Investments in Associated Companies notes
24	a balance of \$1,215,075 as of December 31, 2011. This demonstrates that over an

eight-year period ending December 31, 2011, more cash flowed out of the Utility

1		to the Utility's President or one of his associated companies than flowed in.
2	Q.	Does that conclude your testimony?
3	A.	Yes.
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BY	MR.	LAWSON:
DХ	MK.	LAWSUN

- Q. And I believe you had some exhibits prefiled, attached to your Prefiled Testimony?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And are they identified as Exhibit DMD-1, titled Water Management Services, Inc., cash flow audit, and Exhibit DMD-2, entitled Water Management Services, Inc. rate case audit?
 - A. Yes.

MR. LAWSON: And just for the record, I would note that they have been previously identified on the Comprehensive Exhibit List as 56 and 57.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.

BY MR. LAWSON:

- Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to either of those exhibits?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Would you please explain those changes briefly?
- A. On Page 12 of 19 in Exhibit DMD-1, there was a typo. On Table 2 where it's Account 145 A/R-Gene Brown it should read 2,124,074 versus 2,127,074.
- MR. SAYLER: Would you please repeat that, I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, what?

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MR. LAWSON: Please repeat that for 1 2 Mr. Sayler. It should be 2,124,074 as 3 THE WITNESS: Oh. opposed to the 2,127,074. 4 5 MR. SAYLER: Thank you. Sorry. 6 THE WITNESS: No problem. 7 BY MR. LAWSON: Do you have any other corrections? 8 0. That is it. 9 10 Have you prepared a summary for today's Q. hearing? 11 Yes, I have. 12 Α. Would you be so kind as to present your 13 Q. 14 summary at this time. 15 Commissioners, my name is Debra M. Dobiac. was the audit manager for the cash flow audit and for 16 17 the rate case audit of Water Management Services, Inc. I planned my audits in accordance with agreed-upon 18 procedures from staff's audit service request. I was 19 20 responsible for the audit work pertaining to the 21 statements of cash flows and the determination of cash 22 receipts and disbursements. 23 I analyzed each transaction of Account 123, 24 Investments in Associated Companies, and traced the

amounts to source documents. I analyzed the utility's

Τ	debt, specifically the DEP loan. I also reviewed debt
2	instruments incurred by the utility's president or
3	associated companies for the benefit of the utility.
4	The description of my audit findings is contained within
5	my Prefiled Testimony and Exhibits.
6	MR. LAWSON: Thank you. We would tender the
7	witness for cross-examination at this time.
8	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.
9	Mr. Friedman.
L O	MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.
L1	CROSS EXAMINATION
L2	BY MR. FRIEDMAN:
L3	Q. Ms. Dobiac, can I direct your attention,
L 4	please, to your Exhibit 1, Page 9 of 19?
L5	A. Yes.
L6	Q. In Table 1, there are several columns that are
L 7	headed utility activity. Do you see that?
L8	A. Yes.
L9	Q. Now, who is it that made the determination of
20	what monies should be included in that category of
21	utility activity?
22	A. I did.
23	Q. Were you given any guidance in determining
24	what revenues should be utility activity?

I based my decisions on the NARUC Uniform

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Systems of Accounts and from the descriptions of what I read within the Cash Disbursement Journal, the utility's general ledger. And if I had -- if I had concerns over anything that I saw, I would ask for documentation about it.

- Q. So am I correct that -- and I think this says that under the table, the utility activity, cash receipts include and then you put -- the first thing is utility loan proceeds, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. So you include as utility activity monies that was borrowed by the utility or borrowed and loaned to the utility?
- A. Borrowed by the utility for the purpose of utility plant, for utility vehicles, and as such -- and if the loan documents were in the utility's name and the asset was designated as utility.
- Q. So that money didn't come from customers, did it?
 - A. No; it would be loan proceeds.
 - Q. From customer revenue?
 - A. Well, no, it's not customer revenue, no.
- Q. Okay. And if you look over on Table 3, on Page 14 of 19, is that a list of some of the loans that you reference in your utility activity and schedules?

