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4	×	DOCKET NO.	110257-WS
5	APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN WATER AND WASTEWATER RATES IN SEMINOLE COUNTY BY SANLANDO UTILITIES CORPORATION.		
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9	PROCEEDINGS:	COMMISSION CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 5	RECEIVED FPSC 13 JAN 31 PM 2: 37 COMMISSION CLERK
10	COMMISSIONERS		37
11		CHAIRMAN RONALD A. BRISÉ COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR	
12		COMMISSIONER ART GRAHAM COMMISSIONER EDUARDO E. BALBIS	
13		COMMISSIONER JULIE I. BROWN	
14	DATE :	Thursday, January 24, 2013	
15	PLACE:	Betty Easley Conference Center Room 148	
16		4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida	
17	REPORTED BY:	LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR	
18		Official FPSC Reporter (850) 413-6734	
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PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Moving on to Item Number 5. MR. MOURING: Commissioners, Item 5 is staff's recommendation on final rates for Sanlando Utilities, Inc. Staff does have an oral modification for this item.

Staff would like to insert a paragraph after the discussion of legal consultant fees on page 27. The additional paragraph should be as follows: A subheading, accountant, accounting -- accounting consultant fees, and it should read, in its revised rate case expense schedule, Sanlando requested total accounting consulting fees of \$85,375. The estimate to complete the rate case included 19 hours at a composite hourly rate of \$158. This estimate was revised to reflect the additional accounting support that was necessary to complete this PAA rate case.

Based on the documentation provided by the utility, staff believes the appropriate amount of accounting consulting fees is \$85,375. And staff notes that the inclusion of this verbiage does not affect staff's recommendation -- recommended revenue requirement.

And with us this morning from the Office of

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Public Counsel we have Mr. Steve Reilly, and from the utility, Mr. Marty Friedman. We're here to address the Commission.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you. Commissioners? Okay. Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. I have just one question on Issue 15, if we could jump to that, regarding the appropriate rate structure.

Ms. Lingo, we talked about this, but I'm not necessarily comfortable with the recommended rate structure. Can you please elaborate how you got to the \$750,000 transfer from wastewater to water and why you're recommending the, the recommended rate structure and the rates?

MS. LINGO: Yes, Commissioner, I'll be happy to.

Good morning, Commissioners. This is Jenny Lingo for staff. Since this is not the first or second rate case for Sanlando to come before the Commission in the last six years or so, I went back and looked, began to track average consumption prior to the 2006 rate case.

In the 2006 rate case proper the average consumption was 19,500 gallons per month. In this rate case during the test year the average consumption was

18,500 gallons per month. So even as a result of the 2006 and 2009 rate cases, there's been virtually no appreciable change in the reduction in average residential consumption per customer.

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In the last rate case, Commissioner, we recommended allocating over \$500,000 from the --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Over or 500?

MS. LINGO: It was slightly greater than 500,000. Looking at the order, it was \$540,000. It was the entire wastewater increase associated with the water -- wastewater system increase in the last case be shifted over.

But reallocating all of that in the last case still resulted in virtually no change in residential average consumption per customer.

That gave us pause in terms of continuing to recommend an approximate \$500,000 reallocation for fear that we would not be able to move the needle any at all in terms of average residential consumption.

So working with the revenue requirement folks, we were comfortable with saying that at least \$750,000 in wastewater system revenue requirement were associated with the reuse system. So that was the recommended amount that I transferred -- I'm recommending be reallocated from the wastewater system to the water

system in order to better design a more conservationoriented rate structure, and that all of the increase be allocated to the gallonage charge, holding the current base facility charge constant.

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Comparing rate structures that resulted from our recommended version versus our alternative, Alternative 1 and Alternative 2, and if you're interested in looking those, at those, at those, the comparison table is on page 35 of the recommendation.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And really I want to focus more on Alternative 1. I know the last two rate cases, as you've said, we've shifted about approximately 500,000. But shifting it -- you know, as regulators, we also like to keep prices low, and these are affordable rates. And I think when you go to the recommended rate structure that is the higher rate. Those are higher rates.

MS. LINGO: Those are higher rates than Alternative --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: 1 and Alternative 2. MS. LINGO: Yes, ma'am. Our recommended rate structure, yes, ma'am, absolutely. And it does result in a -- whenever you reallocate from wastewater to water, you giveth and you taketh away.

So that \$750,000, while being reallocated to

the water system, it also results, will have a direct result in decreasing the wastewater rates. So while we increased rates for one, we decreased rates for the other.

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If you compare, for example, Alternative 1 to staff's recommendation, if you go with Alternative 1, you're able to decrease our recommended average bill by \$1.16, but you would be giving 87 cents of that back on the wastewater side.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: The wastewater, right.

MS. LINGO: Also, if you look at Alternative 2, while you're able to reduce the average residential bill by \$2.32, you're actually giving \$1.67 of that back on the wastewater side. So the net effect of that is 65 cents.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: But even if we shift to the 625,000 versus what the status quo is of 500 approximately that the utility is currently operating under, then it still is going to send appropriate price signals while keeping rates low.

