BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition to resolve territorial dispute between Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corporation and Jacksonville Electric Authority

Docket No. 911141-EU

FINAL HEARING VOLUME I, Pages 1 - 160

BEFORE:

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JUN 26 1992

FPSC Hearing Room 106 Fletcher Building 101 East Gaines Street

Tallahassee, Florida

Florida Public Service Commission

Met pursuant to notice at 9:35 a.m.

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Reported by:

Lisa Girod Jones, RPR, CM

COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK

APPEARANCES:

JAMES HAROLD THOMPSON, Esquire, and J. JEFFRY WAHLEN, Esquire, Ausley, McMullen, McGehee, Carothers & Proctor, P.O. Box 391, Tallahassee, Florida 32302; on behalf of Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corporation.

KENNETH A. HOFFMAN, Esquire, Messer, Vickers, Caparello, Madsen, Lewis, Goldman and Metz, P.A., Post Office Box 1876, Tallahassee, Florida 33431; on behalf of Jacksonville Electric Authority.

BRUCE PAGE, Esquire, City of Jacksonville, Office of General Counsel, 1300 City Hall, Jacksonville, Florida 32202; on behalf of the Jacksonville Electric Authority.

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OCCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

APPEARANCES: (Continued)

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PRENTICE PRUITT, Esquire, Florida Public Service Commission, 101 E. Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0862; on behalf of the Commissioners.

1	INDEX	
2	MOTION TO DISMISS OR STRIKE	PAGE
3	By Mr. Hoffman	6
4	Response by Mr. Thompson	14
5	By Mr. Hoffman	20
6	Motion Denied	28
7		
8	OPENING STATEMENTS:	
9	By Mr. Hoffman	29
10	By Mr. Thompson	37
11		
12	WITNESSES:	
13		
14	ROBERT FRANKLIN PAGE	
15	Direct Examination by Mr. Thompson	45
16	Cross Examination by Mr. Page	64
17	Cross Examination by Ms. Brown	73
18	Redirect Examination by Mr. Thompson	98
19		
20	PETE J. GIBSON and EMORY MIDDLETON	
21	Direct Examination by Mr. Thompson	107
22	Cross Examination by Mr. Page	150
23	Cross Examination by Ms. Brown	153
24	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER	160
25		

	EXHIBITS

2				
3	EXHIB	IT NO.:	FOR I.D.	RECEIVED
4	1 - (Composite) RP-1 and RP-2	63	107
5	2 - (Composite) Customer Release Letter	s 65	107
6	3 - (Late-filed) Protest Letter Since 19	68 72	
7	4 - M	ap submitted in response to taff's 1st POD request	85	106
8	5 - (e	Composite) Exhibits to Dew's refiled testimony	87	
10	6 - (Composite) PJG-1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	126	159
11	7 - (Composite) EM-1, 2, 3 and 4	144	159
12				
13				

PROCEEDINGS

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Call the hearing to order. Counselor, would you please read the notice?

MS. BROWN: By notice issued March 26, 1992, this time and place was set for a hearing in Docket 911141-EU, In Re: A territorial dispute between Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corporation and the Jacksonville Electric Authority of the City of Jacksonville in Duval County. Purpose of the hearing is more fully set out in the notice.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. Take appearances at this time, please.

MR. THOMPSON: Jeff Wahlen and James Harold Thompson for the Co-op.

MR. HOFFMAN: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Kenneth A. Hoffman. I'm with the Messer, Vickers Law Firm, P. O. Box 1876, Tallahassee, Florida 32303; appearing on behalf of the Jacksonville Electric Authority.

MS. BROWN: Martha Carter Brown -- I'm sorry, Mr. Page, go ahead.

MR. PAGE: Bruce Page. I'm from the Office of General Counsel, Jacksonville, Florida, representing Jacksonville Electric Authority.

MS. BROWN: Now it's my turn. Martha Carter Brown

and Mary Anne Birchfield representing the Florida

Public Service Commission Staff. Our address is 101

East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida.

MR. PRUITT: And I'm Prentice Pruitt, same address, Counsel to the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. Brown, I understand that we have a motion pending, an oral argument set for first thing this morning.

MS. BROWN: Yes, we do. That's the only preliminary matter we have to deal with. The oral argument has been set for ten minutes aside on JEA's motion to dismiss and motion to strike.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Hoffman, it's your motion, I assume you'll go first.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Commissioner. JEA has filed a motion to dismiss, or in the alternative a motion to strike a portion of the Co-op's petition to resolve the territorial dispute in Duval County.

The first thing I'd like to explain to you is that this motion is different than a previous motion to dismiss you have already ruled on. Back in November of '91, the JEA filed a motion to dismiss Okefenoke's petition and that motion was based on what we think is the key provision, statutory provision in this case, which is found under Section 366.04, Section 2,

subsection F, part of the originally-enacted Grid Bill in 1974. And what that statute says is that, "No provision of this chapter, the chapter being 366, shall be construed or applied to impede, prevent or prohibit municipally-owned electric utility system from distributing at retail electric energy within its corporate limits, as such corporate limits exist on July 1, 1974. However, existing territorial agreements shall not be altered or abridged hereby."

The JEA's position in its originally-filed motion was, and it remains today, that this provision provides a statutory jurisdictional exclusion to the Commission's jurisdiction to resolve territorial disputes where two things occur: One the area in dispute is inside the July 1, 1974 municipal limits; and two, the municipality operates an electric utility. You disagreed with the JEA's position and you denied the motion to dismiss.

Now, today, pending before you is a motion to dismiss or strike a portion of the Co-op's petition. This motion is in no way premised on the statutory provision that I just read to you. That statute is not even mentioned in the motion. What we're saying to you today is not that you do not have jurisdiction to hear the case, because you already said that you do. We're

saying that you do not have the statutory authority because you lack the subject matter jurisdiction to grant certain remedies requested by Okefenoke.

And I think you should bear in mind that there's another provision in Chapter 366, Section 366.11, which provides an express limitation on your authority over municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives. And that limitation says that your jurisdictional authority is limited to what's set forth in Section 366.04.

Now, one remedy that the Co-op requests in its petition is that you order the parties to enter into a territorial agreement. I would respectfully submit to you that you have no such authority. The Commission can approve an agreement. It can reject one or it can modify one, but it cannot require two electric utilities to enter into a territorial agreement. I think that that's fairly simple and fairly clear.

The second thing that the Co-op asks you to do is to determine and define the territorial boundaries of the two utilities in Duval County, Florida. In other words, what the Co-op is saying to you in its petition is that it is not only the Holiday Inn on Airport Road that is in dispute, but that a territorial dispute exists as to the Co-op's 2200 or so customers which

they currently serve in the consolidated corporate limits of the City of Jacksonville.

What you need to bear in mind is that the Co-op has served these customers for a number of years. Many of theses customers have been served by the Co-op for a number of years. The JEA is not attempting to oust the Co-op. We're not attempting to prevent the Co-op from serving their customers. What the Co-op is saying is we may lose these customers some time in the future. Maybe in two years, maybe in ten years. We may lose them in the future. And therefore we think there's a territorial dispute. And JEA thinks as a matter of law that they're wrong because there is no right territorial dispute, there is no case or controversy and they're essentially seeking an advisory opinion, apart from the Holiday Inn, as to their remaining customers in the City of Jacksonville.

I think it's helpful if you look at what your rule says, your rule defines a territorial dispute as a disagreement as to which utility has the right and obligation to serve a particular geographical area.

Now under the ordinances of the City of Jacksonville, the JEA is authorized to grant permission to the Co-op to furnish electrical service within its consolidated municipal limits. The Co-op members have received this

permission and they serve pursuant to this permission.

And the JEA has not attempted to revoke this

permission. And there's no disagreement among these

two utilities as to the Co-op's current right to serve

its members in the City of Jacksonville.

So we believe, as a matter of fact and as a matter of law, there is no territorial dispute today regarding the provision of electric service to Okefenoke members in Duval County. To the extent there is anything pending before you today, it is limited to the Holiday Inn.

We also believe by requesting the Commission to define territorial boundaries when there is no territorial dispute, the Co-op is asking the Commission to grant a remedy which it lacks statutory authority to grant.

Now a lot of the testimony in this case is devoted to the issue of uneconomic duplication of facilities, which I think both utilities would agree is a bad thing. However, the presence or possible addition of uneconomic duplication of facilities does not equal a territorial dispute.

Now, over the last eight years there have been a number of attempts by the Legislature -- before the Legislature, to change the law, to change Chapter 366,

to grant the Commission the authority to establish territorial lines and boundaries where no disputes — where no dispute exists. Those laws have not passed. So, again, we think that that is persuasive and it's important for you to keep in mind that these laws have not passed, and without a dispute in the first place, the Commission lacks the authority to establish territorial boundaries.

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The last thing that I would say to you is that you need to look very carefully at the request the cooperative seeks in this case. If you look at Mr. Dew's testimony, look at Page 42. The Co-op is asking you, they're asking you to draw a line somewhere in the City of Jacksonville. They have not given you the line. They said perhaps the "magic line," the quote, unquote, "magic line." But if you look in Mr. Dew's testimony, they're asking you to draw the They're not saying, award us this specific service area. And if you look at the testimony in this case, if you look at the maps, you'll see that no matter where you draw that line, you cannot draw a line in the City of Jacksonville which will put all of one utility's facilities on one side and all of another utility's facilities and customers on the other side. It just can't be done.

So when you really think about what they're asking you to do, they're asking you to come up with some line, but what you're going to have, if you make it meaningful, is a mix of customers. So what they're asking you to do is to craft a territorial agreement and impose it on these two parties. It would have to address transfer of customers, compensation, transfer of facilities, stranded facilities, reintegration costs. You've got no record on that in this case, and I don't believe that you have the authority to craft a territorial agreement for two utilities and impose it

on them.

So I'll close by saying that it's our position that you lack the statutory authority and the subject matter jurisdiction to order these two parties to enter into a territorial agreement. We think you also lack subject matter jurisdiction to define territorial service boundaries apart from the Holiday Inn because there is presently no territorial dispute between these two utilities other than the Holiday Inn.

And finally, we do not think you have the factual record or the statutory authority to come up with some line because you are -- you would be, in essence, drafting a territorial agreement and imposing it on the two utilities. Thank you.

1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask a question at this point. What, in your mind, constitutes a dispute, 2 3 a territorial dispute? MR. HOFFMAN: Traditionally, Commissioner, and in my mind, a dispute involves a situation where there is 5 a specific location. Traditionally the Commission has considered cases involving a high school, a 8 subdivision, some type of development, where both utilities are presently vying to serve that particular 10 location or area. And the JEA is not presently vying to serve the 2200 or so Co-op members in the City of 11 12 Jacksonville. 13 COMMISSIONER DEASON: The JEA is saying that it 14 has the right to serve if and when it sees fit? 15 MR. HOFFMAN: No, sir, the JEA is saying that it has the right to serve and that it may delegate 16 17 permission to the Cooperative to serve. COMMISSIONER DEASON: And along with that it can 18 19 revoke that permission when and if it sees fit? 20 MR. HOFFMAN: I don't know of any situation, 21 Commissioner Deason, where they've done that. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Did they revoke the 23 permission to serve the Holiday Inn? 24 MR. HOFFMAN: No. What they did was, the

customer, Holiday Inn, chose to disconnect from the

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Co-op. They then asked the JEA to serve. Because the JEA believes it has a legal obligation to respond to that request, it did.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Did they disconnect and then ask to be served? Or did they ask to be served and after they got permission to be served, then disconnect?

MR. HOFFMAN: I'm not sure. I'd have to go back and look at the facts on that, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioner Clark, do you have any questions at this point?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Oh, no.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: Let me read you from Page 4 of the motion to dismiss that is the subject of our debate here, paragraph 7, which cites Rule 25-6.04391(b), Florida Administrative Code, which purports to define a territorial dispute as follows: "Territorial dispute means a disagreement as to which utility has the right and obligation to serve a particular geographical area."

I believe the testimony that's been developed in this matter makes it obvious that both of these parties believe they have a right to serve in the northern part of Duval County. And I think if you look through it, the testimony, you will find that our witnesses and their one witness, Mr. Ferdman, has basically said that in many different ways.

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The case has been developed over these months since November, when we filed it, in that way. I was looking -- let's see if I can find what I'm looking for. (Pause) Moving around too much this morning. I had it all set out on my library table. If you'll just give me a minute.

In the pleadings you will find Jacksonville Electric -- Jacksonville Electric Authority's response to Staff's first request for production of documents. In response to the request No. 1-A which asks for the location and boundaries of the disputed area, JEA answers this way: "Attached is JEA's transmission system map revised 2-12-92. JEA believes this map best demonstrates information about JEA's entire system and will be referred to frequently. Superimposed upon this map, as shown with diamond-shaped lines, are all of Okefenoke's lines known to JEA at this time. these lines that JEA believes to be the area of dispute." That's all of our lines in northern Duval County they believe to be in dispute. Therefore the case has been prepared by us and by your Staff reflecting that.

In addition, over on the response to paragraph 2-C, where they were asked for a plat and a one-line engineering diagram which identifies the additions and improvements to primary and secondary distribution facilities necessary to provide service to each customer within the disputed area for the next five years, their answer is this: "JEA has no plans for major additions and improvements in the disputed area at this time. It has been JEA's intention to purchase Okefenoke's facilities in the disputed area and utilize these facilities to provide service to each customer."

In addition, the first set of recommendations for the prehearing conference included a -- the issue as to what's in dispute, and JEA said, all of Okefenoke's presence in the County and City, if you want to call it that, are in dispute. It was a revised set of recommendations once they got the new law firm and Mr. Hoffman involved in the case, that changed their recommendation and tried to isolate just the Holiday Inn. Their focus, I think, all along has been that our presence in the entire county is in dispute.

Now, during the course of the discovery and the work on the case, there have been things developed that have indicated that while this problem has been festering for a number of years, it's just now

ripening. And part of that, I think, is JEA's new and aggressive nature.

In response to request for production, they have produced a couple of letters that are obviously responses to inquiries by the Holiday Inn through the years. One is dated in 1973, and it's addressed to Mr. Douglas N. Fisher of the Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport, and it's on JEA's letterhead and it says, "However, when an existing customer is being served by another utility, such as Okefenoke Rural Electric, we cannot run our electric service into such property until the other electric utility agrees to the removal of its lines and electric service to said property." That was their position in '73.

In '83, their position was, "If you wish to pursue using JEA as your utility company" -- this is a letter to Airport Holiday again -- "we will generate proper paper work and approval drawings showing your two options. Your first step will be to contact Okefenoke Rural Electric and ask that they notify us in writing of their willingness to discontinue service to your site and allow JEA to provide your future electricity."

When they changed that attitude and said, If you want to change over, you disconnect, you don't have to

get any kind of permission from the Co-op, all you've got to do is disconnect and be ready for us, and then went out and spent \$53,000 of their ratepayers' money to get service to somebody that was already getting service, that's when I think the issue ripened throughout the county.

And I think that their counsel and JEA has, throughout this proceeding, until very, very recently, maintained that they have the right and the obligation to serve throughout the county. I think their testimony indicates that and I think their cross examination indicates that also.

In addition, just this week, it's interesting to note that you have had a Staff recommendation in respect to a proposed agreement between JEA and Clay. And the Staff recommendation was that if they don't get together and finally agree on this thing, that the Commission should probably go ahead and declare that entire area where they mix and match to be in dispute.

So I think you clearly have a dispute in front of you. And I think you clearly have the authority to settle the dispute. I think the pleadings and certainly the case progress indicate that there is a dispute as to who has the right and obligation to serve throughout the northern part of the county.

The other aspect, I think, of Mr. Hoffman's motion has to do primarily with the remedy. And it's difficult for us, or I think any provider, to know exactly the nature and extent of your authority over the remedies in a situation like this. I think the old Storey vs. Mayo case pretty well indicates that you have some latitude, and I don't think the statute spells out to begin with what you can do as far as resolving a territorial dispute, but I think you've got a great amount of discretion.

I agree with Mr. Hoffman that you probably cannot take property of one utility and give it on to the other one or set a price on it and those kind of things. But I do think that you have the authority to say, "You have the right to serve here, you have the right to serve there. This whole area is in dispute, so I think this line would be a good dividing line, and you can't expand beyond where you are on that side of the line and you can't expand where you are on that side of the line, unless you generally agree." This will not prohibit duplication of facilities in the future absolutely. Nothing will do that. Even the agreements that you approve won't do that. But it will certainly inhibit and certainly confine the areas where the public is going to be paying twice for the same

service.

And for those reasons, and the fact that during the course of this matter we found that through the discovery two residential services have been changed over and we are about to hit another squabble with the postal facility where we have a three-phase line right at it, and we are serving the temporary and construction service and we've been notified by JEA to be sure that we just understand that's temporary service because they're going to build out to it. And the expense of that will be visited on the ratepayers on both of these utilities unless the issue is resolved as to what their relative rights are. So for those reasons we would did you ask you to deny the motion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Hoffman, I think you have about one minute, if you care to respond in anyway.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner Deason, I think that Mr. Thompson inadvertently made a mistake when he talked about the money spent to build facilities to the Holiday Inn. I think the testimony is very clear that it was not the JEA who spent the \$50,000, that it was the Holiday Inn who spent the money to build in and allow the JEA to provide service.

Secondly, in listening to his argument, I really

don't see the connection that he makes between the Holiday Inn, which I think, you know, there clearly is a potential territorial dispute on and the balance — and the remainder of the Okefenoke customers in the City of Jacksonville. Again, Okefenoke serves them today, the JEA is not trying to oust them, they're not trying to solicit them away. There's simply no territorial dispute, and I'm not sure why the Co-op has come in to obtain confirmation of their permission to serve these customers which they already have.

In terms of the answer to the question that you asked me before, it's my understanding that the Holiday Inn contacted Okefenoke and discussed with them disconnection, but essentially, as the facts will show, the JEA did not agree to provide service until there was a disconnection by the Co-op. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Mr. Hoffman, let me ask you a question. What is the basis of your claim that you have the right to serve this customer?