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1	A. No. These loans were not recorded on the
2	utility's books. These are loans that were in the name
3	of Gene Brown, P.A., or Gene Brown, or Brown Management
4	Group, and any funds that were brought into the utility
5	from these loans came in through Account 123.
6	Q. Okay. So this 935,301 came into the utility
7	under this category of utility loan proceeds?
8	A. I can't swear that all the 935,301 came in
9	through Account 123. These were just the gross amounts
10	on the original loan documents that I reviewed.
11	Q. And now direct your attention to Paren 3 on
12	that schedule, that Table 3. And I think you say that
13	that is a line of credit that Mr. Brown took out on his
14	personal home?

- n 3 on ay that t on his
 - Number 3, you said? A.
- Yes. Is that right, that he borrowed money on Q. his home to --
 - A. Yes.

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- Now you have also got in here as utility Q. activity the sale of assets, do you see that?
 - Yes. Α.
- Would one of the primary sales of assets be Q. those lots in Tallahassee?
- Are you looking at Table 1 or are you looking at Exhibit 3?

- Q. I'm on Table 1, but I'm just looking at how you define sale, and you define utility activity, and I wanted to make sure that everybody understands what that category does and does not include.
- A. Okay. Table 1 is actually a summary of Exhibit 3, and that shows what's defined as utility activity versus nonutility activity in a more concise manner. And so I do have sale of assets, and you were asking me about, what? I'm sorry.
- Q. What I'm trying to do is I wanted to make sure I could understand what types of revenue going into the company you classified as utility activity. And I know now you have already said that it's not just customer revenue.
 - A. Right.
- Q. It includes loans that were made, including a loan on Mr. Brown's personal house. It includes --
- A. No. I'm sorry. The loans that -- the loans that are documented in Item 4, I would have classified that -- actually, it would have been accounted for in Account 123, but when I was going through the cash disbursements journal to determine this, I mean, these loan proceeds that I'm documenting up here are loan proceeds that were in the utility's name. So anything that didn't have -- wasn't in the utility's name

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wouldn't be up in this area. I would have included that down in nonutility activity.

- All right. And to go back to my question, so 0. the utility activity category includes the sale of the lots in Tallahassee, does it not?
- Yes, because they had been classified as utility land in Account 303. And the warranty deed was in the utility's name, and the loan documents were in the utility's name.
- Okay. So that is nothing the customers ever paid a penny for, is it?
 - That I wouldn't know. Α.
- So it didn't make any difference to you when 0. you put it in this category whether the customers paid anything for it or not?
- I was just doing an analysis of the cash disbursements journal and tied it to the cash flow statements that I had created.
- You put in here also proceeds of the lawsuit Q. settlement you put in there as a utility activity, too?
- Yes, because it had to do with the coating on the supply main, which is a plant asset.
- 0. And it also includes cash advances, does it not?
 - Yes. From credit cards with the Α.

utility's name; they were corporate credit cards.

- Q. Okay. So that's kind of like a loan; that's not money that came from the customers?
 - A. This is true.

- Q. And then interest income, the same, it would be something that --
- A. It was on the -- the CDs in the utility's name.
- Q. So am I correct that if I look at Page 17 of this exhibit -- Page 19 of 19 of Exhibit 1, am I correct that the top right-hand number of \$10,327,240 is the amount of the utility activity that is actually revenue from customers?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the other three and a half million dollars came from either loans or other sources that the customers did not pay?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. So your cash flow report doesn't purport to be a schedule or an audit showing what the customers paid versus the expenses, correct?
 - A. Could you repeat the question?
 - Q. Yes. Your cash flow audit doesn't purport to be a comparison of what the customers themselves paid in revenue versus expenses or versus outflow?

1	A. I just reported the facts as I found them
2	based on the cash disbursement journal.
3	Q. And the difference between what the customers
4	actually paid and the disbursement is about three and a
5	half million dollars, is it not?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And that money had to come from either loans,
8	advances by Mr. Brown, or the lawsuit settlement, or
9	selling lots in Tallahassee and such?
10	A. It is as I reported it here.
11	Q. The numbers are what the numbers are.
12	A. They are what they are.
13	Q. I just want to make sure everybody understands
14	that the amount of this total here that you report, that
15	really only \$10 million of it came from customer
16	revenues, correct?
17	A. Yes.
18	MR. FRIEDMAN: I have no further questions.
19	Thank you.
20	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you.
21	Mr. Sayler.
22	MR. SAYLER: Thank you, Madam Chair.
23	We are going to try to be as brief as
24	possible, but I'm not an accountant; I'm an attorney, so
25	I'm going to do my best with some questions here.