MS. LINGO: Yes, ma'am, that's correct. But what happens -- two major things happen. The first major thing is that you cut by 25% the amount of gallons that we're hoping to repress. The more gallons we can repress, the more conservation oriented we can make the

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rate structure, and also the more gallons we repress, the lower it, the lower the recommended revenue requirement. Because there are associated variable cost changes that would, reductions in purchase power, chemicals, and regulatory assessment fees that would result.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

Commissioners, I just think that the Alternative 1 is a better option for us. And I appreciate Ms. Lingo's approach, and I appreciate your thorough analysis in providing us options. I don't know if any of you have an opinion on this one way or the other, but I think that going with Alternative 1 we will send the appropriate price signals. And then when the utility comes in for the next rate case, if, if -- we, we can consider possibly what the recommended rate structure is at that time.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis. **COMMISSIONER BALBIS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to follow up on some of Commissioner

Brown's questions, Ms. Lingo.

MS. LINGO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: The -- you mentioned the \$750,000 associated with the reclaimed water system.

MS. LINGO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: And -- but the reclaimed water system, there's going to be a pipeline, a reuse main that's going to the City of Apopka; is that correct?

MS. LINGO: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And is there any revenue associated with that, or are they just giving the water to the City of Apopka?

MS. LINGO: Right now there's no charge to that. I could be wrong. If Mr., if Mr. Friedman knows any different.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: I guess my concern is that, you know, normally if you're going to transfer the cost of the reuse system onto the water system, it makes sense because the customers would have access to that reclaimed water, whether it be for irrigation, et cetera. And if there are costs associated with the reuse system where the customers aren't benefiting, they're just giving it to another entity, I have concerns about transferring those costs.

I don't think we have too much of an option in this case, but -- and maybe that's a question for Mr. Friedman as far as were there any discussions with the City of Apopka on selling reuse water to the City of

Apopka?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I'm going to let Mr. Flynn, who was involved in those negotiations, discuss that. Mr. Flynn is the Regional Director for Utilities, Inc., and part of his responsibilities is the Sanlando system.

MR. FLYNN: Commissioner, the discussions with the City of Apopka on this matter basically ended up with the City had no interest in, in purchasing water, reuse water from Sanlando. Sanlando's drive to construct the reuse main was driven by regulatory requirements to reduce its discharge into the surface water, Sweet Water Creek, and also to reduce nutrient loading in the Wekiva River Basin per the Wekiva River Protection Act. This is the most economical methodology to reliably remove that discharge volume from the environment.

And so even though we looked at alternatives, whether it was nutrient removal, equipment, or the establishment of some reuse infrastructure within the Sanlando service area, the cost to do so was much greater and the likelihood of reliably disposing of that on a daily basis was unlikely.

And so consequently we proposed and agreed with the terms of the agreement to essentially provide that volume to the City of Apopka in an effort to reduce

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the overall environmental impact of their groundwater withdrawals. By reducing that withdrawal amount on a routine basis a significant amount, the environment is benefiting and the customers as a whole would benefit.

MS. LINGO: And, Commissioner Balbis, an ancillary point to that, the reallocation, the greater the dollar amount of reallocation, the more we are able to create a difference in average price that the customer would be looking at at average consumption for using potable water at average consumption versus using, say, 10,000 gallons for indoor usage and then using the remainder, switching over to reuse. The greater that differential is, the greater we can provide some incentive to customers to go ahead and start taking reuse in their residential area, thereby extending the water supply. Because this area isn't just a water resource caution area, it's a priority area.

So the, the Water Management District is concerned that current sources are not going to be able to fully supply the future anticipated need. So to the extent we can also work with them to create as much incentive as possible for customers to go ahead and take the, the residential reuse that would be readily available to them at a much lesser price, that we were also working toward that goal.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. And, and just to confirm, so one option would have been the, a denitrification treatment system to reduce the nitrogen levels, and the costs associated with that was less than the reuse main; is that correct?

MR. FLYNN: Well, there was, there was two pieces. One is the nutrient issue that you just mentioned to reduce the nitrogen loading on the Wekiva River Basin.

But the second thing that's critical is that the DEP reduced our disposal, permit disposal amount by 70% from the previous operating permit. And by doing so, it limits, on a going-forward basis, the means to discharge effluent when irrigation demand is less, less than normal. So it would put us basically in position to be in violation of a DEP operating permit in a predictable fashion, which is not attractive at all.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. I'm just surprised that, similar to the regulatory pressure that you're feeling from DEP, I would assume that the City of Apopka was receiving the same, similar pressure from the Water Management District in reducing their groundwater withdrawals. So they would be looking at different alternative water supply options and compare that to a price for the reuse water that they would be paying you.

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So, you know, I just do have some concern that, you know, the customers are paying for the treatment of this resource and they're pumping it off for someone else's benefit and not receiving any revenue for that, but --MR. FLYNN: I'll mention that the bridge between the two is the third agency that regulates us, which is the Water Management District, because they're funding 40% of the construction costs of this reuse main. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Right. MR. FLYNN: And therefore there's a significant reduction in impact to the customers and to the City of Apopka. So it promotes the resolution of this issue in a way that's beneficial to all parties. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Well, those are the questions I had. And as far as the different rate structure, I mean, I'm in agreement with Commissioner Brown concerning the shifting issue, and Alternative 1 seems the lesser -- I don't want to use the word evils -- but I think it's probably the, the best option. But I look forward to comments from other Commissioners. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Thank you. We're going to go ahead and go back to Issue 1 and begin to go

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motion on, on groups of issues, feel free to do so.

through the issues. And if we feel inclined to make a

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Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, before we go through the issues individually, if it would be all right, I'd like to ask both the utility and OPC if they have any specific issues that they would like to address, just so I have that flagged.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, thank you.