MR. HOFFMAN: The basis, the source, the legal basis -- are you talking about the Holiday Inn, Commissioner Clark?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Getting back to your original motion to dismiss, it's that this territory was within

the boundaries of Duval County that existed, is that correct?

MR. HOFFMAN: Correct.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: It seems to me if we agree with your argument on that, we, in effect, decide all the territory that Okefenoke serves in Duval; if we agree with your legal conclusion you have the right to serve all of the territory in Duval County. So how is this not a dispute involving the whole thing?

MR. HOFFMAN: I guess because you disagreed, for one.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But the basis of your claim in effect will decide the whole territory.

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, our ultimate legal position would impact the whole territory. But from a precedential standpoint, I simply have never seen a case the Commission has decided before where one electric utility was serving a customer and then they filed a petition to resolve a territorial dispute saying grant us the right to serve the customer we serve today.

I mean I understand that -- I understand the arguments, and that there's certainly, based on the positions the JEA has taken, there is the potential down the road that the Co-op could lose other customers

who wish to disconnect and request service from the JEA. But utilities throughout the state could lose customers. And at that time there would be territorial disputes. That's all I have.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Would you agree that -- let me ask a question. Would you agree that one of the fundamental bases for the Grid Bill and the authority granted to the Commission to settle territorial disputes is to prevent further uneconomic duplication of services?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: If the Commission were to accept your argument, do you think that there would continue to be uneconomic duplication in north Duval County?

MR. HOFFMAN: If the Commission were to limit this case to the Holiday Inn, to the extent there is a dispute involving the Holiday Inn, and based on what I have seen in the testimony, I think there is that potential today.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Then you think that if we were to accept your argument then that we would be violating one of the fundamental reasons why the Legislature saw fit to give us the authority to settle territorial disputes?

MR. HOFFMAN: Well, Commissioner, I think that you do have the authority and a statutory obligation to do what you can to avoid further uneconomic duplication of facilities, but I think that that's a different question than whether or not you have an issue before you in the first place as to whether there's a territorial dispute. In other words, there's probably present and potential uneconomic duplication of facilities throughout this state, apart from the consolidated City of Jacksonville. That does not mean that there are territorial disputes throughout the state.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do you agree that the statutes give the Commission the authority to declare a territorial dispute under its own motion?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if the Commission is made aware of other potential areas of additional duplication of services, if the Commission saw fit, we could declare that as a territorial dispute, regardless of whether any of the parties involved in that area approached the Commission about a dispute?

MR. HOFFMAN: This is where I think we differ,
Commissioner Deason, respectfully, and that is that you
have a rule which defines what a territorial dispute

is, and it does not mention presence, lack of presence, potential or lack of potential, of uneconomic duplication of facilities. And in resolving a territorial dispute that is properly before you in the first place, I do believe it's your obligation to consider avoiding the further uneconomic duplication of facilities.

But the fact that there's uneconomic duplication does not equate to a territorial dispute. There's uneconomic duplication in the Leon County. There's no territorial dispute. There's a territorial agreement. But I just don't -- I don't think that the presence of uneconomic duplication of facilities or the potential for it equates to triggering the territorial dispute.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me put a different light on that. If there appears to be the situation where there is likely to be further uneconomic duplication, in your mind that does not constitute the territorial dispute in which the Commission could declare under its own motions?

MR. HOFFMAN: No, it does not, because by your rules, until you change them, territorial disputes are defined to be a disagreement over the rights and obligations to serve, period.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I think we have this here

because we are talking in part about the right and obligation to serve, and it isn't the customer's request that triggers the territorial dispute in my mind. It's the fact that we have two companies saying, or two entities saying, we need to establish who has the right and obligation to serve. And it isn't triggered by a customer selecting one of those, because to me that's evidence of the very thing the territorial — the obligation on our part to approve agreements and disputes addresses, is to make it clear to the customer who serves, because we're not going to have competition in geographic areas. That's the basis of the whole statute.

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner, and the only thing I would say in response to that, very simply, is that there is no question. There is no disagreement to these customers of the Co-op as to who is serving them.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But there is disagreement over who has the obligation and the right to serve in Duval County.

MR. HOFFMAN: That's correct. To the extent, I think, that the Co-op would say it is their obligation today to serve their customers. And I think the JEA would say it is also their obligation, and that

obligation is being satisfied by the Co-op. And if the customer chooses to disconnect, the JEA must provide service in accordance with its tariffs.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Which leads to uneconomic duplication, which is the primary objective of the Grid Bill.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioner Clark, what's your preference on handling this situation at this time? You want to handle it now or do you want to wait until later?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I'm ready to handle it now.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm sorry?

and I would move to deny the motion to dismiss and the motion to strike. I think while it may be true that we don't have the ability to order you to enter an agreement, if you choose not to, we, in effect, dictate agreement by resolving the territorial dispute. You get to the same place. And I would call it, it's an order resolving a dispute. It's not an order requiring you to agree. Because at that point your opportunity to agree is gone. We told you what you're going to do.

Even if Okefenoke is seeking an advisory agreement by saying that Duval is at issue, I think we have an

obligation to issue that opinion because they're designed to avoid disputes in the future and to inform parties of their rights and obligations under the laws, statutes and orders. So I think even if that's what you call it, it's appropriate for us to do it.

And I do think that the presence or possibility of uneconomic duplication is reason enough for us to declare a dispute on our own motion. Whether or not the rules say that, I think it's clear from the statute, if that's the purpose of the statute, that's got to be a basis on which that we should act.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's your motion?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: That's my motion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I agree with the motion and all of your statements supporting the motion and so the motion is denied.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Commissioners. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. Brown.

MS. BROWN: We're ready to proceed. There's nothing further that we need to deal with ahead of time.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do the parties wish to make opening statements, or I guess that's pretty much, to an extent, been accomplished with the oral argument. Still leave that open to the parties. Opening

statements?

MR. HOFFMAN: I prepared one, I'd like to give it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I hope it's brief.

MR. HOFFMAN: Try and get through as quickly as I can, Commissioner.

As you know, this is a dispute over the right to provide service to the Airport Holiday Inn, and as you've just ruled, it is also a dispute pertaining to the balance of the Okefenoke customers in the City of Jacksonville. As you also know, we maintain that the Commission lacks the statutory authority to require these two utilities to enter into a territorial agreement. We also maintain that you lack the authority to draw a line determining exclusive service area under the facts of this case because you would essentially be required to draft the territorial agreement for these parties, which would include issues regarding transfer, levels of compensation and the other things that I discussed previously.

Now the focal point of JEA's position in this case centers on the provision of the Grid Bill that I read to you before, which is found in Section 366.04, Section 2, subsection F. I'm going to, again, go back through that because there are some things I'd like to

say about that. And what it says, again, is that, "No provision of Chapter 366 shall be construed or applied to impede, prevent or prohibit any municipally-owned electric utility system from distributing at retail electrical energy within its corporate limits as such corporate limits exist on July 1, 1974. However, existing territorial agreements shall not be altered or abridged hereby."

So the first thing you have to ask yourself is whether there was a territorial agreement defining service rights on or before July 1, 1974. When you look at this statute, the answer is no. The second thing you would ask yourself was was there any Commission order determining and defining service territories of these two utilities prior to July 1, 1974? The answer is no.

So the issue becomes whether any provision, any provision of Chapter 366, may be construed -- that's the language that the statute uses -- may be construed to impede, prevent or prohibit the JEA from distributing retail electric service within its consolidated corporate limits as such existed on July 1, 1974. And I don't think you need to get into any statutory interpretation because the statute is very clear. The statute says: No provision of this chapter

shall be so construed.

So it's our position then that you cannot take the statutory criteria for resolving territorial disputes, because that's in another section of Chapter 366, and use that to impede, prevent or prohibit the JEA from providing retail electric service within its consolidated 1974 corporate limits. Likewise, we would say to you, and it is our position, that you can't use your responsibility to deter further uneconomic duplication, also found in a different section of Chapter 366, to impede, prevent or prohibit the JEA from its right to provide retail electric service within it's July 1, 1974 consolidated limits.

Since no other provision in Chapter 366 may be construed to have the superseding impact on the JEA's rights, the question then becomes what were those rights in July of 1974? What rights were preserved to municipal electric utilities pursuant to the Grid Bill? In Okefenoke, in their prehearing statement, I think hits the issue squarely on the head. They say, quote "Stated another way, the 1974 clause in the Grid Bill was not intended to create any new rights in favor of municipally-owned electric utilities, but it was intended only to preserve whatever rights to serve within its corporate boundaries a municipally-owned

electric utility may have had at the time the Grid Bill becomes effective. With this in mind, the issue becomes what rights did JEA have to serve in Duval County as of July 1, 1974. And we think -- we agree that is a very important issue. That's the issue, because whatever rights the JEA had were preserved, they were vested by the passage of the Grid Bill.

Now, if you look at Mr. Ferdman's testimony you'll see that he has cited certain sections of the charter of the consolidated government of Jacksonville. He's cited ordinance provisions of the City of Jacksonville Code, and it's pursuant to those provisions, all of which were adopted prior to July 1, 1974, which authorize the JEA to provide retail electric service within the consolidated corporate limits of the City of Jacksonville. And it also authorizes and delegates to the JEA the authority to grant permission to other electric utilities, including Okefenoke, to furnish electric service.

That right existed before the Grid Bill was passed. That right was preserved by the Grid Bill.

Indeed, I think, as the Commission evaluates this case, it should ask itself why, over the years, since I believe 1969, the Co-op has acquiesced in a process under which it received permission from the JEA to

provide service, why would it do that when in fact and in law the JEA did not have the right to provide service within its consolidated corporate limits.

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In addition, and now I want to turn to the obligation issue, prior to the passage the Grid Bill, the Florida Supreme Court decided the Storey vs. Mayo case that Mr. Thompson referred to. Now, in that case the Supreme Court of this state confirmed that a municipal electric utility has the obligation to provide retail electric service to all residents who reside within the corporate limits, and I want to quote to you a very -- two very brief passages from that decision, quote, "Under Florida law, municipally-owned electric utilities enjoy the privileges of legallyprotected monopolies within municipal limits. An individual has no organic, economic or political right to service by a particular utility merely because he deems it advantageous to himself. If he lives within the limits of the city which operates its own system, he can compel service by the city." Storey vs. Mayo was decided in 1968.

Again, the Grid Bill in no way impeded or diminished JEA's obligation to serve, but it preserved its obligation to serve as articulated in the Storey vs. Mayo decision.

I think there is another question that you need to look at, and I'm moving away now from the legal issue, and that is Okefenoke's burden of proof as a petitioner in this case. There are a number of decisions issued by the Florida Supreme Court which confirm that it is the petitioner requesting affirmative relief who bears the burden of proving its right to be awarded the

relief it seeks in establishing its prima facie case.

Now, Okefenoke's case is set forth in their direct testimony and exhibits. We have no reason to believe that all of this testimony and exhibits which will be offered by Okefenoke will not be placed into the record. However, in attempting to meet their prima facie case for territorial relief, Okefenoke cannot rely on their rebuttal testimony, nor can they rely on assistance from the Staff or the Commission because it's their burden.

Now if you look at your rule, and that's rule 25-6.0441, that's the rule that addresses territorial disputes, if you look at Section 1 of that rule, it says that, "In resolving territorial disputes, each utility must provide a description of the existing and planned load to be served in the area of dispute and a description of the type, additional cost and reliability of electrical facilities and other utility

services to be provided within the disputed area."

There's no choice. That's a mandatory requirement of your rule. Okefenoke's direct testimony and exhibits do not contain this information. Therefore, it is our position that their petition has to be dismissed because it is clear to us they have not submitted the required information to obtain the relief which they seek.

I would also point out to you that your rule -Section 2 of that same rule, also says that there are
other criteria which you will look at in resolving a
territorial dispute. You're not limited to these
criteria, but normally you look at them.

Let me run through them real quickly. One is the capability of each utility to provide reliable electric service within the disputed area with its existing facilities, and the extent to which additional facilities are needed. Okefenoke's direct testimony does not address this criteria. Part of the problem they have, I believe, is that they've asked you to draw the line. So it's very difficult for them, I suppose, to know what it is they're supposed to submit. They're asking you to draw the line.

The second criteria is the nature of the disputed area, including population and the type of utility

seeking to serve it, and the degree of urbanization, and the present and reasonably foreseeable future requirements for other utility service. They haven't presented that. They're saying you should disregard it. Mr. Dew says just disregard that, they haven't presented anything on that. You're also supposed to provide the cost of each utility to provide distribution facilities to the disputed area; their distribution costs to serve the disputed area, not in their direct testimony and exhibits.

And the last one in your rule is customer preference. Here again, Okefenoke says disregard it. So rather than entering a ruling on the merits, we believe the Commission must dismiss Okefenoke's petition because its direct testimony and exhibits, which will be entered into the record, fail to establish a prima facie case for territorial dispute relief under Commission rules.

I'll close and say that if you disagree with us on that point, we believe that the pertinent provision of the Grid Bill, which I've recited to you twice, requires the Commission to enter an order awarding the JEA the right to provide service to the Holiday Inn, and with respect to the remainder of the customers we again stand on the provision of the Grid Bill. We

think you should also find that as a matter of law that it is the JEA that has the right and obligation to provide electric service to these customers upon their request. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. Mr. Thompson, do you have an opening statement?

MR. THOMPSON: Well, I didn't do as good as
Mr. Hoffman, I didn't have something prepared. But I
would like a moment of your attention to kind of give
you our theory of the case.

First of all let me say that he has dwelled on the legal aspects because they have not developed any factual basis or foundation for you. Their argument is legal because I think you'll find from the evidence presented that they don't have any case as far as the facts. The facts are clearly, I think, in our favor as far as the Holiday Inn matter, and in regards to you settling this dispute long range, I think we also will prevail factually there. And some equitable system will be worked out by you. And when I say equitable, I mean for the consuming public in that county.

In respect to his first legal argument about the '74 clause and I'll only dwell on that very briefly because you've ruled on it one time before, you've got to deal with it however as to how it really impacts the

set of facts that will be coming to you.

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Let me just say that in the motion to dismiss our petition, that he mentions Chapter 67-1320, Laws of Florida, which is the charter the City of Jacksonville, was quoted and Section 2.04 was referred to, but let me give you the full referral on the first sentence which is purported to grant this great right to serve electricity in Duval County.

"Throughout the entire general services district, the consolidated government shall furnish the following governmental services:" Well you say, goodness, does that mean they'll be the only provider? Does that mean that it's exclusive, they have the exclusive right? Let me mention to you the things that they have the authority to furnish under that clause. Number one, airports, No. 2, agricultural agent, child care. Are they the only provider, sole provider of child care in that county? Courts, electricity is mentioned in there, fire protection, health, hospitals, library, police protection, recreation and parks, schools. Are there no private schools in the county? Streets and highways, traffic engineering and welfare services -are they the only entity that provides welfare services in the county? I don't think so. I think when the Legislature is about to grant by special act, exclusive authority to provide electricity, they do it like they do here in Leon County to Tallahassee and they say within a three-mile radius of your city, as the boundary may be from time to time, you have the exclusive authority to be the provider of electricity. And even in that case, in '71, prior to the '74 act, which gave you broad discretion, Judge Willis here ruled that you can waive that kind of right. You can even waive an exclusive right. You can be estopped, excuse me, to go back in 1992 and provide electricity to somebody that took it in 1968 from another provider.

So in respect to rights that they may have and the way they were generated, I assume that everybody would agree that the 1974 clause in 366 didn't create any new rights. The best that you could hope for is to maintain what you had. I think what the Legislature was really saying, if you want to take a real no-nonsense approach to that, is, okay, cities, within your '74 boundaries, you might be duplicating facilities right now in some of your service, whatever you're doing in'74, if you're serving a Piggly Wiggly here and somebody else is serving a service station over here and somebody then, you've tripped around their lines and you're serving something else, you can

continue those services, but I don't think the
Legislature intended to grandfather in these pockets of
population throughout the state where the Grid Bill
generally would not apply and that a municipality could
duplicate at will.

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I was thinking about sort of the logical extension of that, and this is a real potential case here, by the way, that is a city has a franchise with a provider, let's say it's an investor-owned utility, and the franchise expires and they can't get together. does the JEA's theory of this case and of that clause mean that if the city wants to go into the business, they find them a wholesaler, that they don't have to deal with the facilities, distribution, transmission or whatever, of the other provider in that city, they can just run lines parallel, put drops right next to it and so forth? That cannot be the logical explanation for the reason that this clause is in the '74 act. So from those couple of points of view, I'll just pass on because I'm sure that that legal issue will be dealt with as we wind the case up and probably file some kinds of further memorandums with you.

What we expect our case to show you is facts, facts that will show that the history of these utilities has generally been pretty good, that they

generally have nonaggressive approaches to serving people in the northern part of this county. As a matter of fact, the evidence shows that when JEA or the old city of Jacksonville wouldn't come out there, the people needed the service so bad that this co-op came down and put a generator, an old army generator out there to provide electricity to people that couldn't get it any other way. And from there they have built a system and they've tried to build a system with some integrity and they got along well with JEA and JEA with them.

At a certain point in '77, they tried to enter into an agreement, and JEA was obviously in favor of it. It was drafted, but counsel for the City Commission said that it might violate their bond covenants, and so they decided that they couldn't do that. So in '78 -- and you'll see that agreement in your information also, and hear testimony about that -- in '78, they took the same general line and they said, let's kind of observe on either side of this line who will be the primary provider and try to clean this thing up.

Well, that lasted a while, but it didn't last too long as JEA became a little bit more and more aggressive. I've cited to you already examples in '73

and '83 of where the Holiday Inn considered changing, and JEA said, no, we won't change you -- we won't change you unless the Co-op agrees, but now they've come to the posture, and this is justified from their legal point of view, that if somebody asks them to serve and think will disconnect from us, they have to do it. And therefore what you have is the potential for a lot of problems.