CROSS EXAMINATION

$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$	MR.	SAYLER
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- Q. Ms. Dobiac, how are you doing this evening?
- A. I'm just fine.
- Q. All right. What was the scope of the cash flow audit or the cash flow analysis report from this case? What were the things that you were looking at?
- A. I was asked to review all the cash accounts of WMSI; I was asked to review the DEP note; I was asked to review the beginning and ending numbers for the Account 123 for the seven years of activity; and to look at loan documents that Mr. Brown had said he had taken out for the benefit of the utility.
- Q. All right. And this cash flow analysis report, what is the best way to describe it? I have heard it described many ways -- cash flow audit, cash flow analysis. I'm just looking for an easy way to refer to it.
- A. I'd call it a cash flow audit. That's the title on the report, yes.
- Q. And this audit was ordered as a result of the final order in the last rate case, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. As part of your audit, were you or audit staff also asked to make a recommendation to the Commission

following the completion of the audit?

A. No.

- Q. And to your knowledge, what was going to be the process once that audit was completed as far as a recommendation to the Commission? Is that within your shop or --
- A. That's outside of -- it's certainly not my job. I just report the facts based on the audit service request, so --
- Q. Now, of Water Management Services, as part of this cash flow audit, were you asked to do a management review or a management audit of WMSI?
 - A. No, I was not.
- Q. In your time working for the Public Service Commission, have you been asked to do a financial management audit review of the utility?
 - A. No, I have not.
- Q. Are you familiar with what it takes to perform such a management audit for review?
 - A. Am I what?
- Q. Familiar with how one of those management audits or reviews are performed?
 - A. Vaguely.
- Q. In your capacity as an auditor for the Commission, would be you qualified to do a management

audit or review?

- A. That's not part of my job description.
- Q. Thank you. Would you please turn to Audit Finding 1 in your Exhibit DMD-1, Page 7 of 19 to 9 of 19?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. The conclusion of the audit is there, and I want to kind of focus on two things. One, Gene Brown owns, either personally or through other various business entities owns the controlling interest of the utility and associated companies referenced except for SMC Properties, Inc. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is SMC Properties, Inc. -- it shows up on the table in Audit Finding Number 2, is that right; \$85,000 in and \$85,000 out?
 - A. In Table 2?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And to your knowledge, or in your opinion -- let me rephrase that.

To your knowledge, did SMC Investments repay Brown Management Group the \$85,000 that was mentioned repaid to WMSI?

A. Could you ask the question again. I'm not

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sure if I heard it all.

- Q. Certainly. Do you recall that our office served some discovery on the Commission as it relates to SMC Investment Properties and an \$85,000 payment?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Do you recall discovery seeking to find confirmation of that payment? And it's my understanding it was lumped together in a deposit from Brown Management Group. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the initials on there says per, I believe, Gene Brown, do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What documentation did the utility provide to support that?
- A. When it came to Account 123, I had requested support for each transaction of the seven years. And to start with he sent me a list of all the transactions with the reported explanation of those transactions.

 And then -- and he said would this be sufficient, and I said it would be sufficient to start. If I had more questions, I would ask for more documentation, which I did on that particular one. But the description was included as funds from SMC Investments.
 - Q. And you are satisfied that there is no -- that

SMC Investments does not owe any money to WMSI?

A. The deposit was -- far exceeded the 85,000, so I had accepted it.

- Q. Returning back to Audit Finding Number 1, the last sentence on Page 8 of 19 where it says, "Therefore, all transactions between the utility and associated companies other than SMC Investment Properties are under the absolute control of Gene Brown." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Please define absolute control. It seems like a strong term.
- A. Well, the definition of control as per NARUC is listed earlier in the audit finding, and it means the possession directly or indirectly of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the company. And since he is the main primary officer, director, majority owner of all these, he is the one with most control.
- Q. So, in other words, he would be responsible for all those transactions?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If you will please turn to Audit Finding

 Number 2. On Page 9 of 19 you have definitions for

 utility activity cash receipts, utility activity cash

 disbursements, and then in the next paragraph you have a

definition for nonutility cash receipts and nonutility activity cash disbursements. Do you see that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And I was following along with Mr. Friedman's cross-examination, but I believe you testified that those are based upon the NARUC rules or NARUC accounting rules?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So if you were to perform this similar cash flow analysis for another utility, you would use these same definitions again?
 - A. If it's a water or wastewater utility, yes.
- Q. Yes. Thank you. Thank you for that clarification.