Commissioners, my name is Martin Friedman with the law firm of Sundstrom, Friedman & Fumero, and we represent Sanlando Utilities. And as I said earlier, with me is Mr. Patrick Flynn, who's a regional director.

And the only issue that, that we want to address is Issue Number 11, which is the arbitrary reduction by the staff in the total salaries to, to Sanlando. And I want to make a brief introductory remark, and then I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Flynn to address more specifically, since he's the guy in the trenches.

And as, as it, as I understand it, what the staff has done in this staff recommendation is they went back to the last rate case in 2008 and said we're going to use the same salary level that we used in 2008 but we're going to increase it for the indexing amount, which kind of basically says we get the same amount that

the utility got in 2008.

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What you have to do, however, is look at 2008 because 2008 in fact was a benchmarking of the prior case. And what they did in that case was they looked at the, at the, I think it was the 2005 rate case, just arbitrarily benchmarked that salary in, in 2008, and then we perpetuated that problem by, by basically benchmarking it to the current date.

So in the last three rate cases dating back ten years there's been no real evaluation of the employees, you know, with that rate. It's always been an arbitrary benchmark. And while benchmarking has its place in the regulatory process, it should not be a substitute for a careful analysis of the particular expense.

And I want to, if I might quote from an order by former Commissioner Diane Kiesling, who is now a hearing officer in Charlotte County who addressed this benchmarking issue in a case late last year appropriately, and she concluded, A benchmarking analysis provides an arbitrary result that relieves a regulatory body from having to evaluate the reasonableness of actual expenses in the test year. And that's not what benchmarking -- and she's correct. Benchmarking is not intended to be a substitute for

ratemaking. What it is intended to do is to be a guideline that you look at and say if something is higher or lower than benchmarking, let's look at it and see why it is. Let's maybe, maybe evaluate it.

It's not to arbitrarily say we're going to take an expense and arbitrarily benchmark it. That's not the appropriate regulatory use of benchmarking. And I would suggest to you that that's what's been being done here in the last ten years, and that salaries have never had a real evaluation in the last ten years. And we think that if, if you did so in this case, that you would find that the expense, salary expenses that are included in the filing are all reasonable, appropriate, and necessary expenses.

And if I could ask Mr. Flynn to further address this issue. Thank you.

MR. FLYNN: I would also point out that the language that the staff rec states that, quote, the tumultuous state of the economy, and considering how recent the utility's last rate case was, staff believes that any pay increase at this time should not be borne by the ratepayers, unquote.

So it strikes me that the phrase "tumultuous state of the economy" is the same phrase used in numerous, previous rate cases without any explanation.

It doesn't seem to be a regulatory phrase that has any basis in fact. There's no analysis behind it. It's not clear at what level of the economy that arbitrarily are no longer tumultuous and, therefore, the staff might recommend approval of a future increase in salary and wages, expenses that is reflected in this rate case. That's, that's one point.

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The second point is there's no analysis, as Mr. Friedman said, that identifies what's behind our current salary and wages expenses beyond what was provided by the utility.

The -- and, in fact, the utility's workload changes year to year. Regulatory impact to our industry impacts the workforce. It requires us to recruit and retain top quality individuals in the, in the competitive marketplace for those same sort of fine operators and individuals with that particular skill set. It is difficult to do that. We have openings we're having a tough time filling, which indicates to me operators of a, of a good quality are not in abundance. Even though the economy may not be rolling along at a high rate, there's still a lack of adequate numbers of qualified, certified operators to fill openings.

So to reduce the opportunity to retain or recruit good quality people is a concern because that's

one of the purposes of this referenced 3% pool of, of increases to reward high performing individuals appropriately to retain them for our, our, our operational needs. And that's not reflected anywhere in the write-up that I can see. Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Let me also clarify something that Mr. Flynn said, and that is that when he talks about this 3% and you look at the staff recommendation, it sounds like it's a 3% across-the-board increase that everybody gets no matter how good, bad, or indifferent your, your productivity has been, and that's not true.

The 3% is a pool of money that is given to employees based upon performance. So it's not just an arbitrary 3% for everybody. It's a, it's a pot of money that is performance-based bonuses or performance-based salary increases. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: OPC.

MR. FRIEDMAN: We would like an opportunity to respond to any issues that, that Public Counsel may raise as well. Thank you.

MR. REILLY: Steve Reilly with the Office of Public Counsel. Also here is Denise Vandiver.

Our office did not request to speak on this item. We did understand Utilities, Inc. had some questions, so we're appearing with the hope of listening

to staff's response to Utilities, Inc. and then offering 1 any additional comments we might share to aid in your 2 deliberation. 3 But since we are here, I guess I would add a 4 matter that is always dear to our heart and a great 5 concern to us is rate case expense, and so this gives me 6 7 an opportunity to share a few comments at the appropriate time on that issue. 8 9 So I'd stand down at this point on salaries, and maybe be available to offer a few things, or 10 Ms. Vandiver, when the time comes on rate case expense. 11 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. 12 13 MR. REILLY: Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Thank you. 14 Commissioner Brown. 15 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Chairman, can I 16 follow up with staff on, on what Mr. Friedman raised at 17 this time? 18 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. 19 2.0 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Your analysis of the salaries and expenses in the MFRs, was it -- can you 21 22 explain how you got to, other than what is provided in the recommendation, did you just go back from the last 23 rate case and index it, or did you review what was 24 included in the MFRs? 25

MR. MOURING: Well, what was included in the MFRs were the 3% merit-based increases that Mr. Friedman discussed as well as a small portion related to new positions.