As a matter of fact, as I mentioned in the response to requests for production, we found that we are being allowed to serve a post office in the area and we are right there with the three-phase line and they've got to build one to it. I have no idea as to the expense of that and so forth, but it's certainly going to be more expensive than it would be for us to just provide a service drop. So what you're finding is more and more problems. The two systems have run together long enough and the two systems need to be unscrambled, and I think the public will be best served by that.

So what we hope to do during the course of this proceeding is just to demonstrate to you that you have a situation that is ripe for your resolution, that Okefenoke wants to be reasonable in resolving the matter and we want to do what's in the best interest of

the public. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

MR. PAGE: Commissioners, before we call any witnesses, I have two documents that were presented to me yesterday, and I'd like to have them marked and entered into the record without much discussion. The first is a letter from the mayor of Jacksonville forwarding a resolution of the Jacksonville City Council, which the president and the mayor signed. The other is a letter to the Commission from Representative Betty Holzendorf from the House of Representatives, Florida House of Representatives, who happens to be the representative for the district in question. And I have copies of both of these documents. I've already provided Mr. Thompson with copies.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Is it your intention to have these identified as an exhibit?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: What are you offering them for?

MR. PAGE: They were -- when these documents were prepared, they asked us how to get this to the Commission, whether they should drop it in the mail or we should deliver it. I'm merely a functionary in that delivery process here. I would like these entered into the record, not for purposes of discussion today, but

merely delivered to this Commission for consideration in this case. 3 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Pruitt, could you give us some advice on how we should handle this? 5 MR. PRUITT: Mr. Chairman, those could be received on the correspondence side of the docket. They cannot 6 be introduced as evidence unless there's someone here 8 who can respond to cross examination on them. MR. PAGE: They're not submitted as evidence. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: We'll take those then and 11 enter them on the correspondence side of the docket. At this time I would request that all those 12 persons who will be testifying today, we'll swear all 13 14 witnesses in at one time, so if you'll please rise, 15 raise your right hand. 16 (Witnesses collectively sworn.) COMMISSIONER DEASON: Before we call the first 17 witness, we're going to take a ten-minute break. 18 19 (Recess) 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Reconvene. Mr. Thompson, would you call your first witness please? 21 22 MR. THOMPSON: Yes, Commissioner, before I do, if you don't mind, let me just make one statement. 23 Hoffman and Mr. Page and I have discussed during the 24

break, I made a statement in argument on the motion

that it would cost JEA -- or it did cost JEA \$53,000 1 approximately to serve the Holiday Inn. Mr. Hoffman made the statement that I was incorrect, and I think he 3 agrees with me now that I was incorrect according to 5 his witness. MR. HOFFMAN: That is correct, Commissioners, and 6 I apologize for the misstatement. MR. THOMPSON: Co-op calls Mr. Robert Page. Mr. 9 Page has previously been sworn. 10 Whereupon, 11 ROBERT FRANKLIN PAGE, was called as a witness, having first been duly sworn to 12 speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, 13 was examined and testified as follows: 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. THOMPSON: 16 17 Mr. Page, would you state your full name for the Q. 18 record please? 19 Α. Robert Franklin Page. 20 Q. What is your business or occupation, Mr. Page? 21 I'm the manager of Okefenoke Rural Electric A. 22 Cooperative. 23 Did you previously prepare direct testimony that was submitted on February the 7th, 1992 consisting of 16 24 25 pages?

- 1 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Are there any corrections or changes you wish to make to your testimony at this time?
- A. I believe there's some typos on Page 8 and 9.
- Q. Would you be very specific when you refer to those?
- A. The next to the last paragraph entitled, 1. Black
 Hammock Island, was typed as RP-6, it should be RD.
 - Q. That's a Page 8?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.

- Q. RP-6 on Line 21 should be changed on RP-8?
- 12 (Pause) RP-6 should be changed to RD-6?
- A. Right. The top of Page 9, Line 1, that exhibit
- 14 listed as RP-5 should be RD-5.
- Q. Any other changes?
- A. Line 8 should also be RD-4 rather than RP-4. Line
- 17 | 13 should be RD-3, not RP-3. On Line 17, we listed RP-2.
- 18 That should be RD-2. I think that's all.
- Q. With the changes, if I were to ask you the same
- 20 questions today, would your answers be the same?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. I'd like to request, Commissioners, that
- 23 Mr. Page's prefiled direct testimony be inserted into the
- 24 record as read.
- COMMISSIONER DEASON: It will be so inserted.

OKEFENOKE RURAL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION DOCKET NO. 911141-EU SUBMITTED FOR FILING 2/7/92

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY
3		OF
4		ROBERT PAGE
5		
6	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
7		
8	A.	My name is Robert Page. My business Address is P. O. Box 602,
9		Nahunta, Georgia, 31553.
10		
11	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
12		
13	A.	I am employed by the Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership
14		Corporation ("OREMC," "Okefenoke" or "Corporation") as its
15		General Manager. I have been employed in this capacity since
16		July 1990.
17		
18	Q.	What are your duties and responsibilities as Okefenoke's
19		General Manager?
20		
21	A.	I have direct and full responsibility for the day-to-day
22		management of the Corporation. I report directly to the Board
23		of Directors of the Corporation which sets the policies for
24		the Corporation. The Board of Directors ("Board") in turn are
25		responsible to the Corporation's members who elect the Beard

2		experience.
3		
4	A.	I was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1967 with a
5		Bachelors of Science degree in Agriculture. Thereafter, I
6		enlisted in the United States Army for a three-year hitch in
7		the Signal Corps.
8		
9		In May 1971, following my honorable discharge from the United
10		States Army in November 1970, I became employed by Okefenoke
11		as Sales Manager. During my eighteen years as Sales Manager,
12		I was responsible for member services, large power sales,
13		safety and customer relations throughout our service
14		territory. I was promoted to Assistant Manager in 1989 and
15		Manager in July 1990.
16		
17		Purposes
18		
19	Q.	What are the purposes of your testimony in this proceeding?
20		
21	A.	The purposes of my testimony are to (1) describe Okefenoke,
22		(2) explain the status of our relationship with the Holiday
23		Inn-Jacksonville Airport, and (3) describe the areas of

Please describe your employment and educational background and

dispute involved in this proceeding.

1	Q.	Have you prepared exhibits for presentation to the Commission
2		in this proceeding?
3		
4	A.	Yes. The following exhibits were prepared under my direction
5		and supervision for filing in this proceeding:
6		Exhibit Document Description
7		(RP-1) Map of OREMC Facilities as of 1-1-92
8		(RP-2) OREMC's Facilities in the State of
9		Florida as of 1-1-92
10		
11		Each of these exhibits were prepared using the business
12		records of Okefenoke and reflect the location of Okefenoke's
13		facilities at this time with reasonable accuracy.
14		
15	•	Description of OREMC
16		
17	Q.	Tell us generally about Okefenoke.
18		
19	A.	Okefenoke is a non-profit cooperative organized to supply
20		electric services to its members. The members of the
21		Corporation elect a Board of Directors from among themselves
22		to manage the business and affairs of the Corporation, and are
23		consumers of the electric and other services provided by the
24		Corporation. Okefenoke was incorporated in 1939 to bring

electric service to persons needing electric service in

southeast Georgia and northeast Florida.

OREMC began serving members in Duval County in the late 1940s. The growth and development of the Okefenoke system in Duval County is more fully explained in the prepared direct testimonies of Mr. Pete J. Gibson and Mr. Emory Middleton.

Okefenoke currently provides electric services to members in portions of Baker, Nassau and Duval Counties in Florida, as well as six counties in Georgia. Okefenoke has 22,800 members and approximately 2,800 miles of distribution lines, of which 600 miles is underground and 2,200 is overhead. Approximately 8,500 of Okefenoke's members are located in the State of Florida. Of those members, approximately 2,200, or about 10% of our total membership, are currently receiving service in Duval County. One of our members in Duval County is the Consolidated Government of Jacksonville.

Over the years, Okefenoke has provided retail electric service to persons and businesses in areas where no municipal or investor-owned utility would serve, or when the terms and conditions they offered were either unacceptable or unaffordable. People and businesses therefore applied for membership in order to provide themselves an essential service that they could not otherwise obtain or could not obtain in an

electric service to the areas it has historically served, 2 Okefenoke has served new growth and development in those areas 3 in which it first introduced service. 5 Okefenoke's service area density varies from moderately dense 6 7 in subdivision developments and commercial areas to sparsely populated areas with very few members per mile of line. 8 9 Okefenoke has an average of 8.1 members per mile of line. Providing essential electric power service to its members, 10 11 whether in a densely or sparsely populated area, is consistent 12 with the reasons Okefenoke was founded, which is to serve its 13 members with electric power. 14 15 Okefenoke is a member-owned electric utility, and considered an electric cooperative under Chapter 425, Florida 16 17 Statutes. 18 Do you have any maps which show OREMC's overall service 19 Q. territory and its territory in Florida? 20 21 22 A. Yes. A map showing Okefenoke's overall service area has been identified as Exhibit __ (RP-1). A map showing the areas 23 24 where Okefenoke serves in Baker, Nassau and Duval Counties is

affordable manner from anyone else. Since introducing

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identified as Exhibit _ (RP-2). These maps show our

facilities in those areas with reasonable accuracy.

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Q. Is the density of Okefenoke's system the same throughout the areas in which it serves?

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7 Mo. The areas around a city or town have more members per mile of line than those in the outlying areas of a county.

8 That, of course, is to be expected. For example, our overall density is 8.1 members per mile of line at the county.

density is 8.1 members per mile of line. In Duval County, our

density is 12.1 members per mile of line.

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What impact would the loss of areas with the greatest density have on Okefenoke's system?

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As the density per mile of line increases, the cost of service 15 A. to each member declines. The loss of areas with the greatest 16 density will accordingly increase the cost of service to 17 Okefenoke's members. Since our service territory in Duval 18 19 County is our most dense area, the loss of this area will hurt us the most. The impact on OREMC and its members associated 20 21 with the loss of territory in Duval County is discussed further in the prepared direct testimony of Mr. Glenn 22 Wrightson of Southern Engineering Company, Inc. 23

24

Q. What is the current composition of Okefenoke's membership?

- 1 A. Okefenoke's members are 95% residential consumers.
- 2 Approximately 5% of Okefenoke's members are
- 3 commercial/industrial consumers.

Q. Please describe OREMC's relationship with Seminole Electric
 Cooperative, Inc.

Okefenoke has an "all power requirements" contract with A. Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. ("Seminole"). Under the terms of this contract, Okefenoke is obligated to purchase all of the power it purchases in Florida from Seminole. Seminole has the capacity and ability to fulfill our power needs in Florida for the foreseeable future. Okefenoke has a similar contract with Oglethorpe Power Corporation for its power purchases in Georgia.

Okefenoke receives power from Seminole at four locations in Florida. Three of these locations are used to serve our members in Duval County. Two of these locations, the Yulee metering point and the Callahan substation, are in Nassau County. The Macclenny metering point is located in Baker County and is not used to provide service in Duval County. The other location, the Oak Grove metering point, is located in Duval County and is the subject of a special contract between JEA and Seminole. Under the terms of this special

1		contract, Seminole purchases power from JEA for resale to
2		Okefenoke at the Oak Grove metering point. Okefenoke, in
3		turn, uses this power, which was generated by JEA, to serve
4		its customers in northeast Duval County.
5		
6		Mr. Middleton discusses the details of this contract and the
7		circumstances surrounding the execution of this contract in
8		his prepared direct testimony.
9		
10	Q.	Where does OREMC currently provide service in Duval County?
11		
12	A.	The five general areas in which OREMC serves in Duval County
13		can be summarized and described as set forth below:
14		
15		1. Black Hammock Island: Okefenoke serves approximately 650
16		members in this area. This area is located in northeast
17		Duval County and contains the Black Hammock Subdivision,
18		the Boney Road area and the Cedar Point Road area. OREMC
19		is the only retail supplier of power in this area. This
20		area and our facilities in this area are shown on Exhibit
21		(RP-6).

2. Yellow Bluff/Starrett Road Area: Okefenoke serves approximately 690 members in this area which is in north central Duval County generally lying east of Highway 17. This area and our facilities in this area can be seen on

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Exhibit _ (RP-5).

- 3. Airport Area: Okefenoke serves approximately 220 members in the airport area which includes Airport Road, Pecan Park Road, Owens Road, Bird Road and Bernard Road. From June 3, 1968, to November 25, 1991, the Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport was a member of OREMC in this area. The airport area and our facilities in this area are shown on Exhibit __ (RR-4).
- 4. Lannie Road Area: Okefenoke serves approximately 220 members in the Lannie Road area. This area includes Braddock Road, Eberhart Road and Lem Turner Road. This area and our facilities in this area are shown on Exhibit D (RP-3).
- 5. West Dinsmore Area: Okefenoke serves approximately 420 members in this area which can be described as northwest Duval County. This area and our facilities in this area are shown on Exhibit __ (RR-2). Major concentration of members in this area are found in Cisco Gardens Subdivision, Carver Subdivision, Garden Street, Plummer Road, Acree Road, Sycamore Street and Old Kings Road.

Most of our customers are served at locations north of the "magic line boundary" set forth in the 1978 Operating Guidelines agreed to by OREMC and JEA. These guidelines are discussed in the testimony of Mr. Pete J. Gibson.

1	Q.	Have you reviewed Exhibits (RD-1) through (RD-6) of Mr.
2		Robert Dew?
3		
4	A.	Yes. These exhibits reflect the service territory of OREMO
5		and OREMC's facilities in Duval County with reasonable
6		accuracy.
7		
8	Q.	Where in Duval County does OREMC provide service to the
9		Consolidated Government of Jacksonville?
10		
11	A.	Based on a review of our business records, OREMC provides
12		service to the Consolidated Government under several different
13		accounts. These accounts include street lights, a ball field,
14		a concession stand, and a fire department. OREMC provides
15	-	street light service to the Consolidated Government, pursuant
16		to a 1971 contract between OREMC and the Consolidated
17		Government.
18		
19	Q.	Does the Consolidated Government of Jacksonville impose a
20		utility tax on Okefenoke?
21		
22	A.	Yes. OREMC collects and pays a 10% utility tax from each of
23		its customers in Duval County. This amounted to approximately
24		\$156,000 for the year ended December 31, 1991.

Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport

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Q. Please describe the status of OREMC's relationship with the Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport.

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A. After receiving service from Okefenoke for over 20 years, the
Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport ("Holiday Inn") partially
disconnected itself from our system on November 25, 1991. The
Holiday Inn partially disconnected from our system for the
purpose of taking retail electric service from JEA.

11

Q. Does the Holiday Inn continue to take service from OREMC?

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14 As I alluded to above, the Holiday Inn has only A. partially disconnected itself from our system. Specifically, 15 the "Holiday Inn" sign fronting on the interstate (I-95) 16 17 continues to be served by Okefenoke. The main buildings of the Holiday Inn are now served by JEA. By letting us serve 18 19 Holiday Inn's sign and providing service to the Holiday Inn's 20 main buildings, the JEA now serves the vast majority of the 21 Holiday Inn's electric needs.

22

Q. When did OREMC first learn of the Holiday Inn's desire to disconnect from its system?

- 1 A. On or about June 17, 1991, OREMC received a letter from Mr.
- Frederick Koberlien, Holiday Inn's attorney. In that letter,
- Mr. Koberlien told us that the Holiday Inn wanted to
- 4 disconnect from our system, and cited paragraph 5 of our
- 5 contract with the Holiday Inn.

7 Q. What does paragraph 5 say?

Florida.

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Paragraph 5 says, among other things, that the contract can be A. terminated by either party giving to the other three months 10 notice in writing. We have never interpreted this paragraph 11 to allow a customer to change utility providers upon three 12 months written notice. Rather, we have interpreted this 13 paragraph to allow a customer to change rate schedules and/or 14 enter into a new contract with us upon three months written 15 16 notice. This interpretation of paragraph 5 is based on our understanding that utility customers do not have an absolute 17 18 right to choose their utility suppliers in the State of

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Q. Did OREMC agree to disconnect the Holiday Inn from its system?

- 23 A. No. As discussed in Mr. Pete J. Gibson's prepared direct
- testimony, we have had a contract to provide service to the
- 25 Holiday Inn since before the Consolidated Government came into

1		existence in 1968. Accordingly, we have always felt we have
2		the right and the obligation to serve the Holiday Inn. With
3		this in mind, we could not agree to disconnect the Holiday Inn
4		from our system, even at their request.
5		
6	Q.	In order to serve the Holiday Inn, was the JEA required to
7		expand its distribution facilities?
8		
9	A.	Yes. The type of equipment recently installed by the JEA so
10		they could serve the Holiday Inn is discussed in the prepared
11		direct testimony of Mr. Robert Dew of Southern Engineering
12		Company, Inc.
13		
14	Q.	Did the JEA consult with Okefenoke before expanding its
15		distribution facilities to serve the Holiday Inn or before JEA
16		began serving the Holiday Inn?
17		
18	A.	No. The JEA expanded its facilities to serve the Holiday Inn
19		without consulting OREMC.
20		
21		Areas in Dispute
22		
23	Q.	Other than the Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport, what member
24		locations are currently in dispute in Duval County?
25		

As a practical matter, every location in Duval County where
 Okefenoke provides service to members is presently in dispute.

Why do you believe that all locations where OREMC provides service in Duval County are in dispute?

A. For two reasons. First, with the exception of the 1978 Operating Guidelines, the JEA has refused to enter into an agreement with Okefenoke to establish a firm territorial agreement within Duval County. Until this occurs or until the FPSC resolves this matter, Okefenoke faces uncertainty. The harm associated with this uncertainty is discussed by Mr. Robert Dew in his prepared direct testimony.

Second, as described in Mr. Gibson's testimony, the Consolidated Government and the JEA have taken the position that Okefenoke can serve in Duval County only when JEA decides it is "practical and economical" for JEA for OREMC to do so. As we understand this policy, the JEA may at sometime in the future decide it is "practical and economical" to serve some of the areas where we are currently serving and force us out of those areas. Since nothing has stopped them from doing so thus far, it appears that the JEA will continue to install equipment in the areas we have historically served so it will be in a position to provide service to our members if those

members ever decide to change utility providers. A good example of this activity is the Holiday Inn episode in which the JEA installed additional distribution facilities to serve the Holiday Inn after we had been serving the Holiday Inn for over 20 years. The harm to the ratepayers of JEA and OREMC from this type of activity is discussed in the prepared direct testimonies of Mr. Robert Dew and Mr. Glenn Wrightson.