With regard to utility activity cash receipts,

I believe you testified that if the utility goes out and
borrows money in the name of the utility, then it is
utility activity cash receipts, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And does it matter to this definition if in order to secure that loan in the name of the utility with the assets of the utility, that the owner or shareholders or anybody else would have to be personally liable or pledge personal assets?
 - A. Could you repeat the question?

- Q. Sure. The same question as before, but if as part of the securing of the loan in the name of the utility the principal owner of the utility had to either give a personal guarantee or had to use personal assets or secure bank proceeds, would that change the definition of utility activity cash receipts?
- A. You're asking me to speculate, and I just reported the facts of what I looked at. That's outside the scope of my audit.
- Q. So it's true then, it wouldn't change the definition, correct?

Okay, I'll move on.

Please refer to Audit Finding 3, Table 2, Page 12 of 19. If you scroll down to the bottom of the page to the first reference to Account 233, A/P-Gene Brown, \$567,000?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Excuse me, 576,460. Do you see that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And that is money that Mr. Brown has put into the utility, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And if you go back to the top of the page, for Accounts Receivable Gene Brown, that is money that he has been advanced, is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And all these transactions were, for lack of a technical accounting term, jumbled together and recorded in Account 123, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Would you please refer to Page 14 of 19, Audit Finding 4. Mr. Friedman asked you about Paren 3, the \$150,000 variable interest rate that he had. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, that money that he took out on his home, would that be accounted for under that Accounts Payable Gene Brown on Page 12 of 19?
 - A. Probably.
- Q. If you go down to Paren 4, the detail discusses the purchase of two lots. Do you see that?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And these are the two lots that WMSI sold for a gain on sale, correct?
 - A. Repeat the question, please.
 - Q. Sure.

On Paren 4 it discusses -- it says represents the mortgage of the purchase of two lots on November 1st, 2007, by Brown Management Group.

A. Correct.

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And they were originally purchased by the Q. So the utility sold it to Brown Management Group and this Commission recorded the gain on sale, correct?

- Α. Correct.
- And then later on in October of 2010, the Ο. utility purchased those lots back from Brown Management Group; do you see that?
 - Α. Correct.
 - Q. And I do apologize for jumping around.

My last couple of questions. Audit Finding 3, At the conclusion of Audit Finding Number 3, Page 13 of 19, it cites to the order in the last rate case with respect to Account 123. It states Witness Brown testified that all funds that flowed through this account were used to pay for debt service on loans incurred by BMG or himself personally to obtain financing to keep the utility in operation.

- Was there a question there? Α.
- Q. Yes. Why did the Audit Finding 3 include that quote from the last rate case? Was that one of the things the audit was designed to confirm?
 - Yes.
- Q. And did the audit confirm or refute this testimony, or was it outside the scope of the audit?

I apologize. That was a compound question; 1 I'll rephrase. Did the audit confirm or refute this 2 testimony? 3 I just noted what Account 123 was. 4 5 Q. I'll move on. With regard to the last sentence where it says net receivables of \$1,175,075 6 7 from Gene Brown and Associated Companies, and in layperson's terms an account receivable in that amount 8 is money that is owed to the utility by Mr. Brown and 9 10 his companies, correct? 11 Yes. And of that \$1.2 million owed to WMSI, who or 12 0. what entity owes the bulk of that money to WMSI? 13 14 Α. Mr. Brown. 15 MR. SAYLER: Thank you. I appreciate it, navigating with me through audit questions for which --16 17 some of which I apologize. Thank you very much, Ms. Dobiac. 18 19 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Commissioners, any 20 questions for Ms. Dobiac? 21 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes. 22 Ms. Dobiac, I had no idea you worked at First 23 American. 24 THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, I did.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Tallahassee?