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What staff looked at was looking back at recent prior Commission orders where determining that the economy is still not where it needs to be, that it's difficult to grant any salary increases at this time, but also noting that the price index adjustments that the utility was granted are designed to capture inflationary cost increases. And we made -- and what we did is exactly as, as you described; we took last, the last rate case amount and indexed it up based on the indexes that were already approved by the Commission in this case.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And we have done that for the past two rate cases, exactly that? MR. MOURING: That is correct.

> COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. That's all. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess my question is to -- and I appreciate staff's position. That's been pretty much this board's position for as long as I've been on it just because of

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the way the economy has been.

I guess my question is to Mr. Friedman or Mr. Flynn, you said that even though -- you said that it wasn't just the last rate case, it was the rate case prior to that that everything has been staying relatively flat, is that correct, as far as the salaries?

MR. FLYNN: I'm sorry. Would you repeat that, please?

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Mr. Friedman mentioned earlier that this is keeping your salaries relatively flat, and the last rate case, which was '05, is that what I heard?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yeah. I didn't use the, I didn't use the word "flat." What they did was they took the, the rate, the salary number expense amount for a 2005 rate case, I believe, and basically have just done a benchmarking or an indexing to the current date.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I guess --

MR. FRIEDMAN: So it's not flat because obviously it did increase by the, by the inflation. But as far as any real analysis of the underlying number, there hasn't been any. It's just been an indexing from that two rate cases ago till today.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I guess my question is

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have you guys looked into, to see what the industry rate is, like if your employees are being underpaid currently, and do you have any data that illustrates that?

MR. FLYNN: I do not have data to present to you today that would answer that question in detail.

My belief is that we are competitive and must remain competitive in the industry in order to attract and retain employees to fill openings or to reflect promotions or turnover that occurs for other reasons. So I can't really answer in detail any specific analysis to present to you today.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: No problem.

Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I assume we're going to continue our discussion on Issue 11 or jump around.

I have a question for staff concerning the 3% merit-based increase. Did the utility provide any documentation on what is included in the determination of the merit-based increase for employees?

MR. MOURING: As, as Mr. Flynn just stated, no, there was no market-based study performed, not

provided to staff with this with their, in their MFRs. And, you know, Marty likes to throw out the word "arbitrary." Staff has, has not seen anything in there, given the state of the economy, that would be able to justify these 3% pro forma increases, salary increases, if that answers your question.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: No, it does. And, you know, it's the utility's burden to justify their costs. So was there any information in their MFRs or otherwise that justified a 3% increase and how customers would benefit from that?

MR. MOURING: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Balbis, if I might interject on that, Commissioner, is that, is that, you know, the way the process works is that the utility files a lot of information. I mean, the MFRs are, you know, just, just pages and pages and pages of raw data.

The way a utility finds out whether or not the staff has any concerns about a particular number in that vast documentation is to ask the utility. And the staff has never asked the utility, please explain your basis for a merit-based increase, why you did it, what are the standards? So if nobody ever asks, how do we know that it's an issue? And obviously we can't anticipate in our

filing what we think -- we're not soothsayers. We can't guess what issues the staff was going to take concern with.

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If they -- historically the process has been that if the staff has a concern, they express that concern and allow the utility an opportunity to, to justify whatever that expense may be. And that process, no reason why that process wouldn't carry through today. And there's been nobody ever asking for us to explain the methodology by which this utility allocates that merit-based increase.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: So, Mr. -- if I could respond to that. So, Mr. Friedman, is your position that it is not the utility's burden to provide justification but it's the staff's burden to ask questions?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No. We do; we provide justification for every number we have. You know, all of those expenses are real numbers. Those are real expenses. I mean, there's everything out there. I mean, you could look at, you know, how much money they spend on, on postage stamps. You know, how -- you know, the number is a raw number. Do we need to provide with the MFRs justification for what we spend on postage stamps? That's not -- it's a, it's a real number. And

unless somebody says, hey, explain to us -- this number doesn't look right, this number doesn't feel right, this number doesn't taste right. Would you, you know, explain it to us? Until we do that, we can't anticipate that every number in the MFRs is going to require an explanation. It's just -- it would be incomprehensible to have to do that.

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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Friedman, have you watched this Commission's deliberations when it, when it's associated with incentive programs or salary increases for other rate cases?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I've been doing this for 38 years.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: So, yes.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Have you seen the level of detail that we get into in determining if an incentive package or any salary or increase is in the benefit of the ratepayers?