As discussed in the testimony of Mr. Robert Dew, it is in the best interests of our members and JEA's customers to have this dispute resolved once and for all by the FPSC.

Conclusion

15 Q. Please summarize your testimony.

A. Okefenoke is a rural electric cooperative providing retail electric service to approximately 8,500 members in Florida and approximately 2,200 in Duval County. Okefenoke has been serving its members in Duval County since the late 1940s. All of the locations served by OREMC in Duval County are either in dispute presently or are areas of potential dispute in the future. It is in the best interests of our members in Florida and JEA's customers to have the disputed areas in Duval County resolved once and for all by the FPSC.

1 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
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3 A. Yes it does.
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7 jjw/pld/page.tst

1 BY MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Page, attached to your prefiled direct Q. testimony were there exhibits identified as RP-1 and RP-2? 3 A. Yes, sir. 0. Could we have those exhibits marked? COMMISSIONER DEASON: Those will be marked as 6 Composite Exhibit No. 1. Both RP-1 and RP-2. (Composite Exhibit No. 1 marked for 9 identification.) 10 BY MR. THOMPSON: 11 Were those exhibits prepared by you or under your 12 direction and supervision? 13 Α. Yes, sir. Do you have any corrections or changes to those 14 15 exhibits? 16 A. No, sir. Mr. Page, would you give us a general summary of 17 18 your testimony at this time? 19 Okefenoke is a rural electric cooperative which A. provides retail electric service in Georgia and Florida. We 20 serve approximately 2300 member consumers in northern rural 21 Duval County. We've served in this portion of Duval County 22 23 since the late 1940's.

These -- this area, the disputes we've had with

the Jacksonville Electric Authority, has reached this point

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because of the loss of our largest customer that we serve anywhere on our system, which was the Holiday Inn. 2 that this dispute should be settled for the good of all the 3 consuming public in Duval County, our members and JEA's 5 customers. 0. Mr. Page is available for cross examination. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Hoffman? Mr. Page? 8 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. PAGE: Q. Mr. Page, we have met before. I am Bruce Page, 10 representing Jacksonville Electric Authority. On Page 5 of 11 12 the prehearing order, the Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corporation, statement of their position says 13 that the JEA has never made a reasonable offer to purchase 14 15 Oke's Duval County facilities, is that true? 16 A. Yes, sir. What would you consider a reasonable offer, sir? 17 18 That would be up to the board of directors, rather A. 19 than me, but I've never put a monetary figure on it. So is it your position that JEA has never made an 20 21 offer or a reasonable offer? 22 I don't think they've ever made a full bona fide 23 offer or reasonable offer. 24 Have you ever made a counteroffer? 0.

25

A.

No, sir.

1 Have you ever put a price tag on your facilities 2 and customers in Duval County? 3 No, sir. A. You talk in your testimony and in your statement Q. about your right and obligation to serve customers. 5 going to show you an exhibit and ask, first of all, that this be marked. This is Exhibit No. 3, late-filed to the deposition of May 18th, 1992. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Page, do you care to have this identified as an exhibit? 10 MR. PAGE: Yes, sir. 11 12 COMMISSIONER DEASON: This would be identified as 13 Exhibit No. 2. 14 MR. PAGE: No. 2? 15 (Exhibit No. 2 marked for identification.) BY MR. PAGE: 16 Can you explain, Mr. Page -- well, first of all, 17 Q. 18 have you seen this before? 19 A. Yes, sir. 20 0. Would you explain to the Commissioners what this is? 21 22 During depositions taken by the PSC Staff, they requested, as I recall, a sample, representative example of 23 the release letters that JEA had sent to Okefenoke over the 24 years and also copies of all the letters that we had 25

received since we filed this petition in November releasing customers for us to serve. And I think that's what this is.

Q. Would you explain to the Commission how the process works, what these letters mean?

- A. When we received these letters from JEA authorizing us to serve a customer in Duval County, then our engineering people proceeded to construct the facilities to serve them.
- Q. Do you have any right or obligation to serve anyone without a letter from JEA?
- A. We feel like we do, but we have complied with this procedure under protest for years. But we feel like we have a right and obligation to serve there, both legal and otherwise.
- Q. But you have never served a customer without first the authority being granted by JEA in Duval County?
- A. I don't think so. We could have inadvertently, but since this procedure was set up, following 1968, we generally have gone by this procedure.
- Q. And you have never challenged this procedure before, have you, either before the Public Service Commission or in any court?
- A. I don't think so. We've challenged it with JEA,
 saying to them and to the City that, you know, this is not
 proper. To my knowledge we've never gone to court or to the

PSC.

- Q. Have you ever put those challenges in writing?
- A. I have not personally. I think prior management has protested this with the Jacksonville Electric Authority.
- Q. So then what is your basis for saying that you have a right, other than through granting of the granting of the right by JEA to serve a customer in Duval County?
- A. Because you have people that want service and you have the possibilities of two electric utilities serving them, and one utility makes that decision, a unilateral decision, and we don't know what it's based on, whether it's based on sound economics, or what it's based on. That's why we would object to that.
- Q. So one of your purposes here today is to take from JEA the right to grant you the authority to serve as we have done in the past? Is that your purpose?
- A. Not in the entire county, just in northern Duval County.
- Q. Okay. So JEA's rights in northern Duval County are different from the JEA's rights in the other parts of the County?
- A. Yes, sir, yes, because it's right in Florida -you have a franchise, I think, with Florida Power & Light,
 and your rights there are different under that franchise
 with them.

- Q. But insofar as what you call the area of dispute in this case, the JEA's rights to grant you the authority, you want to take that away from the JEA as part of this proceeding, is that true?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. You mention the contract that you had for electric service with the Holiday Inn. In your deposition you say that you interpret paragraph 5 of that contract, which says that the contract shall remain in effect for a period of five years and thereafter until terminated by either party giving to the other party three months notice in writing. You said in your deposition that you interpret that not that Holiday Inn has the right to terminate their contract for service with you, but that you take that to mean that it's renegotiable after three months notice. Is that your position?
- A. Whatever the timeframe is, whether it's three months or five years, the contract -- these contracts, when we do make contracts to serve people, says that you become a member of the Co-op and you will agree to abide by the bylaws and the rules and regulations. And in our rules and regulations there's certain ways and reasons why you no longer become a member, and one is not to take central station electricity from any other utility just to switch. So we've always said that if you're serving a customer in

- 1 large power and they want a release or residential -- if
- they want to be released or be served by someone else, it's
- 3 not in the public interest. That's the nature of the
- 4 business.
- Q. But your contract did in fact say that they had
- 6 the right to terminate the contract if they gave you three
- 7 months written notice? Those were the words of the
- 8 | contract?
 - A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And did in fact Holiday Inn give you three months
- 11 | written notice in this case?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. They told you that they were going to disconnect
- 14 or ask you to disconnect on a date certain?
- 15 A. Yes, and we refused.
- 16 Q. And then they on their own initiative disconnected
- 17 from you, is that true?
- A. I don't know who disconnected, might be they
- 19 | should tell us who disconnected.
- Q. You did not disconnect?
- 21 A. We did not disconnect them.
- Q. When were you first aware of what you call
- 23 | Jacksonville Electric's Authority policy of serving only
- 24 those customers which are practical and economical? When
- 25 were you first aware of that policy?

- A. What do you mean their policy?
- Q. Your prehearing statement of position and your testimony of you and others in this case talks about JEA's selective service to only those customers which they believe are practical and economical. Do you remember that?
- A. No, sir.

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- Q. Do you have any service personnel or facilities in Jacksonville?
 - A. That live in Jacksonville?
- Q. Offices or repair facilities, shops, anything of that sort in Duval County?
- 12 A. No, sir.
- Q. I'm sorry?
- 14 A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know the value of the property that you have in Duval County?
- A. What method of evaluation are you asking on?
- Q. Any eval -- if your facilities and equipment and everything in Jacksonville were for sale, do you have a value on that property?
- 21 A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you every year tell the Jacksonville property appraiser what the value of that property is?
- A. Oh, I'm sure we do.
- Q. Do you know what that figure is?

A. No, sir.

Q. May I have a moment with co-counsel? COMMISSIONER DEASON: Sure.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have a question. Is it
Okefenokee or Ofenoke? I can't tell. I looked at the
prehearing order and in one case it's spelled with just
an E and in another case it's spelled with two Es.

WITNESS PAGE: When you first asked the question I thought you were talking about pronunciation. In this case you pronounce it anyway you'd like and I won't object. I think when we were originally chartered, the correct spelling of the swamp and the area has two Es on the end, but we were chartered without one E and we've lived with that stigmatism ever since of having to correct everybody with just one E on the end of it in our charter and bylaws and so forth. So we spell with without two Es.

MR. PAGE: One further question. Commissioners, I would like to ask Mr. Page for a late-filed exhibit, if he has any, or to produce any letters by himself or his predecessors regarding a protest of this policy of which we speak, if there are any such letters. He said that he did not have any, that he had not written any. I would just like to ask him to produce as a late-filed exhibit any, if they exist at all.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Protesting -- describe the 2 policy. MR. PAGE: The policy which we've been talking 3 about wherein JEA authorized Okefenoke Rural Electric 4 5 to serve a particular customer. 6 COMMISSIONER CLARK: You mean the need for JEA 7 authorizing? MR. PAGE: Anything that protests the procedure, 8 the policy, the way these two utilities have been doing 9 business in the last several years. He qualified his 10 answer in saying that he had never specifically 11 protested or written anything. I would like to expand 12 that to find out if anybody in the Co-op did or any of 13 14 his predecessors did. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do you have a time certain 15 on that? You want one year, ten years, 20 years? 16 17 MR. PAGE: Since 1968, any and all. 18 (Late-filed Exhibit No. 3 identified.) 19 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Thompson, are you in 20 agreement or protest that request? 21 MR. THOMPSON: No, no, Commissioner, we'll do our 22 best. 23 COMMISSIONER DEASON: This will be identified as Late-filed Exhibit No. 3. And a short title for this 24 25 would be Protest Letter Since 1968, if any.

1 MR. PAGE: And I have nothing further at this 2 time. 3 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MS. BROWN: 4 5 Good morning, Mr. Page. 6 A. Good morning. Q. Would you take a minute more to inform the Commission about the process by which JEA gives Okefenoke 8 permission to serve customers? Start from the beginning and 9 walk us through the way that works? 10 You mean the beginning of a particular request or 11 date, or historically years ago when --12 13 How the process works. When a customer in Duval 0. County needs electric service, what does he do and what 14 happens after that? Who do -- all right, I'll help you walk 15 16 through it and --17 I think I know what you're saying. 18 Q. Okay. 19 If we have a customer that contacts us by letter or in person or by phone, we you usually ask them, to begin 20 with, which county you're in. If you're in Duval County, 21 then have they contacted the JEA? Do you have a letter from 22 them? And most of the time they say no. We advise them 23

that they have to contact the City of Jacksonville, that we

cannot, you know, take any action to serve them until we

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have this release letter from the City.

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And then the people will go, sometimes they ask us other questions about well, if I do get this, some time 3 4 frames, but it's just generally operational information. Then they go back to the City. I don't know who all they go to, what various permits they have to have, assume it's some other than just from JEA, but I think I've been told that this is probably the final step. If they've gone through any tax permits or sewer permits or so forth, the JEA has the final release on them. But at some point, if it's not 10 final, at some point they say, yes, we're going to allow 11 12 Okefenoke to serve you.

- Q. Do you have any information on how they make that decision?
 - A. No, ma'am.
- Q. All right, well, then, proceed. After the decision is made that you will serve, what happens then?
- A. If the people contact us -- call us back or come back in and say, JEA is going to release me, then a lot of times we go ahead and start doing some field work to save them time. And sometimes JEA calls us and says we're going to release this person at this address for you to serve and the permit letter will come in the mail. That expedites that. We both do that to expedite it on behalf of the customer. And I don't think we ever actually set a meter

and turn on power until we receive this -- something in writing from them.

Q. Would you look at --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Ms. Brown, let me ask a question.

MS. BROWN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Have you ever gotten any customer complaints from people who say, "All I want is electricity. I don't want to have to go talk to the City and get this or that straightened out, why can't you just put in a meter give me service?" Do you ever have complaints or is this kind of an understood procedure that has to be followed in Duval County?

WITNESS PAGE: No, I think almost every one of them are surprised by it. I don't know that you'd say everyone that asks us complain about it, but they certainly have a lot of questions. "Why is that necessary?" And we have to spend some time informing them that, well, this is the procedure that we've been under with JEA, and JEA says that legally we cannot. We have to try to explain to that customer.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: How much additional time does this place on the process for -- from once a customer requests service until he actually gets service from you?

WITNESS PAGE: That explanation would only take, you know, a few minutes on the telephone.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I'm talking about --

WITNESS PAGE: But for them to go back and to, gosh, it would be hard for me to exactly quantify it, but I think at least a few days.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

BY MS. BROWN:

- Q. Mr. Page, look to what has been identified as Exhibit 2 in this case, which is a sample of the release letters. Yes, right. If you'll just turn to the first one and read the substantive paragraph to us there after the name of the customer requesting service starts, "In keeping with..."
- A. "In keeping with our understanding and agreement not to inconvenience any customer requesting service, residing in the City of Jacksonville, we have no objection at this time to you serving this customer."
- Q. Mr. Page, what is your understanding of the -- what is your opinion of the -- what the understanding and agreement mentioned here was?
- A. I understand it as being their way of saying we're not going to allow Okefenoke to serve. We didn't execute any agreement or understanding with them. I think, and some of Mr. Middleton or Mr. Gibson that was involved in this in

'68, and thereafter, may be able to explain how this procedure was set up, but I think I understand that at one point JEA said to us, you send the customers to us, 3 4 originally -- I may be misinformed on this -- but that you send the customer to us. And we say, wait a minute. We shouldn't -- you know, if you're not going it let us decide who we can serve and who we can't, then you should be the one to tell them, we'll only serve the ones you send. They wanted us to tell the customers that there was an agreement

and why and we asked them to tell the customer.

Well, let's look to the second letter in that exhibit, and the second sentence in that letter reads: accordance with our agreement, we have no objection to your serving these customers at this time." Do you know what that agreement is that is referred to there?

A. No.

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Do you think it might be the Operating Guidelines of 1978? 18

I think this similar -- it could be. I think this A. similar type sentence was in the letters prior to '78 also.

Now they've changed the letters from time to time.

All right, well we'll ask Mr. Gibson or Mr. Middleton about it.

24 In what Florida counties does Okefenoke presently serve? 25

- A. Baker, Nassau and Duval.
- Q. Do other electric utilities operate in those counties?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What are they?
- A. Florida Power & Light, and then also in the county of Nassau you have a utility that serves Fernandina Beach and Amelia Island. I'm not sure of the name of that utility. We don't go across the river to Fernandina though.
- Q. Does Okefenoke have any territorial agreements with any utilities operating in those counties?
- A. No, ma'am.
- Q. Has Okefenoke, to your knowledge, ever initiated discussions with any of those utilities toward reaching a territorial agreement?
 - A. Yes, we've discussed it with Florida Power & Light, and let me rephrase my answer. When you asked the question, I immediately interpreted it to mean you were asking did we have a written agreement between us and the other utility that has been approved by these folks at the Public Service Commission. No, we do not. For years we've had a working agreement, oral working agreement, with Florida Power & Light in Baker and Nassau Counties that we've gone by. So from time to time we've each one discussed that agreement.

- Q. All right, is Okefenoke presently involved in any territorial disputes with any of those utilities, other than this one?
- A. In Baker County and also in Nassau, Florida Power & Light has filed a petition in each one of those with the Public Service Commission, over a particular customer in each one of those counties.
- Q. Has Okefenoke made any effort to resolve those disputes by agreement?
- A. Are you talking about the two that -- the two petitions that Florida Power & Light filed, I believe, on May the 12th in each county over those customers?
- 13 Q. Yes.

- A. Have we made any effort to resolve those two?
- O. Yes.
- A. Yes, we called Florida Power & Light immediately. We were surprised that they never contacted us without filing this, when they -- filing the petition with the Public Service Commission. We contacted Florida Power & Light on a local level. They referred us to Lake City. The guy from Lake City calls and sets an appointment to meet with me to discuss it the day before the meeting, because I wanted to -- and he said, "What do you want to talk about?" And I said, "If we have a disagreement we need to resolve it anyway possible and not bother the folks at the Public

- Service Commission." And the day before the meeting he
 called back and canceled and said they couldn't talk with us
 about it. And that's the status of those two.
- Q. What in your opinion is the area in dispute in this case?
 - A. With JEA?
 - Q. Yes.

- A. Northern Duval County.
- Q. How many customers does Okefenoke currently serve in northern Duval County?
- A. Approximately 2300.
- Q. You refer to, and other Okefenoke witnesses in direct testimony -- your direct testimony and their direct testimony -- discuss an operating agreement developed in 15 1978 between Okefenoke and JEA, is that correct?
- 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Can you generally describe that operating agreement for the Commission?
- A. It will be very general. I'm glad you gave me
 that adjective in there, or adverb. We had a lot of
 territorial problems in the mid seventies, and this -- a lot
 of it stemmed from the fact that we were having a tremendous
 number of JEA customers who wanted to be served by
 Okefenoke. JEA's rates were much birban and JEA's rates
- Okefenoke. JEA's rates were much higher, and I don't know what all the other reasons were.

We met with them on several occasions to try to reach an agreement, and we ultimately did, with the line -- an operating line being drawn through the northern part the county, and I didn't help draw the line and wasn't directly involved in all of these discussions.

And then a several-page operating agreement was formulated. I believe JEA helped draft that and sent drafts to Mr. Gibson to approve, and we thought we were going to be under it until the -- I believe the general counsel for the City of Jacksonville advised them not to execute that agreement with us.