COMMISSIONER BROWN:

In Portland, Oregon. THE WITNESS: No.

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COMMISSIONER BROWN: I have a lot of respect for you right there. I have just a few questions regarding the documentation that you received with regard to WMSI's business relationships along with its associated companies. What type of documentation did you receive to reflect Mr. Brown's controlling interest?

THE WITNESS: I went out on the Department of State's Florida businesses, and I looked for all companies where Mr. Brown was a registered agent for, and then I looked at all the -- well, then I, you know, looked at the annual reports that were filed, and if there were any changes that occurred within that company to see how the relationships might have changed over time.

I think you responded to COMMISSIONER BROWN: a question regarding controlling interest. I think it was to Mr. Sayler.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I looked at whether or not -- who the officers were, because they are always listed on the annual reports. And he was either director, or officer, or like president or managing partner, because some of them were LLCs, as well.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And some of this could be corroborated by Mr. Brown's testimony, but I just wanted

to see what types of written documentation, articles of organization, partnership agreements?

THE WITNESS: Yes, anything that's filed -that you have access to on the Department of State's
website.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Also with regard to the associated companies business purposes, did you receive from the utility any documentation or review from the utility, any documentation to reflect what their business purposes are?

THE WITNESS: I had requested any contracts or any kind of agreements with any associated companies, and he responded that there were no documents in response to that request.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. I think another question Mr. Sayler asked you and you responded to him was with regard to your using NARUC accounting analysis for audit purposes.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: In your professional opinion or experience is the fact that an account does not utilize NARUC accounting principles indicate that there is any wrongdoing, per se, just by that very fact?

THE WITNESS: If a utility doesn't follow NARUC? I can't say whether or not it would be doing

1	anything wrong. I mean, I have seen other utilities not
2	following NARUC. It makes our job more complicated, but
3	other than that, you know, you could still review the
4	documentation and just report we look at
5	documentation to report the facts of what we find. And,
6	you know, and to make sure we have the proper
7	documentation to support the numbers, like minimum
8	filing requirements, that sort of thing.
9	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. Thanks for
10	coming.
11	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Questions on redirect
12	from our staff?
13	MR. LAWSON: No, we have no redirect. At this
14	time we would ask to go ahead and move the exhibits, or
15	the audit exhibits labeled 56 and 57 on the
16	Comprehensive Exhibit List in the record.
16 17	Comprehensive Exhibit List in the record. MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection.
17	MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection.
17 18	MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And hearing no objection,
17 18 19	MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And hearing no objection, we will enter 56 and 57 into the record at this time.
17 18 19 20	MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And hearing no objection, we will enter 56 and 57 into the record at this time. (Exhibits 56 and 57 admitted into the record.)
17 18 19 20 21	MR. FRIEDMAN: No objection. COMMISSIONER EDGAR: And hearing no objection, we will enter 56 and 57 into the record at this time. (Exhibits 56 and 57 admitted into the record.) MR. LAWSON: And I believe that's it. There

this time we would ask that Ms. Dobiac be excused.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. So you are referencing the previously marked Pages 439 and 440. It was a part of Exhibit 72, but we pulled out of it.

MR. LAWSON: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Just to make sure I understood. Thank you.

Thank you are excused.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. I see by my watch that it's just a little after 5:00. We have one remaining witness. I had said that we would go till 5:30 or a natural breaking point. This does look like, perhaps, a natural breaking point.

Mr. Friedman, it is your witness. Do you have a problem with taking a breaking and beginning in the morning?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, I would probably prefer that because I think we could probably get him done by noontime, I would guess.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Okay. Then we will plan to be back here again to continue the evidentiary portion of this proceeding. We will begin with Mr. Brown as a witness. We will convene at 9:30 here tomorrow morning. We will be back here at 6:00 o'clock for the next noticed customer service portion of this

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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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, do
6	hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
8	transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of
9	said proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
11	am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
12	financially interested in the action.
13	DATED THIS 28th day of January, 2013.
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15	ane rucot
16	JANE FAUROT, RPR FPSC Official Commission Reporter
17	V (850) 413-6732
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