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: You know, over the last 38 21 years that's changed a lot. It changes a lot. The 22 analysis that the staff puts into -- this benchmarking 23 of salaries is something that's come about in about the 24 last ten years, you know, where they just arbitrarily 25 say we're going to benchmark it. You know, no

explanation you can give us as to why you needed an 1 extra employee or why you need -- why the environmental 2 regulatory requirements changed and you need somebody 3 else. We're just going to benchmark it. 4 You know, back in the old days --5 COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Mr. Friedman, 6 7 Mr. Friedman, I appreciate that. But, you know, it's my position, and I assume the rest of the Commission's 8 9 position, and I believe the statutes and the rules, is that it's the utility's burden to justify their costs. 10 And staff has just answered that there was no 11 justification for the 3% increase that was provided. 12 13 And it's the utility's burden, and with that, I don't have any questions. 14 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Graham. 15 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Actually Commissioner 16 Balbis just said exactly what I was going to say. 17 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. 18 19 Back to Issue 1. Okay. And we're ready to 2.0 entertain motions on an issue or a group of issues and then discuss the issues as we go through. 21 I see three lights. I think the first light 22 was Commissioner Graham, but -- okay. Commissioner 23 Brown was the second light I saw, so Commissioner Brown. 24 Commissioner Brown. 25

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I was just going to make 1 a motion on Issues 1 and 2 and move staff recommendation 2 on those issues. 3 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. There's a motion on 4 Issues 1 and 2. 5 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. It's been moved and seconded. Any further discussion on Issues 1 and 2? 8 9 Commissioner Balbis. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 10 Just a quick comment on Issue 1. We have had 11 different cases with water utilities where there's been 12 a lot of concern about quality of service, and I think 13 that this utility is a good example of being responsive 14 to customer complaints, and I think we should recognize 15 that when we do spend a lot of time chastising, if you 16 will, other companies. So I just want to applaud the 17 utility on their quality of service and their response 18 19 to customers. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Great. 2.0 So we have a motion on Issues 1 and 2. All in 21 22 favor, say aye. (Vote taken.) 23 24 Okay. Moving on to Issue 3. Commissioner 25 Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was going to move staff approval on Issues 3 through 14, unless somebody had any concerns about those.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Let's give everyone a second to synthesize that.

Did you want to speak, Mr. Reilly?

MR. REILLY: Well, we were going to speak to the issue of rate case expense. We don't have to. You know, we, we were going to just basically lament that the considerable increase in rate case expense that's been experienced with this utility just since the last rate case, which I think the approved rate case expense was around \$193,000, even after a number of adjustments made by staff it's up to \$235,000 a short, you know, two years later.

But we don't -- other than one relatively immaterial mistake of \$9,000, we don't really have a specific recommendation other than just, you know, bringing it to the Commission's attention. We can do that. It's really the pleasure of the Commission if they want to make that one small change. It basically was a, a small item that was in the legal expenses that also shows up as a filing fee. So it was kind of double counted. It's not going to be material in a \$1.1 million rate increase. But, I mean, other than

1	that tidbit, it was just a matter of, you know, being		
2	very concerned about some of the practices of Utilities,		
3	Inc. concerning how they handle rate cases.		
4	These will be issues that the Commission will		
5	be looking at in the generic Utilities, Inc. docket.		
6	So, you know, I guess I'm at the pleasure of the		
7	Commission whether they want to hear a few minutes of		
8	comments or whether they just want to move on.		
9	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. Sure. Thank you. And		
10	that would be Issue Number 13.		
11	MR. REILLY: Thirteen.		
12	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Graham.		
13	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I change my motion to		
14	approve Issues 3 through 13 I'm sorry 3 through		
15	12.		
16	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second.		
17	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and		
18	seconded. Any further discussion?		
19	Okay. Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.		
20	(Vote taken.)		
21	Okay. So we've just approved Items 3 through		
22	12.		
23	Okay. Now we're on Item Number 13.		
24	Mr. Reilly.		
25	MR. REILLY: Thank you very much. Again, I		
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guess I'll yield to Denise Vandiver to discuss some of these -- the one specific issue, and then the general overriding issue which we are concerned about that might be contributing to the ever increasing amount of rate case expense that ratepayers have to bear. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. VANDIVER: Good morning, Commissioners. Pages 27 through 30 of the staff recommendation address rate case expense, and we note that rate case expense has increased by 22% over the last case and that case was just two years before this current case.

Even with the adjustments made there's a significant increase in the two-year period and we believe that it's attributed quite a bit to accounting consulting fees.

There were two issues, as Mr. Reilly said. One was the \$9,000, and it is very immaterial and probably would not affect the actual final rates. But it was included as a filing fee on a list of items in the recommendation, but it was also included in the actual legal expenses that were provided up above.

The more significant portion is the increase in accounting fees. This has gone up \$38,000 over the last case, or 82% over the last case. There has been -even though the staff made an oral modification and said

they reviewed it, I did not see any justification for why that amount has gone up so significantly over the past case.

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Part of our concern is a broader issue that is being considered in the generic docket. We're concerned about the amount of time that is spent on the Commission-ordered adjustments.

Just as an example, in the last case when the utility filed its response to the adjustments that were ordered it filed 33 pages of adjustments with over 700 line items of entries. I analyzed those entries, I went through each one of them, and they showed entries going into an account, coming out of the same account, and going back into the same account.

I also looked at some of the history of some of the accounts. And, for instance, I saw \$4 million going, for a six-year period going into one account and being moved three times in a six-year period from different accounts.