- Q. And that's the 1978 Operating Guidelines
 Agreement?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Is it your testimony that that agreement was developed in 1978 to prevent uneconomic duplication of facilities between the utilities?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- Q. Is it your testimony that JEA has used these guidelines to prevent Okefenoke from serving new customers in Duval County without its permission?
 - A. Partially.
- Q. Is that your answer?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Since you became manager of Okefenoke, have you

- 1 operated the utility in accordance with these guidelines?
 - A. Has Okefenoke abided by them?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Since 1978, has JEA continued to duplicate existing facilities of Okefenoke even though the operating agreement went into effect at that time?
- A. Yes, ma'am. One of the prime examples would be this Holiday Inn duplication.
- Q. Is it your opinion that the operating agreement will not prevent JEA from duplicating Okefenoke's facilities in the future?
- A. If both parties to it abided by it, it would not totally eliminate it, but it would seriously decrease it.

 It would go a long way towards solving the duplication.
 - Q. Mr. Page, you see a lot of maps over there. I think I'm going to -- (Pause). The wrinkled one, I'd like you to look at, at the moment. This was a map submitted in response -- by Mr. Dew in response to interrogatories proposed by Staff. Are you familiar with this map?
- 21 A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Can you identify what's on it for the Commission?
- A. Can you hear me without the microphone, any feed back? The green boundary on the top is the basic county line between Nassau and Duval County. And we think it

encompasses the area in dispute, the green. This pink line
that travels through the area was the operating guidelines
that was drawn basically east to west in '78. The other
different-colored lines you see are -- the lines are color
coded as to when they were constructed. I don't believe
JEA's lines are on this map. I believe these are
Okefenoke's lines.

- Q. The blue lines on that map, Mr. Page, what do they represent?
- A. They're the lines which we have -- we don't know when they were constructed. We don't have a date specific on the construction time of them.

- Q. Okay. Now, is it your understanding that the 1978 operating agreement established north of that magic line, that pink magic line that you just pointed out, the area where Okefenoke would serve customers in Duval County?
- A. Yes. We would attempt to serve those north of the line and continue to serve the ones we were serving, and hopefully, through attrition, JEA would release those north of the line, and we would serve -- they were serving -- the ones we were serving south of the line we would attempt to release through attrition and they would eventually serve most of it south of the line.
- Q. Has that happened? Has JEA released customers north of that line?

- A. No, ma'am.
- Has Okefenoke released customers south of that Q. 3 line?
 - A. No, ma'am.

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- 5 0. Where is the Holiday Inn located in relation to that line? 6
 - A. South of the line.
 - When you look at that map -- we were talking just Q. a minute ago about the uneconomic duplication that's taking place in Duval County. Can you identify for the Commission where that uneconomic duplication is specifically?
- This occurred during the entire period of time, 12 not just that's occurred in any -- the last few years or 13 anything like that.
- 15 But where in northern Duval County in your opinion 0. is the uneconomic duplication taking place? If you want 16 to --17
 - I believe if you would take the top map off of there -- was it going to mess you up if we refer to a different exhibit?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me interrupt at this point. I think we need to clarify for the record what maps we're talking about, and the map that's been under discussion for the last few minutes needs to be identified.

MS. BROWN: Could we have that map identified? COMMISSIONER DEASON: That will be identified as 2 Exhibit No. 4. And what is the identification of that 3 map? MS. BROWN: What is the name on that? We can --5 actually it was response to Staff's interrogatory, map 6 of -- submitted by Okefenoke in response to Staff's 8 interrogatory. 9 COMMISSIONER DEASON: What interrogatory? 10 WITNESS PAGE: First request. MS. BROWN: It's a request for production of 11 documents. 12 13 WITNESS PAGE: 1-A, 1-F, 1-B, 1-C and 1-D. that the numbers that you're looking for? 14 15 MS. BROWN: Thank you. 16 (Exhibit No. 4 marked for identification.) BY MS. BROWN: 17 18 Mr. Page, are you ready to identify the specific Q. 19 areas --You want me to try to stay on this map rather than 20 introduce another one? This is identified as RD-1, and I 21 think it's already been introduced, hasn't it? 22 Q. Why don't you use that map? 23 We'll just use the existing one then. I can 24 pretty well verbally tell you by -- the reason I was going 25

to use that is we had it divided into five different areas. The one that's on the extreme east side, what refer to mostly as Black Hammock Island, there's very little duplication in that area. The other four areas there is some duplication, and all the other four areas that I mentioned in my direct testimony. Do you want me to read the names?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Page, let me interrupt for just a second. I see that counsel is conferring with each other. I don't know, perhaps they have a better way of trying to handle these maps, and if they do, I'd like to find out from them if they have any suggestions. I want to make sure the record is clear, and that's my only concern.

MR. THOMPSON: I want to make a suggestion, and it's simply that, but RD-1 has a hard back on it and he was trying to go over to it. The reason he was trying to go over to it -- it is not marked yet, it will come in with Mr. Bob Dew's testimony -- but it has both facilities on it. I was just discussing this with counsel. The one you're referring to does not have their facilities on it; it only has ours because it was provided in response to your request for just ours. So if you want to familiarize yourself with it -- and what we've done is blown up the areas that are itemized in

Mr. Page's testimony here and shown the relationship of 1 the two systems. So if you want to use that one, or 2 ask him to direct his attention to that one, he is more 3 familiar with it, because he studied it. MS. BROWN: That's fine with me, if that's fine 5 6 with the commissioners. 7 MR. THOMPSON: Can we go ahead and identify it 8 then, Commissioners? COMMISSIONER DEASON: This is part of the exhibits which were prefiled with whose testimony? 10 MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Dew. That's Exhibit RD-1 11 12 attached to Mr. Robert Dew's prefiled testimony. COMMISSIONER DEASON: All right what we'll do at 13 this point is -- we may be getting things out of order, 14 15 but so the record is clear, we'll go ahead and identify Mr. Dew -- all of Mr. Dew's prefiled exhibits as 16 17 Composite Exhibit No. 5. MR. THOMPSON: That would be just fine because I 18 think the other maps with his testimony are the small 19 20 take-offs on that big one, and what he did was just 21 kind of make a composite exhibit there, so it would all 22 be before you at one time. 23 (Composite Exhibit No. 5 marked for

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identification.)

BY MS. BROWN:

- Q. Mr. Page, are you ready to identify the areas, specific areas, where uneconomic duplication has taken place?
 - A. There is very little in the section we refer to as Black Hammock Island detail maps, five details on this large map. There's not a lot of duplication in that area. There is some in the Yellow Bluff Road detail, Airport detail, Lannie Road and the Dinsmore detail, which is on the west side of the county.
- Q. Thank you. Mr. Page, since 1968 has JEA consistently asserted an exclusive right to serve all customers in Duval County?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. To your knowledge, have they ever sent a written document repudiating the operating guidelines of 1978?
- A. I believe they sent a letter saying that we're unable to sign this and execute it. I believe there may be some letters that said, we will generally still try to abide by it.
- Q. Do you believe that Okefenoke has the right to serve in Duval County?
- 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Why do you believe that?
- A. The public interest is very seldom served, to my knowledge, by changing an existing utility that's in place.

It will cost a lot for JEA to serve that area or to buy us out. Those folks were not receiving electric service at all. And it's one thing for some of them, such as a Holiday Inn to say to us now, we'd like to switch or we want to be on JEA because they're a little bit cheaper, but even in the 5 forties and fifties and sixties and seventies, it is another way of life to live in northern Duval County in the dark and say, I want electricity, and nobody hears your call. heard their call and we answered their call and they paid more of an economic price, of a burden, because of the 10 expense of having to serve those people and build miles of 11 line with low density. And we feel like that continues to 12 13 give us the right to stay there.

- Q. Do you know of any specific instance where JEA has affirmed that you have a right to serve in Duval County?
- A. Permanently, they've affirmed it? You can stay and serve this customer permanently?
 - O. Yes.

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- 19 A. No, ma'am.
 - Q. How many new customer services has JEA permitted Okefenoke to serve since this petition was filed?
 - A. I think approximately 40. This was on the exhibit that Mr. Page here gave to me, and they're written on the bottom of each one of those pages. I think there's approximately 40 since November. There's been 63 since --

within the last year. We went back and counted that number specifically. Since May of '91, we've served 63 additional accounts in Duval County.

- Q. Has JEA ever prevented Okefenoke from making improvements to its distribution system in Duval County?
- A. I don't know that physically or legally they've ever gone out and said, you know, don't climb that pole, don't set a pole there, but by simply operating the way they have, that prevents you from -- and I think their engineering staff will admit also that it's hard for them to design a system and give you these figures that Mr. Hoffman talked about if you don't know where you're going to be serving. By the virtue of operating the way they have, they have prevented us from building the lines.
- Q. Have they ever -- I gather you would say then that JEA has never assisted or encouraged Okefenoke in making improvements in their distribution system in Duval County?
 - A. No, ma'am.

- Q. Mr. Page, when Okefenoke's lines and transformers and cables were removed from the Holiday Inn, what happened to them?
 - A. We had to look for them.
 - Q. Did you find them?
- A. Yes, ma'am, we found them in the back parking lot of the Holiday Inn. We loaded them on a truck and carried

them back to our warehouse. 1 Has JEA ever offered to compensate you for the 2 0. loss of those transformers from the system? 3 A. No, ma'am. 5 COMMISSIONER CLARK: Did you say who removed 6 them? WITNESS PAGE: We don't know. COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay. 9 BY MS. BROWN: 10 Is it your testimony that Okefenoke has between \$7,500,000 and \$8 million of replacement cost distribution 11 12 facilities in Duval County? 13 Is that the figure -- you asked for some figures Α. from my late-filed testimony. Is that one of those? 14 15 Yes. Would you agree, subject to check, that 0. 16 that's the amount? Yes, subject to me verifying it. 17 18 Q. In a very general way, Mr. Page, do you have an 19 idea of how much -- how many of these facilities are duplicated by JEA? I'm trying to get a focus on the 20 magnitude of the duplication problem in this area, just a 21 percentage, a ball park amount? 22 That would call for too much of an estimate on my 23 part. I may be able to get it for you, but percentage wise, 24

whether five, ten, 20, 30, 50 percent, I'm just not sure,

how much of our lines has actually been duplicated. Sorry.

Q. Well, perhaps another witness can give us that idea.

What would be the impact on Okefenoke's remaining members if Okefenoke were to lose a year's worth of revenue associated with its facilities in Duval County?

A. Negative.

- Q. There would be no impact on Okefenoke?
- A. I say a negative impact. You said what would be the impact; I said it would be negative. Wouldn't be a positive impact to them. It would affect them financially and it would affect our entire system.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree that in order to eliminate uneconomic duplication of facilities and provide the most economic service to customers, two utilities can use common facilities to serve their customers?
- A. Yes, there's occasions where joint use, you know, is acceptable.
- Q. Do you believe that the Commission should require the parties in this case to develop a joint plan as to how best to serve the customers in northern Duval County?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Would Okefenoke be amenable to an agreement that would provide for Okefenoke's gradual withdrawal from Duval County?

A. No, ma'am.

- Q. Does Okefenoke itself have a plan by which it hopes to accomplish the resolution of this dispute?
- A. We feel like if each utility has a specific territory to serve in, then you solve the problems of designing that system short term and long term as far as your backbone system, from an engineering standpoint, from a safety standpoint. You have some safety violations that occur when you have duplication. We feel like if that is done, you have a clear cut territory, then the public is better served, cuts down on the duplication, and economically you can serve them cheaper. That would be our plan.
- Q. One more question, Mr. Page. Is it your testimony that Okefenoke's total revenues for 1991 are \$3,031,328, or thereabouts?
- A. I believe that was in the late-filed testimony
 also, and I believe we qualified that with the fact that it
 was only ten months revenue. I believe on our current data
 files, without going to backup computer files, we could only
 give you March through December of '91's revenues. Are we
 talking about the right question?
 - Q. Yes. Is it possible for you to provide that for a year?
 - A. I think it would be -- the weather was not that

abnormal in February and January of '91. Simply by a mathematical calculation you could get one a few thousand dollars of it. 3 Q. That would be fine. 5 If you take ten percent of it, and realize these were total revenues figures that you asked for. 6 7 Yes, yes, can you provide that for us? 0. Yes, we just do that calculation and add that to the 3 million annual revenue. Q. Would another Okefenoke witness be able to testify 10 to that? Then I won't ask for a late-filed. 11 All right, thank you, Mr. Page, I have no further 12 13 questions. 14 Thank you. A. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Commissioner Clark, you do 16 have any questions? 17 COMMISSIONER CLARK: I have no questions. COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Page, I have a 18 question. If the Commission were inclined to basically 19 20 draw a line to separate the territories between JEA and Okefenoke, if the Commission were to do that, obviously 21 there would be situations where there would be 22

facilities of one utility in the territory of another

because there's existing overlap today, is that

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correct?

WITNESS PAGE: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: How would you propose that those overlap facilities be handled after that line is drawn?

WITNESS PAGE: With a minimum inconvenience to the customers, minimum impact on those customers. And it may be that you never completely take those out, it may be that you never get them all out of both sides of the line, but you could work towards that. If both sides know what's going on and are working together, it makes a lot of difference.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Would you propose that existing customers just be grandfathered in and be served by whomever they are presently being served by regardless of which side of the line they may happen to reside?

WITNESS PAGE: Let me be sure I understand you on that.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me say it a different way. If the Commission were to draw a line and there were a customer, say, in your territory, that was presently being served by JEA, would you propose that he just continue to be served by JEA, or would you propose that that customer be transferred at some time?

WITNESS PAGE: I think you could do it either way. We would have no great objection to doing it whatever you preferred, whatever is in the best interest of those customers. One way to do it would be by attrition; as long as that customer is there active and, in your example you're using, north of the line that JEA would be serving, that customer, let them stay and then if that account becomes vacant or moves off or whatever, then we take it over, rather than JEA, but otherwise you can leave them there during that period of time. But one of the things you want to avoid is all new customers coming into that area then would be served by the party that's assigned that territory.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And you think that would prevent uneconomic duplication and improve planning and safety?

WITNESS PAGE: It would decrease it to a great extent. You could also trade some of those facilities or customers out on each side of the line. I think — I don't know how many JEA serves on the north side of the line, but we're serving approximately 700, I think, as of today, or maybe — yeah, about 700 that's south of the line. And some of those facilities could be purchased by the other utility and changed title to them and operation, and some of those members may could

trade out to go ahead and decrease that duplication as fast as possible. But as long as you continue to build lines to new customers, you're going to continue -- you're increasing the duplication rather than to decrease it.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do you think it should be -if the line were to be drawn, do you think it should be
left to the parties to decide what compensation there
should be for any transferred facilities that takes
place?

WITNESS PAGE: Yes, sir, I think we could work that out. I think we could talk about who needs to be traded and agree on the value of those lines, if we have some territorial agreement. Most of the discussions we've had with JEA has simply to -- has said to us, the only territory we're granting Okefenoke is the county line. We want you to go back to the county line, go to Nassau County, go to Baker County.

And to our management and to our board of directors and we think to our members in that area, there's a lot of them that want to stay with us. Those folks in Black Hammock Island, the last meeting I had with them, they said, "Who wants to stay?" in a group meeting, home owners' association, I think what you would call it, the name of it, they voted 13,

unanimous, they didn't want JEA; they wanted to stay with Okefenoke.

So I think we could work with JEA if each one of us have some agreement, and recognize the other's rights in that area. We certainly recognize their right to continue to provide the good service that they've been providing to their customers.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Let me ask you another question from a little bit different perspective. If it were evident that the Commission were inclined to draw a line, but inclined to do so and left it up to the parties to negotiate that, realizing that if they didn't negotiate that the Commission would draw the line, do you think that would cause the parties to be able to reach an agreement?

WITNESS PAGE: Very possibly. Okefenoke would do everything on our part to try to reach an agreement, and you see we did -- I think we'd all have to think it's possible because we almost did it in '78.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Thank you. Redirect?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. THOMPSON:

Q. Mr. Page, is it accurate to say that the only kind of agreement you had to your knowledge, as manager from JEA

- has been to sell out and leave the County?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. You were given a set of letters by Mr. Hoffman -excuse me, Mr. Page, when he was cross examining you, that
 refer to various consumers that purport to release them to
 the Co-op from JEA, is that right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. What exhibit number is that?
- A. Exhibit 2.
- Q. Composite No. 2. Okay, in that exhibit is one of those letters related to a post office that is being built?
- A. Yes, sir, they released two customers temporary to us at that time. One is on Tiki Lane and the other one is on Pecan Park Road. It will be a U. S. Postal Service facility, I believe it's connected with the airport, maybe air mail. This is do you want me to read the paragraph they added to that letter? I think it's a little bit different from the other letter.
- Q. Yeah, that will be just fine. I was about to ask you to do that.
- A. "The City of Jacksonville billing and zoning
 Division has made a final electrical inspection of the
 attached permit for temporary service to the Haskell Company
 construction trailers at 14200 Pecan Park Road, Unit TPO1.
- 25 The JEA has no objection to your serving this temporary

1 | construction offices.

"The Haskell Company is constructing the United

States Postal Air Mail Facility at Jacksonville

International Airport. The JEA will be providing

underground service to the Postal Facility. This release is

for the temporary service only and in no way should be

construed as a release for the right of the permanent

service."

This is the one that -- to accommodate these customers, we went out and run the service and put in -- spent a little bit of money hanging the transformers, they're right next to us, and JEA is a country mile down the road. And apparently they intend to build to that and to serve it.