The Commission-ordered adjustments that the utility said they made adjusted CIAC, there was no adjustment to CIAC by the Commission in the last order. The utility said, well, it was for the prior order. Well, if it wasn't in the prior order, why was it being made at this point? It just seems like there's a lot of

compounding, extra complexity to these things. 1 We believe that there's a -- we have a concern that it's 2 causing additional time for your staff and analysts and 3 auditors to have to trace each of these multiple 4 entries. It certainly causes us a lot of extra time. 5 And it, and it causes us concern about if it's causing 6 7 additional rate case expense because then the consultants are having to spend extra time tracing it 8 9 from the general ledger to the annual report and reconciling it to the MFRs. 10 Other than that, I did not see any other 11 reason why the accounting fees should have increased so 12 13 much over the last two years. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Graham. 14 15 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Yeah. I'd just like to hear from the --16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Mr. Friedman. 17 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: -- Mr. Friedman and from 18 staff. 19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. Again, it's Martin 2.0 Friedman for Sanlando Utilities. 21 Well, the \$9,000 filing fee, I don't know 22 whether it's included in there twice or not. When I 23 provide my rate case expense schedule to the staff, I 24 deduct that amount out of that number. So if they 25

looked at my total number at the bottom of my rate case expense exhibit, it does not include the filing fee, nor does it include the, the, the time spent to correct the MFR deficiencies, which has traditionally been taken out by the staff. So when I file my rate case expense exhibit, it nets out both of those things. So it shouldn't have been double accounted for.

Secondly, on Ms. Vandiver's comments about the, the Commission-ordered adjustment time, you know, I would note that, that this Commission has denied the utility any in-house accounting and rate case expense fees, and that's where the time, effort, and energy for providing those Commission-ordered adjustments would come from that in-house time, and you have denied them any rate case expense for that.

So I think that to the extent that there's any undue rate case expense as a result of that, that it is incorporated in your denial of the in-house rate case expense. Thank you.

20 MR. MOURING: Well, I would, I would add to 21 that that staff did look at all of the, the invoices 22 provided, the support documentation provided for the 23 consulting accounting services, and it would appear that 24 the utility has relied on the outside consultants more 25 than the in-house employees.

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But the bottom line is this is a large, complex system, and this filing has, is very complicated. Staff did not see anything in there that jumped out as being imprudent or unnecessary, and as such that's why staff is not recommending an adjustment for the consulting fees.

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And I would note, I would comment on the filing fee. I don't have the, the information right in front of me. That may be an inadvertent oversight by staff. That would be about \$2,250 out of an \$8 million revenue requirement every year. So it wouldn't be terribly material. But that -- I don't know off the top of my head. That may be an inadvertent oversight by staff on the \$9,000 filing fee.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I have a question concerning -- you mentioned it's extremely complex. So in essence you're talking about systemically their system and what their processes are?

MR. MOURING: Just the amount of work that needs to go into preparing the books and records for -to generate the MFR schedules to file for a Class A utility like this, there's a lot of work that goes into that.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. And so they are using outside consultants. And is it accurate that they are

using outside consultants because somehow we've ordered them not to use in-house?

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MR. MOURING: Well, we have not ordered them to not use their own people. What has happened is they're paid a salary, and as part of their duties and responsibilities they're supposed to conduct rate case, conduct rate cases.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Right.

MR. MOURING: And so staff has disallowed recovery of it through rate case expense. And, again, it would --

> CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I mean, which makes sense. MR. MOURING: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: I mean, if it's, if it's -you work for the company and the company is coming before the Commission for a rate case, then part of your job is to help prepare for the rate case. I mean, that, that sounds reasonable to me.

But my, my question is does it make sense to then move to a system that most of that work is done externally while it could be, money could be saved if it was done internally?

MR. MOURING: And maybe Marty or Patrick can respond to this. But it may have just been an issue of resources available. They have always utilized outside

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consultants in addition to supplement their in-house employees, at least as far as I can remember.

But, again, I just would note that staff has, did look at all of these in terms of the work provided, the scope and skill of the work. Staff did not see anything that was out of line.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yeah. You know, my, my experience here in Florida is, and I could be wrong, but I don't remember any utility other than maybe -- well, of course staff says it doesn't use any, but any, any utility using in-house people to file, file rate cases.

I mean, I can think of lots of reasons why it doesn't make sense to do that. But traditionally utilities have used outside people and they use their in-house people, because they've got rate cases not just going on in Florida, they've got rate cases going on all over the country. And then these in-house people act as the support people for those various consultants they have on the outside, and that's a process that's been in place for, for as long as I can remember and, and nobody has ever questioned its prudency.

But you could, you could -- I don't think it'd take a lot of thought to realize what it would take in in-house people to, to handle the rate cases, and then

also to handle what do you do if you've got all this in-house staff and then you don't file a rate case one year? You've got a whole bunch of people, you've either got to fire them and hire them back or you've got to have them sit there and twiddle their thumbs.

So, you know, although that evaluation hasn't been made, this has been an arrangement that's worked out well that seems to have been prudent for, for many years.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. VANDIVER: Commissioners, I, I don't mean to disagree, but I would like to point to the schedule on page 27 that shows the actual rate case expense and additional estimated by the utility.

And if you notice, the company was estimating \$106,000 of in-house fees. In the last case they had \$72,000. So they were already spending more in-house and still asking for the additional 22% in outside consultants.

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CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I mean, you denied all the in-house. So whether that number is 106 or 78 really is irrelevant. It doesn't have any impact on the rates that the customers are going to pay. And y'all have traditionally done that in the past, at least in the

last half a dozen or so years you've denied in-house rate case expense, and I presume you'll continue to do so in the future.

MR. VANDIVER: I was just addressing the fact that there was a comment made about the accounting consultants were being used more than the in-house, and it looks to me like they were using more of both.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. I want to get to the potential double counting of the \$9,000. And although it doesn't amount to a lot in a case this size, but, you know, all of these costs do add up, is there a way, you know, depending on where we go with this issue, that staff can confirm that the 9,000 was or wasn't double counted? And we can give, you know, administrative authority to staff to correct it.

MR. MOURING: I would have to go back and look at Mr. Friedman's invoices to see if it was -- typically Mr. Friedman pays those fees and he's reimbursed by the utility. I would have to see if that occurred in this case and then we also included it, if it's in both the legal fee's number and as a separate line item as the filing fee. I don't have that with me. I'm not sure how, how we would proceed with that.

MR. VANDIVER: And, Commissioners, I'd agree,

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it probably would affect rates in the zero -- I mean, it probably won't, so.

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MS. KLANCKE: Just to put a fine point on that, if you were to make a motion with respect to that particular issue and include in that motion the administrative authority to provide to staff the ability to review to ensure that any double counting of that \$9,000 filing fee could be line itemed, we -- that would result in the conclusion that you're contemplating.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you. And I do appreciate OPC's comments that the accounting fees have gone up. I think the bigger issue was the potential double collection of the in-house staff and staff has made those adjustments. So I recognize those costs have gone up, but, you know, perhaps with the separate general docket or any legislation that comes out of Commissioner Brown's Water Study Committee, it can be addressed at that point. But I'm ready to make a motion, if anyone else is ready.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Before we go there, I don't know if Commissioner Graham has a question.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: No. I was going to make a motion.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioner Balbis, go ahead and make a motion.

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1	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2	I move staff's recommendation on Issue 13, while giving
3	them the administrative authority to make the \$9,000
4	adjustment, if warranted.
5	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.
6	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. It's been moved and
7	seconded. Any further discussion?
8	Okay. Seeing none, all in favor, say aye.
9	(Vote taken.)
10	Okay. Now we are on Issue Number 14, and we
11	can entertain a motion or
12	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I'd move
13	Issue 14 as prepared by staff.
14	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.
15	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Second.
16	MR. MOURING: I'm sorry. If I could, I would
17	note that if, if that \$9,000 filing fee was double,
18	double counted, that would change this number.
19	COMMISSIONER BROWN: With administrative
20	authority.
21	MR. MOURING: Yes.
22	COMMISSIONER BROWN: I'd move staff
23	recommendation with administrative authority to make any
24	corrections.
25	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay.
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COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second. 1 CHAIRMAN BRISE: Okay. It's been moved and 2 seconded. All in favor, say aye. 3 (Vote taken.) 4 Okay. Now we are on Item Number 15, but we're 5 ready to entertain motions that would move that along as 6 7 well. Commissioner Graham. 8 9 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I just want to clarify, my assumption was 10 Commissioner Balbis's motion on 13 was it was going to 11 follow forward for anything that's going to change on 12 13 any of those other things that were going to come through. So rather than having to say that each and 14 every time, I believe that's what I understood his 15 motion as being. Thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Yes. Okay. We're on Item 17 Number 15. 18 Commissioner Brown. 19 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I would move staff 2.0 21 recommendation with Alternative 1. 22 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Second. 23 CHAIRMAN BRISE: It's been moved and seconded. 24 Any further discussion? 25

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Commissioner Graham.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I guess I have a little concern, nothing that I'm going to get crazy about, but I understand where staff is coming from where they're trying to, I guess they're trying to use this as some sort of leverage to encourage people to go to using more of the reuse water that's out there.

I mean, my understanding from this case, you're talking about the City of Altamonte Springs has been decreasing over the years the amount of reuse water they're using. And if you have that reuse water that's there and available, what's going to be the incentive to, I can't say force people, but have people starting to use more of the reuse water instead of just using all the fresh water, especially in the area where it's such a limited resource?

MS. LINGO: Commissioner, the, the most direct answer would be the more we can allocate in terms of water revenue requirement dollars, the greater incentive we can create in terms of pricing the residential water consumption rate design at an aggressive enough level so that the reuse option becomes more and more attractive with every 1,000 gallons they use.

Alternative 1 does provide, still provides incentive to go to reuse, although at a lesser amount

than our staff-recommended version. But still the incentive exists.

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, if I could.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Sure. Go right ahead.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I mean, I don't want to get into start tweaking all this stuff, but I like the idea of, especially when you get to the higher gallonage, that it does force them to start looking at, you know, where exactly you're spending you're -- where exactly you're putting this water. I mean, why are we putting potable water to water people's grass when there's reuse water that's readily available or that can be readily available? It's not there yet, my understanding, but that doesn't mean that the incentive just can't be there for us to start pumping that reuse water around. Is that correct, Mr. Flynn?

MR. FLYNN: Let me clarify. Sanlando's reuse water is provided at no cost to its commercial reuse customers currently; has been for many years. We only have about 100 residential reuse customers out of the 10,000 water and sewer customers in Sanlando. There is very little infrastructure for delivery of reuse to residential customers. The majority of the volume, and by virtue of the fact that there is a lot of volume

generated every day with no adequate storage to hold water for future demand over a long time period, we are using our commercial customers, and the City of Apopka is now going to be the next one, to make sure that we have the means to dispose adequately of this large volume on a daily basis.