- Q. Could you show the Commissioners on the map that we've identified as RD-1 where that facility will be located or is located?
- A. Can you see the airport detail square here? See the blue line that travels north and south, this is Pecan Park Road, we parallel that road. The airport facility will be in this area, here -- the Post Office Facility. The airport is here. JEA is the red line south of that.
 - Q. So we have a three-phase line immediately adjacent to the property?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

- Q. At this point? And JEA is a mile away. Does it have a three-phase line there?
 - A. I'm not sure. I believe they three-phase power in that area to the airport.
 - Q. The language in the last paragraph of that letter, is that the first time you've ever seen that in one of these letters, specifically that "This release is for temporary service only and in no way should be construed as a release for the right of the permanent service"?
 - A. No, sir, I believe from time to time we've had other letters that said they'll only release them for temporary service.
 - Q. Have you ever released any?
 - A. You mean refused to serve?

- 15 Q. No, have you ever released any back to them?
 - A. Yes, sir, because they wouldn't give us a permit for the permanent service, so we -- when the permanent service was built, they, in effect -- we didn't release them back to them, they went and in effect built to the permanent part of the building. And I believe that's happened on a few occasions. I can't quote you the instances off --
 - Q. When you have in fact installed the permanent service on facilities, have you ever then later on released back to them that service?
 - A. No, sir, us going and saying you can serve this,

no. We've had some that's attempted to, residential, and the Holiday Inn, and we've told the people not to mess with our facilities, that we --

MR. HOFFMAN: Commissioner Deason, may I ask a point of clarification with respect to the series of questions Mr. Thompson was asking?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Yes, sir.

MR. HOFFMAN: Mr. Dew, when you were referring to the map that's been identified as RD-1 -- I think that was the map you were just referring to in response to Mr. Thompson's questions, about this United States Postal Air Mail facility. Were you designating that facility north or south of wherever that magic line -- so called magic line is on that map?

WITNESS PAGE: I didn't look at it in relationship to the line, but I will. It's south of the line.

MR. HOFFMAN: Okay, thank you.

BY MR. THOMPSON:

- Q. How many -- I can't remember whether anybody asked you this question, but how many new services in Duval County has the Co-op installed since this petition was filed?
- A. Yes, sir, I believe Martha Brown asked us. It was about 40, approximately 40, since November of '91.
- Q. She asked you the question of whether or not JEA had ever assisted the Co-op in serving its members in Duval

County before, and you answered that JEA had not. In fact,
there is a substation in Duval County that JEA provides the
electricity for which is ultimately consumed by your
consumers in Duval County, is that correct?

A. Yes, sir, right.

- Q. And that is done through an agreement with Seminole Electric?
- A. Right. They -- that would be a form of assistance. They sell wholesale power at that metering point, to Seminole Electric, who we're a member owner of Seminole, and we purchase wholesale electric from Seminole at that metering point. So most of those customers that we're serving -- not most of them, a portion of them in Duval County, are in fact getting their electric generated by JEA.

MR. THOMPSON: Nothing further.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I have one other question. In relation to the letter which had the terminology "temporary service" in it, in relation to the postal facility, did you ever contemplate the possibility of not connecting temporary service realizing that whatever facilities you put in place would have to be taken down later?

WITNESS PAGE: Yes, sir, we contemplated a lot of things over the years.

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: Do you feel like that when you're called upon to provide temporary service, that that puts an undue cost upon your ratepayers, realizing that those facilities are going to be just for temporary use?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, we do, and we have -- and the main reason we have tried to cooperate on those types of things on and on and on is because put the customer out there first. The needs of the U.S. Postal Service and of the Haskell Company and of JEA is for us not to say to them, you know, we're not going to serve this person temporary. You come on out here and serve them, you do it immediately if you're going to serve them permanently. But in the spirit of cooperation and trying to serve the public, you continue to do these things. And that's the reason we've told them -- we have their customers that come to us from time to time and say -- quite frequently and say, "We want to be served by you." We tell them no. Some of them have even been people who have been disconnected by JEA for nonpayment of bills, and maybe we don't have the right to refuse these people. I don't know whether any the statutes says we've got to serve them or not, but I believe that if a customer is disconnected by -- from JEA for nonpay, I don't believe we should serve that

customers, and I don't believe they should serve ours in those kind of cases, and they've said yes, they would, if we disconnect a customer for nonpay, that they would come in and serve that customer.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay, I believe there are no other questions. You're excused.

(Witness Page excused).

COMMISSIONER DEASON: What I propose to do at this time is to go ahead, and Mr. Thompson, have you call your next witness and we'll go ahead and get the preliminaries taken care of, and before he begin cross examination, we'll probably break for lunch.

MR. THOMPSON: What I -- Commissioners what I propose to do, and I really haven't had a chance to talk to counsel about it, and it's purely at your discretion, is the next two witnesses are Mr. Gibson and Mr. Middleton, both of them have been managers. Mr. Gibson was the manager for 30 something years, I think, and Mr. Middleton served with him quite a bit and then became manager just for a short time before Mr. Page became manager. My thought was that -- of course you've got their prefiled testimony -- we might put them on as a panel and it might abbreviate the time that is necessary, because both of them were there, by and large, in the same period of time since World

War II, and they're going to give you a historical 1 perspective, and so I guess that's my idea, and whatever you want to do is fine with me, whatever 3 counsel wants to do is fine with me. MS. BROWN: Staff has no objection to that. 5 6 MR. PAGE: Nor does JEA, and I might add, unless the two witnesses add anything to their already 7 prefiled testimony, cross will be virtually 9 nonexistent. 10 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Given that situation, Mr. Thompson, go ahead and call your next two 11 12 witnesses. 13 MS. BROWN: Commissioner Deason, Staff would like 14 to move Exhibit 4. 15 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Without objection, Exhibit 4 16 will be entered into the record. 17 (Exhibit No. 4 received into evidence.) 18 MR. THOMPSON: The Co-op would like to move 19 Exhibit 1. 20 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Without objection, Exhibit 1 21 will be entered into the record. 22 COMMISSIONER CLARK: How about Exhibit 2? 23 MR. THOMPSON: What is it? 24 MR. PAGE: That exhibit was offered by JEA, and we will move it into evidence if they don't want to. 25

MR. THOMPSON: That means it's without objection. 1 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Exhibit 2 will be entered 2 3 into the record without objection. (Exhibit Nos. 1 and 2 received into evidence.) 5 MR. THOMPSON: Ready for me to call? Co-op will call Mr. Pete Gibson and Emory Middleton. If you could 6 sit up where Mr. Robert Page just sat, one in each 8 chair. 9 10 Whereupon, 11 PETE J. GIBSON and EMORY MIDDLETON were called as witnesses, having previously been duly sworn 12 to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the 13 14 truth, was examined and testified as follows: 15 (Reporter's Note: The following questions were 16 responded to by Mr. Gibson:) 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. THOMPSON: 18 19 Q. Mr. Gibson, would you state your full name for the 20 record please? 21 A. Pete J. Gibson. 22 What is your business or occupation, Mr. Gibson? Q. 23 A. I'm retired. 24 What was your previous occupation? 0. 25 A. I was general manager of Okefenoke Rural Electric

Membership Corporation for 38 years. 1 From when to when? It's in your direct 0. 3 testimony. A. Sir, I'm sorry --Q. From what time until what time? From 1947 until 1985. 6 Α. Did you previously prepare direct testimony that Q. was submitted on February the 7th, 1992, consisting of 16 pages? 10 A. Yes, sir. Are there any corrections or changes to that 11 0. 12 testimony that you wish to bring to our attention at this 13 time? 14 A. No, sir. 15 If I were to ask you the same series of questions that were asked there today, would your answerss be the 16 17 same? 18 Yes, sir. A. MR. THOMPSON: At this time I'd like to request 19 that Mr. Gibson's prefiled direct testimony be inserted 20 21 into the record as though read. 22 COMMISSIONER DEASON: It will be so inserted. 23 24



OKEFENOKE RURAL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION DOCKET NO. 911141-EU SUBMITTED FOR FILING 2/7/92

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY
3		OF
4		PETE J. GIBSON
5		
6	Q.	Please state your name and address.
7		
8	A.	My name is Pete J. Gibson. My address is Box 141,
9		Waynesville, Georgia, 31566.
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11	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
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13	A.	At the present time I am not employed. I retired from
L4		employment by the Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership
L5		Corporation ("OREMC" of "Okefenoke") in 1985. At the time of
1.6		my retirement, I was employed as General Manager, the position
1.7		currently occupied by Mr. Robert Page. Since my retirement,
18		I have actively followed the activities of Okefenoke and have
L9		consulted with subsequent Managers, Mr. Middleton and Mr.
0		Page, on an informal basis.
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2	Q.	Please describe your educational background and work
3		experience.

I was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1939 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering. Upon my graduation, I worked briefly for Georgia Power as a rural engineer and then accepted an appointment into the United States Navy. After six months of flight training, I was honorably discharged for medical reasons. After my military service, I was employed by LeTournou Company as a factory supervisor.

In August 1947, I became General Manager of Okefenoke, a position I held until my retirement in 1985. As General Manager, I had direct and full responsibility for the day-to-day management of OREMC.

Purposes

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

20 background regarding Okefenoke's relationship with the
21 Jacksonville Electric Authority ("JEA") and its predecessor,
22 the City of Jacksonville Electric System. In particular, I
23 will describe the various efforts Okefenoke and JEA have
24 undertaken over the years to enter into territorial
25 agreements. For the purposes of my testimony, I will discuss

1		the history of OREMC in Du	aval County within the context of
2		several different eras as o	defined below:
3		<u>Era</u>	Time Period
4		Pre-Consolidation	1947 to 1968
5		Consolidation	1968 and 1969
6		Post-Consolidation	1970 to 1974
7		Post-Grid Bill	1974 to Present
8			
9	Q.	Have you prepared an ex	chibit for presentation to the
10		Commission in this proceedi	ing?
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12	A.	Yes. The following exhibit	s were compiled from the business
13		records of OREMC under my di	rection and supervision for filing
14		in this case. Each of the	ese exhibits are true and correct
15		copies of documents maintai	ned by OREMC in the normal course
16		of business. A summary of	these exhibits is as follows:
17		<u>Exhibit</u> <u>Document</u>	Description
18		(PJG-1)	Contract for electrical service
19			between OREMC and Holiday Inn-
20			Jacksonville Airport, dated July
21			3, 1968.
22		(PJG-2)	Letter dated April 3, 1969 from
23			Louis H. Winnard (JEA) to Pete
24			J. Gibson (OREMC) regarding
25			ordinance.

1	(F	JG-3)	Draft of 1977 proposed
2			territorial agreement.
3	(P	JG-4)	Letter dated April 2, 1978 from
4			W. M. Irving (JEA) to Pete J.
5			Gibson (OREMC) transmitting 1978
6			Operating Guidelines.
7	(P	JG-5)	Letter dated April 17, 1978 from
8			Pete J. Gibson (OREMC) to W. M.
9			Irving (JEA) accepting 1978
10			Operating Guidelines.
11			

Pre-Consolidation Era

14 Q. When did Okefenoke first begin providing electric service to members in the State of Florida?

A. When I began working for Okefenoke in 1947, we were already providing retail electric service to parts of the town of Hilliard in Nassau County, Florida. At that time, Okefenoke had already built a system of distribution lines into northwest Duval County as part of the "Victor" Project. When I came to work, the Victor Project was substantially complete, but the lines were not energized. One of my first priorities as Manager of Okefenoke was to energize the Victor Project lines so our members in west Duval County could have power.

We energized the Victor Project lines in late 1947. 1 doing, we brought power to a hand full of members in northern 2 Duval County for the first time. 3 Our second major distribution project in Duval County was the 5 K Project, which brought central station power to north 6 7 central and northeast Duval County. This project, as well as the Victor Project, are discussed in the prepared direct 8 9 testimony of Mr. Emory Middleton. 10 Why did Okefenoke extend its lines into Baker, Nassau and 11 0. 12 north Duval Counties? 13 At the time Okefenoke built its lines into Baker, Nassau and 14 A. north Duval Counties, each of these areas was sparsely 15 16 populated and were considered rural. We built lines in these areas to provide retail electric service to persons and 17 businesses who could not get electric service from a municipal 18 19 electric system or an investor-owned utility. 20 Please describe the relationship between OREMC and the City of 21 0.

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During the period from 1947 until 1968, Okefenoke had little

significant operating contact with the City of Jacksonville

Jacksonville Electric System from 1947 to 1968.

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A.

electric system. Okefenoke continued to develop its system and add members in its territory in north and west Duval County. During this time period, and later, OREMC did not provide service to customers already receiving central station power from the city of Jacksonville or another electric provider. During this time period, Okefenoke and Florida Power & Light Company (which served a small area) were the sole electric utility providers in north Duval County because the City of Jacksonville electric system did not want to serve these "rural" areas.

Consolidation Era

14 Q. When did the Consolidated Government of Jacksonville and JEA
15 come into existence?

A. Based on my review of the City of Jacksonville and JEA Special
Acts, the Consolidated Government of Jacksonville and JEA came
into existence on October 1, 1968.

Q. How many members was OREMC serving in Duval County on October 1, 1968?

24 A. By the time the Consolidated Government and the Jacksonville 25 Electric Authority came into existence on October 1, 1968,

1	Okefenoke had established a significant operating presence in
2	north Duval County. At that time, Okefenoke had approximately
3	622 members in Duval County and, based on our 1968 property
4	tax return for Duval County, had invested approximately
5	\$500,000 to provide service to those members. In his prepared
6	direct testimony, Mr. Emory Middleton describes the
7	configuration of Okefenoke's system in Duval County about this
В	time.

Q. Was OREMC serving the Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport
("Holiday Inn") on October 1, 1968?

A. Yes. As shown in Exhibit __ (PJG-1), Okefenoke entered into a contract for electric service with the Holiday Inn on July 3, 1968, approximately three months before the Consolidated Government of Jacksonville and JEA came into existence.

The circumstances surrounding the Holiday Inn becoming a member of OREMC are described more fully in the testimony of Mr. Emory Middleton.

Q. Did the formation of the Consolidated Government and the creation of the Jacksonville Electric Authority change the conditions under which OREMC provided service in Duval County?

1 A. Not significantly at first. The Okefenoke system and
2 membership in Duval County had been developing and expanding
3 over twenty years. This development is discussed in the
4 prepared direct testimony of Mr. Emory Middleton. With a few
5 minor exceptions, Okefenoke continued to provide service in
6 Duval County on a "business-as-usual" basis.

Q. Please describe the exceptions you referred to above.

10 A. The exceptions I referred to above all relate to two
11 ordinances passed by the Consolidated Government of
12 Jacksonville in 1968 and 1969.

The first ordinance, Number 68-120-88, was passed by the council of the Consolidated Government of Jacksonville in 1968 and purported to extinguish OREMC's rights to serve in Duval County. We have never thought that this ordinance extinguished our rights and obligations to serve in the areas of Duval County where we had been serving. Even though this ordinance was passed by the Consolidated Government, neither JEA or the Consolidated Government took affirmative steps to condemn or take over our system at that time. Accordingly, Okefenoke has continued to provide service to its existing members and has continued to provide service to new members upon request, notwithstanding the first ordinance.

The second ordinance, Number 69-217-119, delegated to the JEA the right to authorize other electric utilities to furnish electric service to certain premises in the City of Jacksonville. Ordinance Number 69-217-119 was passed by the Consolidated Government council on March 25, 1969, and became effective on March 27, 1969, and states:

The Jacksonville Electric Authority, or its authorized agent, is hereby delegated the authority to grant permission to other electric utility companies to furnish electric service to additional premises and to extend their lines when it is not practical or economical for the Jacksonville Electric Authority to furnish such service.

Q. Did OREMC change its operating procedures in response to the second ordinance?

Yes. On or about April 3, 1969, Okefenoke received a letter A. from Louis H. Winnard, then the Managing Director of JEA, requesting that Okefenoke direct all future requests for line extensions or services to new members in Duval County to the This letter was dated seven days after the second JEA. ordinance became effective, and a copy of this letter is included as Exhibit __ (PJG-2). As requested by Mr. Winnard

and in accordance with the second ordinance, Okefenoke
directed all such requests to the JEA. Then, when the JEA
decided that it was not "practical or economical" for the JEA
to provide service to an area in Duval County, we did so at
their request.

6

7 Q. Who decides whether or not it is "economical or practical" for 8 the JEA to serve a person or business in northern Duval 9 County?

10

It appears that the decision on which utility will serve a 11 A. 12 person or business in northern Duval County is made by the 13 electrical inspectors employed by JEA. Whether these inspectors make their decision based on some internal 14 15 guidelines prepared by JEA is not known to me. If there are 16 such guidelines, they have not been given to OREMC for our 17 planning purposes.

18

Q. Has OREMC served members in Duval County if it was not "practical or economical" for OREMC to do so?

21

22 A. Yes. Okefenoke has always believed that we have an obligation
23 to serve in our service areas. Accordingly, we have provided
24 service to members throughout our territory in Duval county
25 even when it might have been impractical or not economical for

1		us to do so. This is consistent with the "area coverage"
2		policy adopted by all rural electric cooperatives.
3		
4	Q.	During the consolidation era, did the JEA ever offer to
5		purchase OREMC's system in Duval County?
6		
7	A.	Yes. On or about April 10, 1969, Mr. Louis Winnard indicated
8		JEA's intent to purchase OREMC's system in a letter to me
9		Okefenoke did not accept JEA's offer to purchase its system in
LO		Duval County. Since that initial offer, JEA and OREMC have
11		never come close to executing a purchase/sale transaction.
12		
L3		Post-Consolidation Era
L4		
1.5	Q.	Did OREMC's system in Duval County continue to expand and
16		improve during the post-consolidation era?
L7		
18	A.	Yes. After the second ordinance was passed, with the
.9		permission of JEA, which permission was granted on a member-
0 :0		by-member basis, Okefenoke continued to develop its system and
21		add members in Duval County. Indeed, from 1968 to 1974, OREMO
22		obtained a net total of 385 new members in Duval County, for
23		a total of approximately 1,007 members.
4		

How many members did OREMC serve in Duval County on July 1,

1 1974?

2

A. As of about July 1, 1974, the date the Grid Bill became effective, OREMC provided service to approximately 1,007 members in Duval County. Okefenoke's investment in Duval County around this time was approximately \$1 million. In his prepared direct testimony, Mr. Emory Middleton describes the configuration of Okefenoke's system in Duval County at this time in his prepared direct testimony.

10

11

Post-Grid Bill Development: The 1978 Agreement

12

13 Q. Have OREMC and JEA ever considered entering into a territorial
14 agreement for Duval County?

15

16 A. Yes. During the mid-1970s, JEA and Okefenoke held serious
17 discussions for the purpose of entering into a territorial
18 agreement in Duval County. Exhibit __ (PJG-3) is a copy of
19 the draft version of an agreement between OREMC and JEA, dated
20 September 30, 1977.

21

Q. Did the parties execute this draft territorial agreement?

23

24 A. No. Even though Okefenoke was willing to do so, the parties 25 did not execute this agreement because the general counsel of the Consolidated Government advised JEA against signing the agreement.

3

4 Q. After the formal territorial agreement was abandoned, did JEA
5 and OREMC enter into any informal agreement(s) dividing the
6 territory in north Duval County?

7

By letter dated April 2, 1978, Mr. Irving, then JEA's 8 A. managing director, requested that Okefenoke agree to adopt 9 10 certain operating guidelines for northern Duval County. On behalf of OREMC, I agreed to adopt these guidelines in a 11 return letter, dated April 17, 1978. These letters are 12 Exhibits __ (PJG-4) and __ (PJG-5) which accompany my 13 14 testimony. A signed original of Exhibit __ (PJG-5) was sent to Mr. Irving to signify Okefenoke's acceptance of the 1978 15 16 Operating Guidelines. Exhibit ___ (PJG-5) is a copy of the 17 unsigned file copy of the original sent to Mr. Irving.

18

19 Q. Please generally describe the 1978 Operating Guidelines.

20

21 A. The 1978 Operating Guidelines were patterned after the
22 abandoned territorial agreement. They contain a boundary line
23 dividing the territory in northern Duval County and has
24 certain guidelines for cleaning up the boundary over time.
25 The boundary line contained in the 1978 Operating Guidelines

has come to be known as the "magic line."

Q. Please describe the 1978 Operating Guidelines in more detail.

In paragraph 1, the parties acknowledge that it is in the best interest of the public to operate under the guidelines set forth therein. The 1978 Operating Guidelines were intended to minimize the duplication of facilities in Duval County.

In paragraph 2, OREMC agreed, to the extent possible, that it would not expand its facilities south of the "magic line." Paragraph 2 also describes the "magic line" via a quasi-legal description of the boundary.

Paragraphs 3 through 10 outline the guidelines for the elimination of duplicate facilities and procedures for cleaning up the boundary between the two utilities over time. While OREMC has recognized the "magic line" boundary in the 1978 Operating Guidelines as the southern border of its service territory in Duval County, very little progress has been made toward eliminating the duplication of facilities in our service territory. This is because JEA has continued to expand its system into our territory when it is "economical and practical" for them to do so.

Conclusion

2

Q. Please summarize your testimony.

4

5 A. Okefenoke has a long history of providing retail electric
6 service in north Duval County. Okefenoke first began serving
7 members in Duval County in the late 1940s, long before the
8 Consolidated Government and JEA came into existence, and long
9 before the Grid Bill was passed by the Florida Legislature.

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Over the years, the JEA and Okefenoke have considered whether purchase/sale transaction would be in their mutual interests, but have never come close to consummating such a transaction. In the mid-1970s, JEA and OREMC attempted to enter into a formal territorial agreement but did not do so. Instead, in 1978, the parties agreed to operate under an informal agreement which established a "magic line" and contained guidelines for cleaning up our respective territories on either side of the magic line. During my tenure as General Manager, Okefenoke observed the "magic line" as its southern boundary in Duval County, but little progress was made toward eliminating the duplication of facilities in northern Duval County. This occurred because JEA has expanded its system in our territory when it was "economical or practical" for them to do so.

1 Q. Does this conclude your prepared direct testimony?
2
3 A. Yes, it does.
4
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jjw\pld\gibson.tst

2	Q. Mr. Gibson, attached to your prefiled direct
3	testimony were exhibits identified as PJG-1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,
4	is that correct?
5	A. Yes, sir.
6	MR. THOMPSON: Could we have those exhibits marked
7	as the next five, whatever the numbers may be.
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: That will be marked as
9	Composite Exhibit No. 6.
10	(Composite Exhibit No. 6 marked for
11	identification.)
12	BY MR. THOMPSON:
13	Q. Were these exhibits prepared by you or under your
14	supervision or direction?
15	A. Yes, sir, they were.
16	Q. Do you have any changes or corrections you wish to
17	make to them?
18	A. No, sir.
19	MR. THOMPSON: With Commission's permission, what
20	I'd like to do before I ask him to summarize his
21	testimony is go through and get Mr. Middleton's
22	testimony in and then get the two of them to sit there
23	and summarize for you all at one time, going directly
24	into the questions.
25	COMMISSIONER DEASON: That would fine.

BY MR. THOMPSON:

(Reporter's Note: The following questions were 1 responded to by Mr. Middleton:) 2 3 BY MR. THOMPSON: Q. Mr. Middleton, would you state your full name for 4 the record? 5 A. Emory Aly Middleton. Q. What is your business or occupation? Α. Retired. It's in your direct testimony, but what was your 9 0. previous occupation, let's say since World War II? 10 Initially my beginning experience with the 11 Cooperative was as a right of way easement solicitor. 12 the 1960s I moved into administration, was appointed 13 assistant manager and served in that capacity until Mr. Pete 14 Gibson retired in 1985, in August, and I served in that 15 16 capacity from August 1985 until July 1, 1990 when Mr. Page 17 succeeded me. 18 Okay, you've previously prepared direct testimony that was submitted on February the 7th, 1992, consisting of 19 20 15 pages, haven't you? 21 A. Yes, sir. Do you have any corrections or changes to that 22 0. testimony you would like to bring to our attention at this 23 24 time? 25 A. No changes.

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Q. If I were to ask you the same questions today that are in your prepared testimony, would your answers be the same?

A. Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: At this time I'd like to request that Mr. Middleton's prefiled direct testimony be inserted into the record as though read.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It will be so inserted.

OKEFENOKE RURAL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION DOCKET NO. 911141-EU SUBMITTED FOR FILING 2/7/92

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY
3		OF
4		EMORY MIDDLETON
5		
6	Q.	Please state your name and address.
7		
8	A.	My name is Emory A. Middleton. My address is 106 Drew Street,
9		Nahunta, Georgia, 31553.
10		
11	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what position.
12		
13	A.	At the present time, I am not employed. I retired from the
14		employment by the Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership
15		Corporation ("OREMC" or "Okefenoke") in 1990, having worked
16		there since 1952. Since my retirement, I have actively
17		followed the activities of Okefenoke and have consulted with
18		Mr. Robert Page, my successor, on an informal basis.
19		
20	Q.	Please describe your employment and educational background.
21		
22	A.	Following my graduation from high school in 1941, I enlisted
23		in what is now the United States Air Force and spent four
24		years as a radio operator/repairman, personnel NCO and First
25		Sergeant. Thereafter, I worked on my family's farm for

1	several years until 1952. During this time period, I spent
2	one year at the University of Georgia.
3	
4	In 1952, I became employed by Okefenoke as a Right-of-
5	Way/Easement Solicitor, a position I held until 1966 when I
6	was promoted to Assistant Manager. As Right-of-Way/Easement
7	Solicitor, I was responsible for acquiring the easements and
8	right-of-way necessary to expand Okefenoke's system in many
9	areas, including Baker, Nassau and Duval Counties.
10	Accordingly, I am very familiar with the development of
11	Okefenoke's system in those counties.
12	
13	In 1966, I was promoted to Assistant Manager under Mr. Pete
14	Gibson. In that position, I was responsible for special
15	projects and "trouble shooting," but continued to be heavily
16	involved in system development and right-of-way acquisitions.
17	
18	When Mr. Gibson retired as General Manager in 1985, I
19	succeeded him and held that position until my retirement in
20	1990. As General Manager, I had direct and full
21	responsibility for the day-to-day management of OREMC.
22	
23	Purposes
24	

What are the purposes of your testimony?

25

Q.

1	A.	The purposes of my testimony are to (1) describe the
2		historical development of Okefenoke's system in Duval County,
3		and (2) discuss the Power Sales Agreement between JEA and
4		Seminole Electric Corporation, Inc.

Q. Have you prepared exhibits for submission to the Commission inthis proceeding?

Yes. The following exhibits were compiled from the business
 records of Okefenoke and Southern Engineering Company under my
 direction and supervision for filing in this case. A summary
 of these exhibits is as follows:

14 <u>Ex</u>	hibit	Document	Description
15		(EM-1)	Map showing location of "Victor"
16			Project in Duval County
17		(EM-2)	Map of "K" Project
18		(EM-3)	OREMC System as of 12-19-67
19		(EM-4)	Circuit Diagram of OREMC's
20			Facilities in Duval County as of
21			2-7-75
22		(EM-5)	Wholesale Electric Service
23			Contract Between JEA and
24			Seminole Electric Cooperative,
25			Inc.

OREMC's System Development in Duval County

2

1

Q. Was OREMC providing retail electric service in Duval County
when you became employed by OREMC in 1952.

5

Yes. At the time I became employed by Okefenoke in 1952, we A. 6 7 had built a system of distribution lines into northwestern 8 Duval County as part of the "Victor" project. The location of 9 the "Victor" project in Duval County is shown on the map which constitutes Exhibit (EM-1). This map was prepared by 10 11 Southern Engineering Company, and, based on my present 12 recollection is a reasonable approximation of the distribution 13 lines installed in Duval County as part of the "Victor" 14 project.

15

16 Q. Please describe the "Victor" project.

17

18 A. Based on my review of the records of OREMC and my recollection 19 of OREMC's system at the time I was employed, the "Victor" 20 project was a project to construct approximately 350 miles of 21 line throughout our system. The major emphasis of this 22 project was in Charlton County, Georgia and Nassau and Baker Counties, Florida. Only a small portion, approximately ten 23 24 miles, of the "Victor" project lines were constructed in Duval 25 County. Initially, the ten miles of line in Duval County were

1		single phase, 7.2 KV lines. While the "Victor" project had a
2		formal letter designation like all of our other projects, it
3		was called the "Victor" project because the contractor for the
4		project was the "Victory Electric Company."
5		
6	Q.	What was OREMC's next significant distribution project in
7		Duval County?
8		
9	A.	Okefenoke's next significant distribution line construction
10		project into Duval County was called the "K" project.
11		
12	Q.	How were you involved in the "K" project?
13		
14	A.	The design and planning for the "K" Project was started before
15		I became employed by Okefenoke. One of my first major tasks
16		as right-of-way/easement solicitor was to acquire the right-
17		of-way and easements necessary to construct the "K" Project
18		lines into Duval County.
19		
20	Q.	Please describe the "K" Project.
21		
22	A.	The purpose of the "K" project was to serve members in north
23		central and northeast Duval County who were not already
2.4		receiving central station power from another electric utility

provider. At the time the project was planned and

constructed, there was no wholesale metering point available to OREMC in Nassau County or northern Duval County. Accordingly, to serve persons who needed service in northern Duval County, we built a fifteen mile distribution line from Kingsland, Georgia along U.S. Highway 17 into north central Duval County. Then, once in Duval County, the "K" project branched out at the Yellow Bluff Road area to serve north central and northeast Duval County. As part of the "K" project, OREMC installed approximately thirty-five miles of line in northeast Duval County to serve the Starrett Road area, the Boney Road area, the Spring Hammock Road area, the Cedar Point Road area and the Sawpit (now Black Hammock) Road In north central Duval County, OREMC installed approximately forty-three miles of line beginning at the Yellow Bluff area to serve portions of Bird Road, Bernard Road, Pecan Park Road, Owens Road, Oliver Road, Lem Turner Road, Lannie Road, Ethel Road, Braddock Road and Blyler Road. Most of the "K" project lines were single or three phase, 14.4 KV lines.

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As part of the "K" project, OREMC's new facilities in north central Duval County were interconnected with the "Victor" project facilities in northwest Duval County. At that same time, the "Victor" project was upgraded to single phase, 14.4 KV service.

The "K" project is shown on Exhibit __ (EM-2) which is a map

dated June 4, 1951. This map was prepared by Southern

Engineering Company and, based on my present recollection, is

a reasonable representation of the "K" project as it relates

to Duval County. The "K" project was completed in 1956.

6

7 Q. Has OREMC upgraded the "Victor" and "K" project lines since 8 they were originally installed?

9

10 As part of the planning process described in the A. Yes. 11 prepared direct testimony of Mr. Robert Dew, OREMC prepares a 12 bi-annual work plan which details planned system developments. 13 As part of this process, OREMC and its engineers consider voltage level, system loads, service reliability and the 14 overall physical condition of the equipment in the field. 15 16 Over the years, we have upgraded the "Victor" and "K" project lines to reflect changes in technology, member growth and to 17 18 improve reliability. In addition, we have expanded our 19 distribution facilities in Duval County. The fact that we 20 have upgraded and expanded our system in Duval County is reflected in our increasing level of investment in Duval 21 22 County over the years. This increasing level of investment in 23 Duval County is reflected later in my testimony.

24

25

Q. Please describe the growth and development of OREMC's system

in Duval County from 1956 to 1968.

2

After the "K" and "Victor" projects were complete, Okefenoke's 3 A. system continued to develop within Duval County. Our primary focus was on establishing new members on the "Victor" and "K" 5 project lines; however, over this twelve year period, OREMC installed approximately thirty-two miles of additional 7 8 distribution line in Duval County. During this time period Okefenoke's membership in Duval County grew to approximately 9 622 in 1968. Exhibit __ (EM-3) is a map dated December 19, 10 11 1967 which reflects the configuration of OREMC's system in 12 Duval County around 1968. To the best of my recollection, 13 there were no significant expansion projects in Duval County 14 between December 17, 1967 and October 1, 1968.

15

Q. Please describe the circumstances surrounding the Holiday Innbecoming a member/customer of OREMC.

18

19 The Holiday Inn-Jacksonville Airport ("Holiday Inn") signed a 20 contract and became a member of OREMC on July 3, 1968, about 21 months before the Consolidated Government of 22 Jacksonville and JEA came into existence. Exhibit __ (PJG-1), 23 discussed in Mr. Pete J. Gibson's prepared direct testimony, 24 is a copy of the contract between the Holiday Inn and 25 Okefenoke.

For some time before the Holiday Inn was built, OREMC had an overhead distribution line running through the land now occupied by the Holiday Inn. This line was built to serve a "downline" member who could not get service from the city electric system. This line was in place well before the Jacksonville Airport was built and before I-95 was constructed.

Sometime in late 1967 or early 1968, Okefenoke was contacted by a real estate agent on behalf of an unnamed client who wanted to purchase the land where the Holiday Inn is now located. Since we already had a line running through that location, the real estate agent asked us to bury the line and provide service to his client. We gladly agreed to do so, and ultimately signed the above-mentioned contract with the Holiday Inn.

18 Q. How would you characterize the area surrounding the Holiday

19 Inn when OREMC began providing service to the Holiday Inn in

20 1968?

I would describe the area as rural. At the time, the airport
was just being built, and the area was covered with trees.
With the exception of the Holiday Inn and the airport, there
was little commercial development in the area.

Q. Please describe the growth and development of OREMC's system
 in Duval County from 1968 to 1974.

During this time period, Okefenoke continued to expand and A. improve its system in Duval County with a series of small distribution expansion projects. As of 1974, Okefenoke served approximately 1,007 members, had approximately 140 miles of distribution line, and a total investment of approximately \$1 million in Duval County. Facilities growth in this time period was somewhat slower than in the 1940s and 1950s because by this time, we had already established a significant operating presence in northern Duval county.

Exhibit __ (EM-4) is a map showing the location of OREMC's facilities in Duval County, dated February 7, 1975, and was taken from the records of Southern Engineering Company. To the best of my recollection, this map reflects the configuration of our system in Duval County around that time. Even though this map is dated some eight months after the Grid Bill was passed, it reflects with reasonable accuracy the location of our facilities around the time the Grid Bill became law.

Q. Please describe the growth and development of OREMC's systemin Duval County from 1974 to the time of your retirement.

1 From 1974 to the time of my retirement, OREMC's system in A. 2 Duval County continued to grow and improve. During this time period, we had a net gain of approximately 1,242 members in 3 Duval County for a total of approximately 2,249 members in 5 Duval County in 1990. Based on our 1974 and 1990 Duval County tax return, our investment in Duval County increased from 6 approximately \$1 million in 1974 to approximately \$3.2 million 7 in 1990. From an operating perspective, the most significant 8 addition to our system during this time period was the Oak 9 Grove metering point, which I will discuss in more detail 10 11 later in my testimony.

12

Power Sales Agreement

14

13

Q. Please describe OREMC's Oak Grove metering point.

16

17 Okefenoke receives the power it uses in Duval County at three A. locations, one of which is located in Duval County. The 18 location in Duval County is known as the Cedar Point/Oak Grove 19 delivery point. This delivery point has come to be known to 20 21 OREMC as "Oak Grove". The Oak Grove delivery point is located 22 near the intersection of Cedar Point Road and New Berlin Road. 23 OREMC invested in three single phase 200 amp voltage 24 regulators and two distribution circuits with over current 25 protective devices at this location. The metering point

1		provides power for OREMC's customers in the Black Hammock
2		Island area described in Mr. Robert Page's testimony and shown
3		on Exhibit (RD-6).
4		
5	Q.	What arrangements have been made so that OREMC can receive
6		power at the Oak Grove metering point?
7		
8	A.	As discussed by Mr. Robert Page, OREMC has an "all power
9		requirements" contract with the Seminole Electric Cooperative,
LO		Inc. ("Seminole") for the OREMC's power purchases in Florida.
L1		Accordingly, we have a direct contractual relationship with
12		Seminole for our power purchases in Duval County.
L3		buval country.
.4		We are also the larger
		We are also the beneficiary of a wholesale electric service
15		contract between Seminole and JEA relating to the Oak Grove
16		metering point.
L7		
18	Q.	Were you involved in the negotiations of the wholesale
L9		electric service contract between JEA and Seminole referred to
0.5		above?
21		
22	A.	Yes, I was. Exhibit (EM-5) is a true and correct copy of
23		the contract between JEA and Seminole referred to above.
24		
5	0	Plane describe the

1 A. Under the terms of the contract, JEA agrees to provide wholesale power to Seminole at the Oak Grove metering point 2 3 for a period of ten years, beginning February 17, 1987. After the ten-year period expires, the contract continues from year 5 to year until terminated by either party upon one year's prior 6 written notice. Since we are Seminole's only member in northern Duval County, it is clear that the contract was 7 8 intended to benefit OREMC and its members.

9

Q. What role did OREMC play in the negotiation of this contract?

11

12 A. Okefenoke was initially involved in the negotiation of this
13 contract. In fact, Okefenoke was the driving force behind
14 this contract.

15

Q. Why was OREMC interested in this contract?

17

18 A. For several reasons. First, and most important, from a 19 system-integrity and reliability standpoint, OREMC needed a 20 source of energy in the Cedar Point area. As early as 1984, 21 we began negotiating with Oglethorpe Power Corporation, JEA, 22 and other power suppliers for the purpose of obtaining a power source in the Cedar Point area. A variety of factors, not the 23 24 least of which was our "all power requirements" contract with 25 Seminole, led us to believe that a contract between JEA and

Seminole would be the best solution to our needs.

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Second, since 1978, we had been operating under the 1978 Operations Guidelines discussed in Mr. Gibson's testimony, but without any other territorial agreement with JEA. We thought, and I believe JEA recognized at the time, that a contract between JEA and Seminole would be a step toward resolving our ongoing territorial disagreement with JEA.

9

10

11

For these reasons, we were very much in favor of the contract between JEA and Seminole.

12

Conclusion

14

13

15 Q. Please summarize your testimony.

16

17 Okefenoke has been providing retail electric service in A. 18 portions of northern Duval County since the late 1940s. 19 During the early 1950s, Okefenoke had a major system expansion 20 in north central and northeast Duval County called the "K" 21 project. Since that time, the OREMC has continued to steadily 22 develop and upgrade its system and has continued to serve new 23 members in the areas in which it has historically served. 24 Okefenoke had a substantial operating presence in Duval County 25 at the time the consolidated government and JEA came into

existence and at the time the Grid Bill was enacted.

Q. Does this conclude your prepared direct testimony?

A. Yes it does.

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1	BY MR. THOMPSON:	
2	Q. Mr. Middleton, attached to your prefiled direct	
3	testimony were exhibits identified as EM-1, 2, 3 and 4, is	
4	that correct?	
5	A. That is correct.	
6	MR. THOMPSON: Could we have those exhibits	
7	marked?	
8	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Those will be marked as	
9	Composite Exhibit No. 7.	
10	(Composite Exhibit No. 7 marked for	
11	identification.)	
12	BY MR. THOMPSON:	
13	Q. Were these exhibits prepared by you or under your	
14	direction and supervision, Mr. Middleton?	
15	A. Yes, sir.	
16	Q. Do you have any corrections or changes to those	
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18	A. No.	
19	MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Gibson, I want to ask you to	
20	give a brief summary of what your prepared testimony	
21	was, and then Commissioners, would you like to question	
22	him first, or counsel, would you like to question him	
23	first, or would you like Mr. Middleton to go ahead? My	

preference is to let both of them summarize and then

y'all ask the questions as a panel. Is that okay?

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COMMISSIONER DEASON: That will be fine.

(Reporter's Note: The following questions were responded to by Mr. Gibson:)

BY MR. THOMPSON:

- Q. Mr. Gibson, would you summarize your testimony and then we'll ask Mr. Middleton to do so?
- A. Yes, sir. Okefenoke has a long history of providing electric service, central station electric service in Duval County. We first began serving there in the late 1940's, long before the consolidated City of Jacksonville was organized, or the JEA was created or the Grid Bill was passed. Over the years we negotiated with the JEA's predecessor, the old Jacksonville Electric System, but with little success. And then over the years we have negotiated or discussed with JEA the possibility of the mutual interest of purchase and sale in some of our equipment down there. That has never materialized into anything significant.

In the 1970s, Mr. Ervin was managing director, and he and I and our staffs worked pretty hard for a good while to give a territorial agreement for Duval County. We both recognized the terrible waste of the public's, or our members' money, to build duplicate facilities all over that county. We worked up such an agreement that I say was totally workable, and Mr. Ervin thought it was too. And we were ready to execute it with a number of changes we made

along the way to make it practical as an operating live document. But then the general counsel of -- Mr. Ervin tells us his general counsel advised him against executing the contract, so therefore it was not executed.

Following that, Mr. Ervin and I agreed that we still ought to recognize the importance of that document and what it intended to do. So we agreed to form an informal document, which is based on exactly -- almost exactly the same terms and conditions as the original formal contract carried. And we entered into that and we -- the two of us together, with our staffs, drew a line across Duval County, and we gerrymandered dickens out of it because we tried to leave as many JEAs on the south side and most of the Co-op's on the north side. We tried to do a practical job of it. And we established this line. We completely agreed on it, and that was what's known and been referred to here as the magic line.

But that has not worked too well. We have never violated that original agreement as Mr. Ervin and us agreed to, but JEA has continued to come north of that line and build duplicate facilities for -- well, ever since right soon after the document was agreed to by us and Mr. Ervin. So that is basically the gist of my testimony, Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you. Mr. Middleton?

WITNESS MIDDLETON: The basis of my testimony is partly the same as Mr. Gibson's, in that to establish Okefenoke's presence in the state of Florida and particularly in the northern part of Duval County, the Cooperative began service on a limited basis some ten miles of then line in the late 1940's in northwest Duval County, known as the Dinsmore area, across the line from the south line of Nassau County's border.

In a period of time during 1949, '50 and '51, which preceded my employment with the Cooperative -- I was on the board of directors at that time -- the people in northern Duval County petitioned for electric service. In order to finance projects of these -- of this nature, of course, we had to borrow money from the Rural Electrification Administration. So therefore there was a period of time when there was a sign-up period, a period of time when there was an engineering study made, and an actual construction work plan made, and the basis of this plan was the basis of a loan for capital improvements. This took quite some time. So that actual construction began early in 1952. And in that association I began with the Cooperative in January, 1952 as an employee.

The major emphasis, of course, was to serve the most people who did not have service as quick as

possible. And this was carried out. These people in northern Duval County who did not have service, who were under the Rural Electrification Administration's guidelines, were within the service area of the Okefenoke Rural Electric.

In attempting to live by these guidelines, both ethically, legally and morally, the citizens of northern Duval County should not be discriminated against to the betterment of the living conditions in Nassau or Baker County where the Cooperative was serving.

It's basically all rural area. The geography of northeast Florida and southeast Georgia is the same. If the river were not there, you couldn't tell where the state line was unless you pulled out a map or read a sign. The Cooperative attempted very vigorously to treat those citizens who did not have service. And I must say that if it had been looked at on a purely economic basis, a lot of rural people would have never gotten service, and certainly these folks in northeast Duval County, because it was a long time before the Cooperative in northern Duval County even reached the density of three, which is sort of rule of thumb that the Rural Electrification Administration said that you must have at least three members per mile in order to

justify construction. But in the cooperative spirit of 1 serving those who were without, the other Cooperative members sometimes have to pay a little more for power in order to help someone get service who is in a pocket 5

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or an area --

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Middleton, if I can interrupt you, I think that you're probably dwelling on your prefiled testimony a little more than you need to at this point. They have access to that at this point and so forth. What we're asking for here, and I'm sorry I didn't really explain that to you well enough, is just a short summary of your testimony, which I think you've probably done now.

WITNESS MIDDLETON: I think I've basically covered their point.

MR. THOMPSON: If there's anything else you need to say, I'm sure the Commissioners would like to hear it, but they'll ask you anything they haven't heard.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you. Are these witnesses now tendered for cross examination?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That being the case we're going to take take a lunch recess. I'm a little concerned about the timeframe in which we have to operate. So I'm going to suggest we take a short lunch

1 and reconvene at 12:45. 2 (Lunch recess from 12:15 until 12:50 p.m.) COMMISSIONER DEASON: Go back on the record. I 3 believe the witnesses have been tendered for cross 5 examination. (Reporter's note: The following questions were responded to by Mr. Gibson:) 8 CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. PAGE: 10 I have a question directed to Mr. Gibson. Mr. Gibson, we have not met. My name is Bruce Page. 11 represent the Jacksonville Electric Authority. There were 12 customers on both sides of that working agreement line that 13 belong to both Okenfenoke and Jacksonville Electric 14 Authority, were there not? 15 16 A. Yes, sir. 17 So the situation was before the line there were customers of both utilities on both sides of the line? 18 19 A. Yes, sir. 20 Q. As it is today? 21 Α. Yes, sir. To your recollection, did the Co-op ever submit a 22 written letter of protest regarding Jacksonville Electric 23 Authority's service to any customer north of that line? 24 25 I can't recall specifically that we did. We may A.

have. That's a long time ago.

- Q. Did you ever file with the Public Service Commission any territorial dispute or any --
 - A. Not during my tenure as manager.
- Q. I'm going to show you a copy of a letter and ask you -- I'll identify this letter as being on Jacksonville Electric Authority letterhead stationery dated July 12th, 1982 and addressed to you. Do you remember receiving that letter, sir?
 - A. Not specifically, but I assume that I did.
- Q. Okay, I'm going to read you portions of that letter and ask if you recall these subjects being discussed:

"Dear Mr. Gibson:" it says.

"On August 6th, 1981, the Florida Public Service Commission requested that all of Florida's Electric Utilities submit standardized county maps containing each utilities territorial boundaries and service areas. I recently received the composite map of Duval County, which indicates that your utility has designated certain areas in Duval County as your service area, while JEA had designated the same area as its service area."

My first question is do you recall sending to the Florida Public Service Commission maps claiming that service area?

A. Yes, sir.

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2 Thank you. The letter goes on: "I am fearful 0. that by doing so, you have interpreted our April 1978 3 Distribution Operations Guidelines as granting territorial boundary or service area rights to your utility as opposed 5 to the working agreement for the minimization of duplicate facilities for which it was intended." The letter goes on to explain the law by which Jacksonville Electric Authority operates, and it says in the middle of the next paragraph 9 "The Distribution Operations Guidelines were developed to 10 provide an easy measure by which the practical or economical 11 tests could be determined. They are not, nor were they ever 12 13 intended, to grant to your utility a franchise territorial boundary, or service area rights. The City of Jacksonville 14 through its agent, JEA, will continue to hold sole 15 responsibility and authority for providing electric service 16 to the City of Jacksonville and that our guidelines are 17 simply that, guidelines, which are useful in making the 18 decision whether JEA should serve a given customer or 19 20 release it to your utility." 21

The letter then goes on to invite your response. Did you ever respond to that later?

- A. I can't recall that I did. I disagree with it strongly, parts of it, certainly.
 - Q. But have I accurately read what's in this letter?

1 Yes, you have read it correctly. A. Yes, sir, and to your recollection, you did not Q. 3 respond? I don't remember responding, no, sir. A. 5 0. Thank you. 6 A. I disagreed with it, of course. MR. PAGE: No further questions. 8 COMMISSIONER DEASON: Staff? 9 CROSS EXAMINATION 10 BY MS. BROWN: Q. Mr. Gibson, on Page 11, Line 7 of your direct 11 testimony, do you have that with you, your direct 12 13 testimony? Page 11? 14 A. Yes, ma'am. 15 You state that on or about April 10th, 1969, Mr. Louis Winnard indicated JEA's intent to purchase 16 Okefenoke's system in a letter to you, is that correct? 17 18 A. Yes, ma'am. 19 Q. Did that letter contain specific information regarding the purchase, such as dollar amount offered and 20 which facilities JEA wanted to purchase? 21 No. As I recall, it does not, to the best of my 22 A. 23 memory. All right, were any discussions held between JEA 24 and Okefenoke regarding this offer? 25

A. I don't think there was ever any discussion where money was involved. We hadn't reached that point.

- Q. During your tenure at Okefenoke, was this the only contact you had with JEA regarding the possible sale of Okefenoke's facilities to JEA?
- A. I think perhaps it's the only one in writing that I recall. We had other, from time to time, in conferences because we had pretty good communications with JEA and it had been discussed in other meetings which were not in writing necessarily.
- Q. So the subject of the possible sale or purchase by JEA of Okefenoke's facilities was something that was often considered and often discussed over the years between the two utilities?
- A. No, ma'am, not often. I wouldn't use the term often. It was a few times, just a very few.
- Q. Okay. Now you discussed in your testimony, and in response just a minute ago to Mr. Page's questions, the 1978 operating guidelines. At the time those guidelines were developed, did you believe that both JEA and Okefenoke would abide by them?
 - A. I'm sorry, ask the last question please.
- Q. At the time the operating guidelines were
 developed, did you believe that both JEA and Okefenoke would
 abide by them?

1	A. Yes, ma'am. And if that same administration had
2	stayed in office, we would have, I feel sure.
3	Q. During your tenure with Okefenoke, did Okefenoke
4	conduct its business in accordance with those guidelines at
5	all times?
6	A. Yes, we did.
7	Q. Thank you, Mr. Gibson, I have no further
8	questions.
9	MR. WAHLEN: We would move Exhibits 6 and 7.
10	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Without objection, Exhibits
11	6 and 7 will be entered into the record.
12	MS. BROWN: Commissioner, I do have a few
13	questions for Mr. Middleton.
14	COMMISSIONER DEASON: Sorry. We'll wait on
15	exhibits then.
16	MS. BROWN: All right, I think I may have gotten
17	lost in the shuffle. Mr. Page has nothing for
18	Mr. Middleton?
19	MR. PAGE: No.
20	MS. BROWN: All right, excuse me.
21	(Reporter's note: The following questions were
22	responded to by Mr. Middleton:)
23	BY MS. BROWN:
24	Q. Mr. Middleton, were you involved in the
25	discussions with the Holiday Inn which resulted in the

- 1 agreement for purchase of power, the contract?
- A. Somewhat, yes, ma'am.
- Q. Then you are somewhat familiar with this agreement?
 - A. Yes, I'm familiar with it.
 - Q. Mr. Gibson submitted a copy of that agreement in its -- his exhibits that accompanied his direct testimony. That's Exhibit PJG-1 in what's been identified here as
- 9 Composite Exhibit 6, is that correct?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 Q. Do you have a copy of that agreement at your 12 disposal there?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

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- 14 Q. Would you read Section 2-C?
- A. "The consumer agrees that if at anytime the rate under which the solar purchase of electric energy at wholesale is modified, the seller may make a corresponding modification in the rate for service hereunder.
 - "If the rate is increased thereby, the consumer shall then have the option of canceling this agreement and discontinuing service."
- Q. Do you agree that that Section 2-C gives the
 Holiday Inn the option on cancel the agreement and
 discontinue service with Okefenoke?
 - A. No. And my answer is qualified by the fact that

- they're still requiring the same type of service that they discontinued from one utility. If they had changed their method of operation, gone out of business, dismantled the facilities, yes.
 - Q. All right. Section 5 of that agreement entitled "Term," would you read that section please?
 - A. "This agreement shall become effective on the date service is first delivered hereunder by the seller to the consumer and shall remain in effect for a period of five years, and thereafter, until terminated by either party, giving to the other three months notice in writing."
 - Q. Do you agree that that paragraph gives the Holiday Inn the option to terminate the agreement?
 - A. It gives them the option to terminate the agreement if they are discontinuing service, period.

- Q. Well, then would you please describe for me under what circumstances you do believe this agreement could have been legitimately terminated?
- A. By official release by management of the board of directors letting the Holiday Inn, or actually physically agreeing to disconnect the service for the Holiday Inn and agreeing to their transfer to another utility. The contract was fulfilled as far as its minimum monthly billing under the rate attached to the contract and any related cost of serving this -- if there were any special costs in serving

this consumer as -- or member as opposed to serving another
member. It is calculated that those costs would be
recovered during the five-year period or whatever the term
of the contract normally is set for.

It is expected that as long as this type of service is required at this location by the same party, or succeeding parties, that the service would remain in place.

- Q. During your tenure as manager of Okefenoke, did the utility operate in accordance with the 1978 operating guidelines?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Was it your experience during your tenure that JEA also acted in accordance with these guidelines?
- A. As far as we know.
 - Q. As manager of Okefenoke from 1985 until 1990, what significance did you place on the guidelines?
 - A. Even though unsigned, it was a gentleman's agreement. It had been honored for years and we had no intention of changing it.
 - MS. BROWN: Thank you. I have no questions.
 - MR. WAHLEN: We have no redirect and would like to move Exhibit 7.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Without objection, Exhibit 7 will be entered into the record. Thank you, gentlemen, you're excused. Call your next witness please.

(Composite Exhibit Nos. 6 and 7 received into evidence.)

MR. WAHLEN: Co-op calls Mr. Robert Duke.

MR. THOMPSON: Commissioners, if you would,
Mr. Gibson and his wife are over here, got a long drive
home, and if it's all right with counsel, would anybody
object to us letting him go on, and Mr. Middleton if
that's okay?

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I take it there's no objection and we appreciate them coming and being with us today.

(Witnesses Gibson and Middleton excused.)

1 CERTIFICATE State of Florida 2 3 County of Leon I, LISA GIROD JONES, Registered Professional 4 Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large, at Tallahassee, Florida, do hereby certify as follows: THAT I correctly reported in shorthand the foregoing proceedings at the time and placed stated in the 8 9 caption thereof; 10 THAT my shorthand notes were reduced to typewriting with the use of computer-aided transcription, 11 and that the foregoing pages, 1 through 159, both inclusive, 12 contain a full, true and correct transcript of the 13 14 proceedings on said occasion; 15 THAT I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties or attorneys connected with 16 the action, nor am I financially interested in the action. 17 DATED THIS 24th DAY OF June, 1992. 18 19 20 21 22 Notary Public, State of Florida at Large. 23 My commission expires: 24