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The inference that the price signal would force people to consider using reuse as an alternative really doesn't apply to Sanlando in this case. It's not there for the vast majority of the customers. The infrastructure was not constructed for that purpose.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: What's the reason for the decrease in the reuse in Altamonte Springs?

MR. FLYNN: Primarily the City of Altamonte Springs and Sanlando and Seminole County are the three entities that have point discharges into the Wekiva River Basin, and all are facing to varying degrees the same impetus from DEP to get out of the river altogether to the extent they can. And so in that regard, the City of Altamonte has undergone capital investment or management changes in how they use their own resources, which are significant, to better meet their demand.

They have more storage capacity. They have reshuffled their irrigation schedule. So instead of allowing their city customers to use water, reuse water

two days a week, only four days of the week being used for that purpose, now it's six days. They distribute the demand, and therefore they have a better success rate at using their own resources on a daily basis, and therefore not using our reuse as a supplement to their own resources. So essentially they're better managing their resource, which impacted our ability to dispose of our effluent through them.

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Commissioner Balbis. COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Thank you. And just a follow-up on Commissioner Graham's questions.

And I just want to confirm with staff, Alternative 1 still has the recommended rate factors of 1, 1.5, and 2; is that correct?

MS. LINGO: Yes, sir. That's correct.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Because you mentioned that since the last rate case when these inclining rate block structures were in place there wasn't a reduction in consumption.

How does Sanlando's customers, how does their usage compare to other water utilities within the St. Johns Water Management District?

MS. LINGO: Their average residential consumption is not quite double what we would expect

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from other residential customers in the St. Johns area.

Sanlando, they've traditionally had a large customer base, traditionally had very low rates. Their consumption has traditionally been much greater than we would typically see.

COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. And I guess the question might be for Mr. Flynn. Do you feel that having those factors and with the rate increase will influence consumption, or do you think that's very little discretionary use and the usage will remain the same?

MR. FLYNN: I think there's some merit in what Ms. Lingo has identified in her approach. I think it's the case that at some point there will be a response to the price signal sent by the Commission through the tariff process.

The majority of the customers in Sanlando are in neighborhoods that are -- with fully developed vegetation. Many of the lawns are in communities that have St. Augustine grass as a standard grass material, heavily irrigated as a standard practice. The average customer is probably middle to upper level of income and can afford rates at the current structure. But I would think they would at some point be responsive, as I've seen in other of our operating companies that also have

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1	tiered rates that have gone up, there's been quite a bit
2	of repression that has occurred as a consequence.
3	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Okay. Thank you.
4	That's all I had.
5	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Ready to entertain a
6	motion.
7	COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I think there's a motion
8	on the floor.
9	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: There is a motion on the
10	floor. Okay. Have we seconded it?
11	COMMISSIONER BALBIS: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: You seconded it, Commissioner
13	Balbis.
14	Any further discussion? Okay. Seeing none,
15	all in favor, say aye.
16	(Vote taken.)
17	All right.
18	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Opposed.
19	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Opposed?
20	COMMISSIONER EDGAR: (Nods affirmatively.)
21	CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Moving on to Item
22	Number 16.
23	MS. LINGO: Commissioners, the amount of
24	repression that staff would recommend in Issue 16 of
25	149 million gallons was based upon our primary
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recommendation, primary recommendation. This number 1 would be reduced as a fallout because of the revenue 2 requirement changes that have been discussed. 3 We request administrative authority to flow 4 that number through, changing the revenue requirements 5 because of repressed expenses, and then flow that also 6 7 through to Issue 17, changing the revenue requirements from rates. 8 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. Commissioners? 9 Commissioner Graham. 10 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: My question, I guess, is 11 to OPC to see if there's any other issues that they plan 12 13 to speak to. MR. REILLY: No, Commissioner. 14 Then I'd like to make a COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: 15 motion to approve staff recommendation on all the 16 remaining issues. 17 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Second. 18 CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: Okay. 19 There's a motion. It's been moved, it's been seconded. Any further 2.0 21 discussion? 22 Okay. All in favor, say aye. (Vote taken.) 23 24 Okay. So we have approved Items 16 through 21. 25 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, I would just note that if there do need to be any technical adjustments based on the change on Item 15, that the staff would have the authority to do so.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. That those will flow through.

Commissioner Graham.

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COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I just want to make it a point to thank OPC for their work on Issue Number 13. I didn't think there was anything egregious at this time, but, you know, that doesn't mean as we go forward that it may be more significant numbers and something we may have to do something different. But I do appreciate the fact that you went over and above board, and I'd like to see if there is that \$9,000 that is there or if there's just something that was just kind of missed. But I do appreciate your time and your effort. Thank you.

MR. REILLY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRISÉ: All right. Thank you. And with that we're going to adjourn.

(Commission Conference adjourned.)

1	STATE OF FLORIDA) : CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	COUNTY OF LEON)
3	
4	I, LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that I
7	stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the
8	same has been transcribed under my direct supervision; and that this transcript constitutes a true transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
9	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
10	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
11	attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.
12	DATED THIS 312 day of January, 2013.
13	bhill inits day of bandary, 2015.
14	Linda Balan
15	LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR FPSC Official Commission Reporter
16	(850) 413-6734
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	FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION