BEFORE THE 1 FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 In the Matter of: DOCKET NO. 070641-WS 3 COMPLAINT BY WARREN DUNPHY, ON BEHALF 4 OF REALM MANAGEMENT, LLC REGARDING REQUIRED INSTALLATION OF A REUSE LINE 5 BY ALOHA UTILITIES, INC 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 PROCEEDINGS: AGENDA CONFERENCE ITEM NO. 7 15 16 **BEFORE:** CHAIRMAN MATTHEW M. CARTER, II 17 COMMISSIONER LISA POLAK EDGAR COMMISSIONER KATRINA J. McMURRIAN COMMISSIONER NANCY ARGENZIANO 18 COMMISSIONER NATHAN A. SKOP 19 DATE: Tuesday, March 4, 2008 DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE 20 Betty Easley Conference Center 21 PLACE: Room 148 22 4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida 23

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

JANE FAUROT, RPR

(850) 413-6732

Official FPSC Reporter

REPORTED BY:

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1	PARTICIPATING:	
2		F. MARSHALL DETERDING, ESQUIRE, Aloha Utilities, Inc
3		FLOYD R. SELF, ESQUIRE, representing Warren Dunphy.
4		CLIFF MAYHALL, ESQUIRE, representing David M.
5	Baccari.	
6		KATHERINE FLEMING, ESQUIRE, JARED DEASON, and BART
7	FLETCHER,	representing the Florida Public Service Commission
8	Staff.	
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CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record with our agenda. And we are ready for Item 7.

Staff, you're recognized.

MR. DEASON: Thank you.

Commissioners, I'm Jared Deason with Commission staff. Item 7 concerns a complaint by Realm Management, LLC against Aloha Utilities, Incorporated. Realm has been developing a restaurant and medical offices in Aloha's Seven Springs service area. Realm alleges that Aloha refused to provide water and wastewater service unless Realm executed a refundable advance agreement to install a reuse water line and obtain a \$300,000 letter of credit.

Realm signed the agreement and obtained the letter of credit in order to receive the necessary water and wastewater service for its business. After reviewing the various circumstances surrounding Realm's complaint, staff believes that it is not just, reasonable, nor economically feasible for Realm to construct the reuse line. Therefore, staff believes that Realm should not be required to construct the reuse line, and as a matter of fairness, if the Commission approves staff's recommendation, the utility should release the \$300,000 letter of credit.

In addition, staff has a modification to Issue

Number 2, and I'll refer to legal staff for that. 1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You are recognized, the 2 modification for Issue 2. 3 MS. FLEMING: Commissioners, Issue 2 is a 4 close-the-docket issue. It currently reads that the 5 docket should not be closed. However, staff would like to 6 modify this recommendation statement to read, "Yes," and 7 use the standard PAA language, which is, "If no person 8 whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed 9 agency action files a protest within 21 days of the order, 10 11 the docket should be closed upon the issuance of a 12 consummating order." 13 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, comfortable with that staff modification of Issue 2? 14 Commissioner Edgar, you're recognized. 15 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 16 Bear with me. 17 CHAIRMAN CARTER: I should have said staff's 18 recommendation of the modification. 19 20 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: That's fine. CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 21 COMMISSIONER EDGAR: I would just like a little 22 explanation, if that's all right. 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 24 MS. FLEMING: Sure, Commissioner. 25

Currently -- or the previously worded close-the-docket issue was keeping the docket open for verification that the \$300,000 letter of credit has been released. Upon further review, it's unclear whether the Commission has jurisdiction over the \$300,000 letter of credit to require Aloha to release this. However, we believe that the \$300,000 letter of credit deals with a private agreement; it's a contract matter that could be addressed in a separate forum.

There is a pending temporary injunction that relates to the \$300,000 letter of credit, so we feel that this could be more appropriately addressed in that venue. To that end, that is why staff's recommendation, part of staff's recommendation in Issue 1 states that as a matter of fairness, if the Commission approves staff's recommendation on Issue 1, the \$300,000 letter of credit should be released.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner Edgar.

Commissioners? I see we have the parties before us.

We'll give you five minutes each side. Who wants to be first?

MR. DETERDING: Commissioner, I apologize, but this is going to take us more than five minutes. There are extensive issues and repercussions from the staff recommendation that go not just beyond reuse, they go to

water and wastewater extensions of service, 40 years of service availability policy, and they also go to the industry in general. So I would beg your indulgence to allow us a little more time than that, because there are some issues that really need to be addressed.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, rather than -our standard time is five minutes. And before going
beyond that or violating that, I would like to hear from
my colleagues.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Mr. Chairman, just a suggestion. I think five minutes a side to start us, and then if there are questions, I would certainly think that, you know, if Commissioners have questions of either party, that perhaps we could give them leave to answer.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Because you're going to use five minutes to basically introduce. We're going to ask you questions and all like that. I'm less likely to go beyond the five minutes. So you've got five minutes each side, so introduce your issue, and if Commissioners have questions, we will ask you the questions, and we will have questions of staff.

You're recognized. Five minutes.

MR. DETERDING: It's their complaint, I would prefer to go after. Thank you.

MR. SELF: That's fine, Mr. Chairman.

1 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You've got five minutes.

MR. SELF: Thank you very much, Commissioners.

I'm Floyd Self of the Messer Caparello & Self law firm.

I'm appearing today on behalf of Mr. Warren Dunphy. With me on my right is Mr. Dunphy and next to him is Cliff Mayhall, who is an attorney for Mr. Baccari, who is the quarantor under the letter of credit.

I just have a couple of brief comments. We support the staff recommendation. It is incredibly thorough, accurate, and complete, and I think really does a fantastic job of laying out all of the different issues and the arguments and certainly comes to the right conclusion.

three points here. First, this development is 1.7 acres. It's a restaurant, two small buildings, and a parking lot. This is not Southwood, this is not the Koger Center, this is not some major Wal-Mart shopping plaza. This is less than two acres. Mr. Dunphy is a customer, and no customer should be required under any stretch of the Commission's rules and regulations to have to pay \$300,000 for a water reuse line. Not a sewer line, not a water line, but a water reuse line for which his pro rata share in the most favorable of circumstances is less than \$15,000. If that is not unconscionable and violative of the Commission's

rules, I don't know what is.

Secondly, there's an implication in the documentation from Aloha that Mr. Dunphy voluntarily entered into this process and that now somehow he is violating his contractual obligations. Nothing can be further from the truth. This was a hold up from the beginning. This was you do not get water and sewer service from us, Aloha, a regulated utility, unless and until you pony up ultimately \$300,000 to pay for this water reuse line that, as the staff analysis so well points out, is basically never going to get used.

We are all for reuse, and we support reuse, and if there had been a reuse line running down the street in front of this piece of property, we would have tapped in, paid our fair share, and this situation wouldn't exist.

We are here because we are being asked to foot the bill for \$300,000 for a developer's agreement, for a refundable advance agreement, and ultimately a letter of credit that is, as I learned in law school, if ever there was a contract of adhesion, this is it. As a matter of law, this contract, the circumstances that led to Mr. Dunphy executing these documents was unconscionable and should be unenforceable.

Finally, and this also goes to the unenforceability issue, there is no authority here that

requires Mr. Dunphy in these facts and circumstances to be ponying up \$300,000 for this line. There's nothing -- DEP is not standing here saying we must have this. They need to be building this, this customer needs to be paying that. SWFWMD is not here, and there is nothing in your rules, orders, statutes, or their tariffs or service availability policy that requires this.

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If you look through the tariff and the service availability policy there is one page that has a rate, a reuse rate, but there are no ordered requirements that under these facts and circumstances would require Mr. Dunphy to be footing the bill for this line.

We recommend strongly that you approve the staff recommendation and find that there is no authority for this requirement. And we ask that you order Aloha to cancel the service availability policy -- not the service availability policy, but cancel the developer's agreement, the advance refundable agreement, and order Aloha to release the letter of credit.

And if I could just for a brief moment let Mr.

Mayhall who represents Mr. Baccari who is the guarantor --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You've got one minute.

MR. SELF: -- speak to that issue.

MR. MAYHALL: Yes, Commissioners. Thank you.

What we would like is some sort of --

MR. DETERDING: Commissioners, I apologize. 1 2 This is not even a party to this proceeding. I don't know who this is, but he's not a party to this proceeding. 3 MR. COOKE: Commissioners, this is PAA, and 4 5 interested persons can speak. CHAIRMAN CARTER: You have one minute. 6 You're 7 recognized. Thank you, Commissioners. 8 MR. MAYHALL: All that we would like to see is some 9 10 clarification in there that Aloha did not have the 11 authority to require the letter of credit so that this 12 enables us to go back to the circuit court and extend the 13 temporary injunction that we currently have so that we can maintain the status quo and prevent a draw upon the letter 14 of credit during any protest period or during any appeals 15 period until there is a final order that is nonappealable 16 17 from the Commission. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. 19 You're recognized; you have five minutes. 20 MR. DETERDING: Commissioners, before I begin, I 21 would like to have something handed out that shows a map 22 and a couple of photographs just for you to be able to 23 understand the context of this case. (Pause.) 24 25 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

MR. DETERDING: Thank you, Commissioner.

F. Marshall Deterding of the Rose Sundstrom
Bentley law firm here on behalf of Aloha Utilities. This
case involves a requirement for extension of service to
serve a commercial piece of property. It is no different
than every other case that this company has been involved
in until we got to the point of a complaint being filed
ten months after they entered into agreements. There was
nothing in the interim suggesting that they felt this was
some contract of adhesion, much less a complaint to the
Public Service Commission. So I just wanted to correct
that little statement.

This was entered into in May of 2006. It is not a request for a developer to build a whole line that serves a bunch of other people. As you can see, the Wal-Mart property in blue and the subject property in purple, it is a demand that they extend the line from the next door property to their property. Now, we requested that they oversize that line so that it can serve up to the green parcel at the top, which is just before the river and, therefore, the terminus of this reuse line.

We agreed to enter into a refundable advance agreement so that they would not have to fund the cost of the oversizing. But this company has for 40 years had a service availability policy that requires developers to

extend lines to their properties. If we cannot do this with reuse, then we cannot have a reuse system. If we cannot have a reuse system, we cannot provide sewer service. So Mr. Porter here is the professional engineer who represents Aloha, and I want him to briefly address so you have a better understanding of how a reuse system works in this circumstance.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

MR. PORTER: Good afternoon, Commissioners, and thank you for allowing me to address you this morning -- or this afternoon. What I would like to do for you very briefly is to just make two or three points. Number one, the reuse system that we are talking about is actually a method of effluent disposal. That is probably the most important point that you can take away from what I tell this you morning. Effluent disposal is an integral part of providing water and sewer service. You provide water to customers; they, in turn, send back sewage; and then someone has to take care of disposal of that treated sewage. That's a part of the process. There are three legs to this stool, not two.

To suggest that the third leg is somehow irrelevant or minor in importance is just ludicrous. I have heard quite a bit of speech here about how small this property is and how inconsequential it is. Well, that may

or may not be true. Because if you look at even the lowest estimate for how much reuse water would be taken by this customer, it is 2,300 gallons a day. It may not sound like a lot until you realize that that's 800,000-plus gallons a year. That's a lot of reuse and a lot of effluent disposal. If they don't take it back, like every other customer does, then someone else is going to have to take it and pay for it, and it will be the customers of Aloha Utilities. So whoever gives us sewage must take back their effluent, must, because if they do not someone else will have to find another way to take it and to pay for it.

If you use the higher estimates, the ones provided by their own engineer, which was 3,453 gallons a day, that's 1.2 million gallons a year. That's a lot of effluent to dispose of. If you look at -- you know, if this one issue stops all the rest of these properties that you see here from eventually connecting on, which has been the way Aloha has conducted its business, the next guy picks it up and then from there on, if this stops everybody from going ahead, we are looking at a conservative 17 million gallons a year of reuse water that won't get disposed of by this property. Or as much as 34 million gallons if you look at two inches per week, which is probably more reasonable.

So the impact of this, if it stops this line from ever being built ultimately, could amount to quite a lot of reuse water not being disposed of. And the disposal is what is the key issue here. I guess that's as far as I can go in my minute.

MR. DETERDING: You have time limitations.

MR. PORTER: There are many more issues.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You've got another minute left.

MR. DETERDING: Well, and I want to use that minute --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You got it.

MR. DETERDING: -- Your Honor. As I said, there are innumerable issues, some of them have been outlined in the staff recommendation, but one that I think you need to understand is if this person doesn't take reuse, if the one up the line doesn't take reuse, where are they going to get that water? They're going to irrigate their property with potable water. That is four-dollar-a-gallon county water, because Aloha has reached the limits of its water use permit. So that four-dollar-a-gallon will not go to them in the form of four dollars a gallon, it will go to the general body of ratepayers. Admittedly they will pay part of it because they will be paying potable water rates. But as you increase the four-dollar-a-gallon

water, all rates go up for potable water. So all customers are paying not only for disposal of their effluent, they are paying for their requiring us to take more four-dollar-a-gallon water from Pasco County.

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Now, another issue that is dear to my heart is the fact that we will have no idea how to treat every single developer who comes in in the future. What are we going to tell them when they say, "We will not build that reuse line. We read that case involving Dunphy and the Realm property, and we don't think you can make us, even though we are right next door to where your existing line is." And they will go to the staff and say, "They want us to oversize it to serve down the road. They want us to put in a 12-inch line instead of a two-inch line." We won't know what to tell them. We will end up probable telling them the same thing we have told these people, that it is a 40-year policy of this company to require an extension from next door, and that if you don't do it, no one will do it.

And we will end up in a situation where we will be back here on a regular basis on these exact same issues until we get some determination of when it is appropriate to do what we have been doing for 40 years, and to my knowledge what every utility does that requires the contribution of lines. They require the guy next door to

extend the line. If it's oversized, we'll enter into a refundable advance.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you very much.

Commissioners, we have heard from the parties.

Staff, just kind of get us set-up here so we can kind of tee this issue up, and at that point in time Commissioners may have some questions. And, obviously, Commissioners, if you want to ask staff or the parties any questions, feel free to do so.

Staff, you're recognized.

MR. FLETCHER: Commissioners, I just wanted to point out one of the points that was raised by the utility regarding their service availability policy. This company has been in operation for decades, over four decades.

And, initially, it was approved, their service availability policy. The last one I see is in 1981, and it envisioned there was only water and wastewater service. The company did not provide reuse at that time, they only provided -- in 1995 they came in for a docket to approve their reuse plan.

So what it speaks of now when it was originally approved by this Commission for the service availability policy, it was for the provision of water and wastewater service. I wanted to make that point there.

And then there was another -- let's see, with

regards to their residential, I wanted to make it a point that the utility's reuse system has matured based on their 2006 inventory report issued by the DEP. They are virtually running out based on that report. The flows that the utility is reporting to DEP, you have a capacity of 1.68 million gallons per day, and they are using 1.67. You only have 10,000 gallons that are nonaccounted for in their reuse gallons that they have available to provide customers. Presently they have a few schools that they serve in Pasco County, and serve a couple of common areas of Pasco County, and then also a golf course. And, also, they serve presently about 1,800 customers based on the 2006 reuse inventory report.

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And I might add in there that there is additional capacity that is reserved for the golf course that they are not utilizing at this point, and also for the school areas in Pasco County, and also they are not using the entire capacity that they have allotted for the residential reuse customers, as well.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Chairman Carter.

I guess amongst other things, one of the things that concerns me, if I could draw the Commission's attention to Page 4, the staff recommendation, to the

point that staff just spoke to in terms of the oversizing of the pipe, the percentage of usage, and Aloha's refusal to extend the five-year refundable period which just, again, speaks I think to the arrogance of the utility in general.

But, like I say, I just wanted to clarify that that is the position of the parties. Because, again, I think Mr. Deterding spoke to the fact that -- or alleged that this is refundable, or what have you, but only on their terms. So if staff or the parties could comment on that, I would greatly appreciate it.

MR. DETERDING: I certainly can comment on that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

MR. DETERDING: Thank you.

The utility has for 40 years utilized refundable advance agreements on rare occasion when they were appropriate. This situation normally would involve a five or seven-year refundable advance period. That is certainly the norm within this industry. Now, is Aloha willing to go beyond that? Yes, if that's what will resolve this, yes, we are. But what we have been trying to do is remain consistent with what we have been doing all these years. So as to that question, that is our response.

I would like to, if I could, point your

attention to the photographs that I provided you 1 concerning what the staff has said is a mature system. 2 Those photographs, the first one behind the map is a 3 photograph that shows you what the system looked like last summer. And then the last one is the same basic view 5 showing what the system looked like last month. 6 variation has been at 12 to 14 feet, and we are only about 7 a foot-and-a-half from topping out on our reuse ponds. 8 have no alternative than to distribute that reuse or be in 9 10 violation of our DEP permit.

So to suggest that this is somehow a mature system and that therefore we don't need to require reuse anymore is not true. And, in fact, as we add more customers who aren't required to take reuse, the situation will only get worse.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

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Commissioner Skop, you asked a question of both staff and the parties.

MR. DETERDING: I apologize.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Yes. I just want to comment upon another statement that was just made as supporting justification as to why the reuse needs to be used. And looking at the photographs, again, perspective is everything when it comes to photographs. If you look at

the second photograph, obviously during last summer in a period of extensive drought in the state of Florida, and the person is well down on the bank by the reeds to his left. If you look at the second photograph which shows, I guess, maybe the current state of the pond, retention pond, if you notice the location of the reed, and if you notice the location of the reed, and if you notice the location of the banking incline, I mean, certainly that difference in elevation to me seems far greater than 1.5 feet, so I would like an explanation to that.

MR. PORTER: May I?

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

MR. PORTER: Thank you.

I think it's very important to look at those two photos, because they show you a continuum of how the wet weather storage facilities for a properly operated reuse system function. During the driest time of the year, when people take the most reuse water, you essentially draw down your wet weather storage ponds, which you see in the first picture. So they are drawn down during the time of the year when people use the most water. During the times of the year when it is wettest or they don't use as much water because there is not as much of a demand, then the ponds fill. So you've got a fill and draw cycle that occurs every year.

Now, I think what you just said was very important. It was a very deep drought in the last three or four years. And while I will tell you that that is indicative of what you see here, it is very important to ask the other question, which is not how do you get rid of it during a drought, but what do you do when you've got two or three wet years. You see, that's when it matters.

When you have a drought condition, it's not too hard to get rid of reuse water. Where you run into trouble and where you run into problems is what happens when you have three or four wet years. Now, I will say this. In this picture that you see here, if you see the man standing there, there's a good seven or eight feet of difference between where he is standing, maybe ten feet to the top of the lighter area, the sand beachy area. That sand beachy area that you see there is essentially the same place that you see this green area floating. That is actually floating material that's there, so that is not the extension of the bank.

If you look at the edge, you can see where the edge of the bank is. So the edge of the bank there, or the upper bank is essentially the point at which, if you see the automobile in that first picture, it is down four or five feet from where the automobile is. So there is a big difference between the two.

Now, we are at that point of the year where the pond should be relatively full. But it has been a little wetter than normal, so they are even higher than they normally would be, and it is a concern to us right now, because Aloha has nowhere else to put this water. We have nothing else but reuse. That's it, that's our only disposal method.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And, again, as a follow-up. I don't mean to spar, but the interconnection in question is going to reduce the volume of this pond by what amount? Because staff has stated they have nothing to irrigate. So to me, and to that point, also, we talk about rainfall and drought conditions. Wouldn't it be prudent, and, again, as a fellow engineer I think we will both understand this, to size the pond appropriately for expected rainfalls in the state of Florida?

MR. PORTER: And they were, initially, as directed by DEP at the time, and they have functioned flawlessly for the last 10 years, 15 years. The thing to keep in mind is that is because during that entire period whenever someone signed up for service, water and sewer service, they also took back their reuse water. I mean, that's the premise as to how the system is going to work.

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leapfrog kind of thing. One g

Now, while I will grant you that Mr. Dunphy's

quantity appears to be a small amount, even at

2,300 gallons a minute (sic), over a period of a year that

is 843,000 gallons. That's quite a lot of water to get

rid of. If Mr. Dunphy doesn't take it back, then where

are we going to put it? It has got to go somewhere.

Right now someone is out there taking reuse water. How

are we going to give them more? You see. And it's not

only Mr. Dunphy we have got to be concerned about, it's

also everyone else on that line. If you look at everyone

that is in there in addition to Mr. Dunphy, because he is

the next step in the process, he is the next leg, you're

looking at a potential amount between 17 and

34 million gallons that may never go out there.

MR. DETERDING: And, Commissioner, I want to clarify something that you may misunderstand. The subject of this discussion is a line that runs from the Wal-Mart property to the purple property. It is not the remaining line that runs up to the green property at the terminus of

the line. We are only talking about the portion that runs

from his next door neighbor to his property.

MR. PORTER: But he's integral. Because once he

connects on, then the very next person will do the same.

They will connect from their property to him. So it's

like a leapfrog kind of thing. One guy does it, the next

guy does it in sequence. But when one guy drops out, or opts out, how do the rest ever connect in?

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I guess, based on customer complaints I have heard, I was going to make a parallel between the quality of the water and their retention pond, but I guess if you can't say anything nice you shouldn't say anything at all, so I probably won't go there.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner, you asked a question of staff, as well. Did you get your question answered by staff?

COMMISSIONER SKOP: If staff can opine with respect to the refusal to extend the refund period again. Because around every corner there is constant posturing from this utility. Again, I respect zealous advocacy, but it goes well beyond that, so I just wanted to hear from staff in relation to my concern.

MR. FLETCHER: Yes. There was a meeting back in December of '07, a meeting with all the parties in which that question was posed to Aloha whether they would be willing to extend the refundable advance agreement. They were not willing to do so at that meeting. There was a discussion there, it was asked, and they can do so. All it would require, if they were willing to, is just to file

a tariff modification to extend the refundable advance 1 agreement term of five years to ten or whatever the case 2 may be. At that time they did not -- were not willing to 3 extend it at that time. 4 5 MR. DETERDING: Commissioner, I apologize -- Mr. 6 Fletcher was not at that meeting. I was at that meeting, 7 Mr. Porter was at that meeting, and Mr. Watford was at 8 that meeting. No one asked us to extend the refundable 9 advance period. Our refundable advance period is per our 10 service availability policy. If we had been asked, we 11 would have said if that will resolve this issue, we are 12 willing to do so. So I just want to clarify. That is not 13 correct; we did not refuse to extend the refundable 14 advance period. 15 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Are you saying that is what you would do now? Is that what you're saying? 16 17 MR. DETERDING: Yes, sir. 18 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop, you had a 19 line of questions that --20 COMMISSIONER SKOP: I think I made some of my 21 points. I think Commissioner Argenziano or staff -- she 22 is pointing to staff, so I think --23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano. 24 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Staff. 25 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Staff, you're recognized.

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MS. FLEMING: I just wanted to respond to Mr. Deterding's comment. I actually asked Mr. Deterding during that conference call whether Aloha was willing to extend its refundable advance agreement beyond a five-year period. We also suggested that maybe this is a complaint that could be mediated, and none of the parties were willing to do so at that time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: And his answers?

MS. FLEMING: Aloha at the time was not willing to extend its refundable advance agreement by modifying its tariff.

MR. DETERDING: Well --

MR. SELF: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Self.

MR. SELF: Thank you, sir.

I think what is particularly telling about this is based upon the staff's analysis, and assuming I can run a calculator, 70 percent of the potential customers that this line is being designed for, based upon the staff's analysis, are never going to take the service. So extending the refundable advance agreement to 10 years to 15 years, I mean, I'm sure some day this property will get developed, but the fundamental issue is is it appropriate for Mr. Dunphy to front \$300,000 up front that, yes, maybe in five, maybe in ten, maybe in twenty years he gets back.

His cut of this is \$15,000. If they want to build the 2 line, we are more than happy to pay our fair share, the 15,000. It's not even 15,000. 3 MR. DETERDING: Well, that's not true. 4 5 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Wait, Mr. Deterding. I would 6 expect you to respect this tribunal. MR. DETERDING: I apologize. I will. 7 8 apologize, Commissioner. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Otherwise we will turn your 9 mike off. 10 11 MR. DETERDING: Yes, sir. CHAIRMAN CARTER: And ask you to leave the 12 13 premises, sir. Commissioners, let's take five minutes. We're 14 15 on recess. (Recess.) 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: We are back on the record. 17 Commissioner Argenziano, you're recognized. 18 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. I can't help but 19 ask this question, and it's going to be, I guess, to 20 Aloha. 21 If you turn to Page 8 of the staff analysis 22 where it says service availability -- now, I'm doing it, 23 24 availability policy, hydraulic share, "Although Aloha states that not requiring Realm to construct the reuse 25

line violates its service availability policy, Aloha has made certain exceptions for other current customers.

These exceptions include Chang Medical Center and Seven Springs Medical Park. Both properties are adjacent to Realm and are required to connect to the reuse line." If you made these exemptions before, which it sounded to me like you have never done that before, and if you have made these exemptions before, why not have the exemption now to this small property that uses a very tiny percentage? And if in the future the adjoining developments take place, then they can pay their fair share.

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MR. DETERDING: Commissioner, a couple of things. First of all, the properties that are mentioned as being other properties, the Chang Medical Center and the Seven Springs Medical Park, if you will look at the green dot at the top of the map, that is the Chang Medical Center. The remaining parcels that are shown on the cul-de-sac to the left, to the west of the Chang Medical Center are the second phase of the Chang Medical Center, which is called Seven Springs Medical Park.

Those facilities are four times the distance from the current interconnection point at the Wal-Mart as the petitioner here. So if we made this person construct that line, they would be required to build a million dollar reuse line, and then they would be responsible for

getting a refundable advance if they built a million dollar -- that is why in the history of this company they have required the adjacent property to put in the line.

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The oversizing is the only issue that is subject to the refundable advance. If we made Dunphy put in a line simply to extend a two-inch line so it would provide service only to them, to their property, it would cost like 9/10ths or more of the cost of what we are proposing that they put in simply to allow it to be extended up there. So these are the properties that they are talking about. These are the properties that they have referred to as being cases where we have not required it. Well, we have not required it, because if you think this is unreasonable, that is absurdly unreasonable.

We have to -- somebody has to pay for these lines. If this person does not, as has been the history of this company, then the general body of ratepayers is going to have to do so.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I understand distance costs more. I think it's unreasonable that he is right across the street from the line and it is going to cost him \$300,000, to be honest with you. But if you have an exception, whether they are done there or over here, I

don't see how that, you know, if you want to have this

Chang Medical Center or Seven Springs Medical Center over

here, and your requirement is you have got to hook up no

matter what, because how do you get rid of this water, I

don't understand how they are exempted and --

MR. DETERDING: They're not.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let the Commissioner finish her questions.

MR. DETERDING: In fact, their developer agreement they entered into in 1998, and the additional one entered into with the Seven Springs Medical Park in 2005 require that when the line is there, they must connect in and pay their hydraulic share.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: If the property next door, as you say, will develop and then pay back Realm for their expenses now, then why not look at it just the opposite way. I'm trying to figure this out. Well, if it develops, then they can tie in and pay their appropriate share.

MR. DETERDING: But somebody has to construct the line. And the utility has currently no investment in water, wastewater, or reuse lines with the exception of the backbone reuse line that they paid for half of and the

water management district paid for the other half. 1 is how they have been able to keep their rates to a 2 relatively low level is by requiring the contribution of 3 facilities, of distribution and collection facilities by 5 developers. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Let me ask you just 6 7 one more. CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 8 9 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And the Chang Medical 1.0 Center had been excepted from the reuse line? 11 MR. DETERDING: 12 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: What are they doing 13 now? CHAIRMAN CARTER: Their contract specifically 14 says that once the reuse line is there they must tie in 15 and they must pay their hydraulic share for that extension 16 of that line. 17 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Once it is there. 18 There's a big difference in once it's there than you put 19 20 That is what I'm trying to get at. And I understand that it is going to cost them more up there, 21 because they are farther away, but --22 MR. DETERDING: Commissioner, I don't know how 23 you would ever get a line built if you are going to 24

require the contribution of lines unless you at least get

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the person immediately adjacent to the existing location of the line to pay for the extension of that line.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I don't know how -with all due respect, this is the thing I'm really -- the
word tussling, I'm tussling with, is that if I'm a small
business and I have a small entity going up there, I don't
know how anybody could afford to do that. Because
\$300,000 is just unreasonable for a small entity to be
able to do that.

Now, if that's the problem, then I'm not sure what the answer is, but I don't see how -- I don't see how you can do that. I don't see how it will ever work, because then you would never have a line.

MR. DETERDING: Well, I mean, it costs money to extend water and wastewater and reuse lines. And reuse in and of itself does not pay for itself through reuse rates. It is only as a method of effluent disposal and it has to be there. As far as the \$300,000, they made an estimate when this thing was originally entered into two years ago of approximately 80 to \$90,000 informally. They then had at the time of their complaint, or somewhere close to their complaint estimated 177. The letter of credit was required at 300 in order to protect the utility and its ratepayers while this complaint was pending.

Normally a utility does not connect, does not

1	allow the DEP sign off on the DEP permits until all	
2	contributions are made, all extensions that are required	
3	are made and dedicated to the utility. In this case, as	
4	an accommodation to this customer and to the Commission	
5	staff's request that we move forward with giving them	
6	water and wastewater service, when they had not in the ter	
7	months that intervened between the date they signed the	
8	agreement and the date they were demanding service, had	
9	done nothing towards constructing the reuse line and had	
10	said nothing to us about not constructing the reuse line.	
11	When they filed the complaint, they demanded	
12	service right then and there. We worked out an	
13	arrangement to require a letter of credit to make sure we	
14	covered all the costs related to whatever that reuse line	
15	might cost. So \$300,000 is a bit of a misnomer. I just	
16	wanted to clarify that for you.	
17	MR. SELF: Unless you're putting up the money.	
18	CHAIRMAN CARTER: One second here. One second	
19	here.	
20	Commissioner Argenziano, are you complete?	
21	COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: At the moment, yes.	
22	CHAIRMAN CARTER: We'll go to Commissioner	
23	McMurrian. You're recognized, Commissioner.	
24	COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thank you, Chairman.	

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I just want to follow up on the point that

Commissioner Argenziano was making, and actually Mr.

Deterding was getting into this. I was wondering what was

lacking in that independent contractor's proposal of

177,000. Why was that not considered adequate? Why did

you need -- I understand what you said, about 300,000 to

protect the utility, but --

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MR. DETERDING: Our engineer said there were several things missing, the most blatant of which was that there was no provision for an easement to be acquired from Wal-Mart in order to run the line. We just wanted to be -- in an abundance of caution, make sure that our customers and the utility were not left holding the bag if the letter of credit was not sufficient to do whatever was necessary to put in that line.

If the line cost \$5,000, that's fine by us, we had nothing to gain. This is a contribution in aid of construction. It has no effect on our rates. We are just trying to make sure that the general body of ratepayers doesn't end up footing the bill for whatever it costs.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Thanks.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I think Commissioner Argenziano's questions, and then followed up by Commissioner McMurrian, I think, addressed the remaining question that I had. So I'm

thankful that that was brought forth, and I guess I'll yield to any additional questions.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

thinking, you know, if I'm the guy here in pink, purple, or whatever color that is, and I'm being told, well, okay, I need to put this line in, and this is how much I have to pay to do it, and the first thing that comes to mind I wonder why you agreed to that, and then I read a little bit more and it seems like maybe you had no choice but to have to agree with that. But if I'm being told that when this property in between the Chang Medical Center and the Realm property gets developed then you get your money back. Well, I don't know what kind of a promise that is, and I don't know if that is in somebody's budget to wait 20 years down the road. I don't know how it gets done.

MR. SELF: And, Commissioner, if I understand this correctly, it's even more contingent than that.

Because as I understand it, the current line, if you are looking at your little map, at the bottom left-hand corner, the existing line is across State Road 54. So part of what drives up the cost here, you know, the State DOT doesn't like you digging up their road. So you've got to bore under that. You have now got to get easements,

and whatnot, I guess, from Wal-Mart and/or the county. You have got to come up to Little Road, and then down Little Road to someplace in front of Mr. Dunphy's property.

Well, wherever that terminates there in the purple area, that doesn't get the pipe up to the rest of these people. And if I understand what I have heard here, these folks up here, Chang, doesn't have to hook on until the pipe is there. Well, the intervening properties aren't going to be developed, so the pipe never gets up there unless the utility or somebody else pays to bring it up there. So that just makes Mr. Dunphy's ability to recover something under a refundable agreement even less likely.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: If I may ask, if they were, and I'm going to say exempted, because that is what it seems like to be, if Chang Medical Center was exempted from hooking up, why does Mr. Dunphy have to hook up at this point?

MR. SELF: Well, my position, Commissioners, is there is nothing in their tariff that requires them to do that.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Okay. Number one, if he's not require to hook up, and you can exempt out the medical center because it's money and all of this, why

would he have to hook up? Hang on, I want to hear your answer. Well, let's go with that one, and then I've got another one.

MR. DETERDING: Well, they certainly, in our book, are not exempted. They are required both to hook up and to fund their pro rata share not only of the extension to Dunphy's property that they would be responsible for, but also the cost of the other extensions that would be required to get to their property. So they would have to participate in all of that once the line gets up there.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Then getting back, and I understand -- I almost think I know your answer to this. So if they can wait until the line gets up there, why can't Mr. Dunphy wait until the adjoining property gets -- or there is a promise of development. Why should he have to hook-up? And the other question is, I'll ask you now, and then if staff can answer this, too, is has a utility such as Aloha ever paid to put in a line like this? Do you ever do that?

MR. DETERDING: Part of the policy that this
Commission has approved for this and many other utilities
is that all transmission, collection, and distribution
systems are contributed. And this company has that policy

and has for 40 years. That whenever there is a needed extension to serve a property, the utility has required that the developer contribute that. Sometimes it has been in front of some other properties. But in reuse, especially in light of the distance here, we did not require Chang to extend that line. In fact, when Chang first came in, the parcel that is green, there was no reuse line on the other side of State Road 54.

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And I want to correct something else. There was a claim that they had to jack and bore under State Road 54, or Little Road, which is also a major thoroughfare and four-lane road. The jack and bore was done by Wal-Mart. Wal-Mart paid for probably the most expensive part of this whole thing, which was to jack and bore from the other side of State Road 54 to the main line to service their property. And now what Dunphy is being asked to do is to take that jack and bore, which is the costly part, put a different line in there, a larger line so that it can serve both them and Wal-Mart, and then extend up to their property.

We also offered them the option of jacking and boring right at the corner of Little Road and 54, tapping into the line and going to their property, but the jack and bore is the expensive part. Since Wal-Mart has already done it, the cheaper thing to do would be to go --

they determined, would be to extend around Wal-Mart.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Did you get an answer to your question about --

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: No.

MR. DETERDING: I'm sorry, I thought I answered.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I think you never pay
for the lines. That's all contributed by the developer or
the development that is in place.

MR. DETERDING: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: And that is a problem, because if it is never done, how do you do it now? What is the answer to -- would it be on Aloha, or DEP, or somewhere else for this property not to have to tie in, just as the Chang Property didn't have to tie in?

MR. FLETCHER: In reviewing DEP's permits for Aloha and also their water management district permit, there is no requirement that reuse be required that you hook-up. It's encouraged, it's promoted, and even we have in 2003 the report that was based on a reuse nominating council, the water management districts, and DEP where it just says required, where it's encouraged not mandated in that report by the reuse nominating council.

And as far as other utilities, there has been one other one that I'm aware of where -- it was a Plantation Bay Utilities -- where they actually invested a

part in a reuse line. I worked on that case. It was a 2005 case, and there was part investment by the utility, so it's not required in every case that it be donated.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: That's up to the utility, then, and then they can recover that through everyone who uses the facilities. So let me --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

carefully, if I can. So there is no requirement by DEP, the requirement is by Aloha, and for obvious reasons. It gives you -- I guess it enriches your company somehow later on down the line if the development -- you have it there. But, again, why couldn't Aloha, since there's no mandate, state mandate by the Department of Environmental Protection, do the same thing. And if the development next door or the property adjacent is to develop later on, extend the same, I guess, agreement as you did with the Changs that then they would pay their fair share. I mean, what is your main goal right now for saying this is a mandate for this --

MR. DETERDING: Well, we disagree. And Mr. Porter can address that, if you would like us to, about whether or not this is required by DEP and the water management district.

MR. PORTER: If I may.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair.

MR. PORTER: I think if you were to ask DEP is there a rule that says every single person who connects to your water and sewer system must also connect to your reuse system, the answer to that would be no, that's correct.

However, in Aloha's permits, and in its representations it made to obtain those permits from the Department of Environment Protection, let's start there, we retained the services of a groundwater hydrologist, a professional, who looked at -- in the last update, somewhere in the 2000 range -- looked at the remaining properties that were left to be developed in the Aloha service area. He then applied a rate at which he believed reuse water could be applied to those areas, and he included all areas that were left to be developed.

And then he, in turn, added that to the existing permitted capacity of the reuse system that Aloha has in its permit. The DEP reviewed that, they had their own groundwater hydrologist review that, they made the same due diligence they always do, and agreed with it and assessed a permitted capacity of the reuse system of 3.089 million gallons per day. So that is made on a representation that these areas that the groundwater

hydrologist represented, all of the service area remaining to be constructed, would eventually someday have reuse on it. That is how we got to that 3.089.

Now, it's imperative that when you get a capacity for a wastewater plant, in the case of Aloha's system it is 2.1 million gallons a day, that you have essentially 1-1/2 times the capacity of the wastewater plant in the reuse system, which brings us to that number. So when DEP permitted that last upgrade to the wastewater treatment system to 2.1 million gallons a day, they took as good faith the representation that Aloha made as to what its capacity to dispose of effluent was through its reuse system. So they, in turn, said, okay, we will give you the permit. So that is their due diligence and how they arrived there.

So while I will agree with you that there is no rule that says you must go back to everyone that went, there is a rule that says you have got to show us where your capacity is, and that is how they arrived or we arrived at that capacity, and that is how DEP permitted the wastewater plant. That is the first --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: But to that point, then that is your representations to DEP.

MR. PORTER: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: So you actually need this hook-up to be in compliance with your representations.

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MR. PORTER: That's my opinion, yes.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Not the property owners.

MR. PORTER: And I think the issue here is bigger than Realm, to be perfectly honest. It's that issue that troubles me, as the engineer who deals with permitting for Aloha the most, that is the one issue that troubles me the most. Because, as you can see, Realm is the next property that is contiguous to Wal-Mart. Chang was not contiguous. And it has been the policy in the past that the contiguous pieces are the ones that are asked to connect first and provide the lines to get to the remaining people.

Now, down the road we fully expect to get to Chang, because Chang in its developer agreement has already agreed to connect. They have also placed their facilities on-site to be able to connect. So that was part of the agreement also. So they are ready to connect. Once this property connects, then the next person that comes along will be told to do the same thing, and the next, and the next, until we finally get there.

Now this is one piece of property. There are

many of these all over the service area. Remember, we are at that point now where Aloha is getting close to being built out. Somewhere down the road that's going to happen. So there's a lot of little pieces for the reuse system now to be expanded into. A parcel there, a parcel there, three parcels along this road. But every one of those are parcels that go into making that capacity of 3.089 million gallons a day for the reuse system. It also ultimately will determine whether that pond empties like it should every year, or runs into problems during part of the year, especially wet years, where we can't get rid of the effluent.

So while this may seem like a small issue one time, it's probably going to apply to many more down the road. And I think it's important that we maintain the position here that this is an effluent disposal system, and that anyone who provides wastewater need to make provisions to be able to take back their wastewater.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Just one last question.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Argenziano, then Commissioner Skop.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I could probably ask you many, many questions, but I'm going to ask you one last question. If for some reason you had a bunch of

little parcels in between here, and each one had to hook-up as they went along, but the price or the cost was expensive and they couldn't do it, how do you plan to meet your requirements that you gave to the DEP and the water management districts? Let's say they just say I throw up my hands, I can't do this.

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MR. PORTER: I can address that. One would normally think that if I was a developer and I was going to develop a piece of property, the first thing I would ask in my due diligence, I would ask my engineer, "Go find out for me what my costs are going to be to develop this property." One of the issues that I would address is I would come to the utility and say, "What are my obligations? Before I decide whether this is a viable project or not, what are my obligations to complete this development?" As your engineer, I would say, "You're going to have to provide water, sewer lines, and reuse system." Then it is up to the developer to decide whether that's a viable project or not. And if it's not for him because of the type of development he is going to do, then it is up to him to decide whether he wants to build it or not. The same would be true with every parcel in here.

Now, if they don't build it and they don't use it and they don't generate wastewater, then we don't have a problem, because we will never reach that point in our

permit where we have got to have that reuse water. You see, it's a question of when you build it, they will come. You know, once it's built, the wastewater is going to go to the wastewater plant. If they never build it, it's never going to the wastewater plant. So the situation becomes a problem when they generate the wastewater, we have got to get rid of the reuse. And, like I said, this seems like a small amount, but even at the lowest estimate, that is 800,000 gallons a year of reuse water that has got to go somewhere.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: I'm sorry, half a -it's just a response.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You have a half question?
You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: If I were the developer of the property and I asked those questions, "What are my costs," and there is no mandate to hook up to reuse, I wouldn't consider that.

MR. PORTER: No. But if you came to me, if I'm the utility and you have through your engineer -- because we do have people do that frequently that come in and sit down with the utility and say, "What is it going to take for me to get water and sewage to my system?" And they are told, "You are going to take reuse water." I mean, that's what happens. That is part of the --

MR. DETERDING: And if we can't do that, it 1 makes it impossible to run the utility as permitted. 2 MR. PORTER: Right. I don't know how we would 3 ever get rid of our effluent. I mean, if this was the 4 test that was going to be used in the future from now on, 5 6 there would be a problem. CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me do this, Commissioners. 7 I will recognize Commissioner Skop, and I'm going to give 8 the parties an opportunity to be heard, but right now we 9 are in an opportunity for the Commissioners to ask 10 questions, but we will give the parties an opportunity to 11 be heard. 12 Commissioner Skop, you're recognized. 13 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Chairman Carter. 14. 15 I guess following along with Commissioner Argenziano's question, if I could refer everyone to Page 16 17 7 of the staff recommendation, Paragraph 4(b), where it 18 talks to the SWFWMD permit. It talks about the grants it 19 receives for construction of reuse. I guess a dumb 20 question on my part, we're getting grants, why aren't we pursuing more grants to do this instead of billing small 21 business excessive costs? So if somebody could add some 22 insight to that that might be instructive. 23 CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized. 24

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MR. PORTER: The grant that was provided

previously was for the backbone, the main line that serves the entire reuse system. It wasn't for individual transmission mains that is used to carry reuse water around the system to individual customers.

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As a general rule, in the past the grants Aloha has received and others have received, there is a test that has taken place to see how much potable water offset you are going to get. How much bang for the buck that you are going to offset by building this line and getting the money from the water management district, because that is their goal.

know, that 800,000 gallons a year that we are talking about, there is a value to the water resources of the area for that. That's 800,000 gallons that won't be pumped out of the groundwater. That's 800,000 that's going to be taken from reuse water. And the water management district, when you apply for a grant, you must make assertions that says I'm going to do all of these things, and here is how much potable water I'm going to offset by doing so. And, like I said, in the past it has been to do the major transmission mains, not the individual mains. So in the past there was no grant money to us for that purpose.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, let me just do

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one thing. I was listening, but I didn't hear an answer to the question. Let me ask the parties, and also ask staff, what is the actually cost -- what is the actual cost for this property to connect to the reuse system?

What's the actual cost?

MR. DETERDING: You mean if we just extended a line just to serve them, or --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Yes. I'm saying what is the actual cost. I mean, we talked about developers going to see what is he going to do. What is the actual cost? I see the 300,000, 177. What is the actual cost?

MR. DETERDING: I don't think anybody knows the answer to that question, Commissioner. The developer did an estimate or had their engineer doing an estimate of \$177,000. When we originally entered into the agreement, they told us, informally, that they thought it was 80 to \$90,000, and we tacked on extra for the letter of credit. Not saying we thought it would cost that much more, but on the letter of credit because there were things missing, including the easement. So I don't think anybody knows the answer to your question.

But I can tell you this, that if you just extended a two-inch line from the existing connection in front of Wal-Mart around to their property, that the cost of that would be a large percentage of the cost to

oversize that same line so that it would be extended to 1 That's why the refundable advance was utilized. 2 CHAIRMAN CARTER: How much in American money are 3 you talking about? 4 MR. DETERDING: As far as dollars? Again, 5 6 nobody has ever done -- they did an estimate of \$177,000. 7 That is the only estimate I know of that was put in 8 writing. MR. PORTER: The utility usually doesn't do that 9 10 estimate, it's the customer. COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Mr. Chair. But the 11 fact that you did the -- I was going to say promissory 12 13 note. CHAIRMAN CARTER: The letter of credit. 14 COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: The letter of credit 15 of 300,000 indicates that you had an idea that because the 16 easement wasn't acquired, or whatever, that it was going 17 to cost a lot more. 18 MR. DETERDING: Well, we were playing it safe. 19 We were trying to be safe to make sure that whatever the 20 costs were -- I don't think we believe it will cost 21 \$300,000 to do it all, but we don't know, and we had to be 22 sure that the customers of the utility were protected from 23 24 having to foot this bill.

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MR. PORTER: And in the end it costs what it

costs. So if it is less than that, it would be any more.

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MR. DETERDING: And all it constitutes is a contribution to the utility, which has no effect on its bottom line.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Self.

MR. SELF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Same question.

MR. SELF: Sorry, I had a different thought. I lost the question; I apologize.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: What does is cost? Remember my question? I'm just asking -- I mean, we are dancing in the dark, you know, trying to describe what an elephant looks like, but the bottom line is really the bottom line. Has anyone done -- we're saying 300,000, we're saying 177,000. What does it actually cost? Has anyone done -- I mean, we are talking -- a developer who is going to go out and spend possibly millions of dollars doesn't go out there and say, you know what, I think today I'm going to build something that's going to cost a gazillion dollars. No, you can't go to the lenders, you can't go to the financial community and say I don't know what it cost to do this. I don't know what it cost to put in infrastructure; I don't know what it cost to put in the roads, the streets; I don't know what it cost to start --

to build the model units until we can get some sold. 1 I'm asking a very simple question. 2 MR. SELF: And my understanding is the 3 engineering cost of the pipe was 177,000. But as has been 4 pointed out, that did not include the easements and the 5 other piece-parts that are needed in order to make it 6 happen. 7 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me hear from staff, 8 Commissioners. I know you were asking that question, but 9 10 we didn't really get a response. Staff, do you have any idea? 11 MR. FLETCHER: We have not calculated, or 12 13 evaluated, or received the actual cost of what it would to be place the line in, the two-inch to serve only Realm. 14 Again, we have only received the cost estimates from 15 Realm, just the engineering portion of \$177,450. 16 again, Aloha's letter of credit of 300. There has been no 17 determination or review by a professional engineer of what 18 the actual cost would be just to serve, placing the 19 smaller-sized main of two-inch only to serve Realm. 20 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Let me go to Commissioner 21 McMurrian, and then I will come back to Commissioner Skop, 22 and then Commissioner Argenziano. 23 Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized. 24

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COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: My question had to

do -- and let it be said that I'm all for Wal-Mart keeping prices low, but has Wal-Mart paid their fair share of what take they will have on the system? I guess because we have talked about them building a four-inch line, and now we are talking about a six-inch line. Would you need a six-inch line without Wal-Mart?

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MR. DETERDING: Wal-Mart did the jack and bore under State Road 54 to connect into the existing line, which is far more expensive than extending the line that Realm is being asked to do. They had a sleeve that is sufficient in size in doing that jack and bore to allow us to upgrade the size of that line with minimal additional cost, so that was part of what Realm was being asked to do was to take out the four-inch and put in a six-inch, but it fits in the same sleeve, so that was a minimal cost. The costs to Realm were the extension of its line. I believe they said somewhere approximately 2,000 feet, I think. I don't know if it is that much, but from where it connects to Wal-Mart around to their property.

So that is -- Wal-Mart would not be responsible for any more of that, because they are there and they have paid for the extension completely of putting in the line to serve themselves without a refundable advance. It is debatable that they might have been entitled to a refundable advance in order to put in a jack and bore that

could accommodate everybody up the line. 1 MR. SELF: But to be clear, the six-inch line 2 doesn't --3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Hang on one second. 4 Commissioners, are we getting anything? I mean, 5 have we reached a point of diminishing return? Are we 6 getting anything here? I mean, I asked the question that 7 you had asked earlier, and Commissioner McMurrian asked 8 9 earlier, and I got pretty much the same answer. And I think we're still where we started when we began this line 10 of questioning. 11 So the question before us, Commissioners, is --12 here is what I'm thinking is that I give each one of the 1.3 parties an opportunity to summarize their arguments, and 14 then let us go into our deliberations, unless the 15 Commissioners have some questions before we do that. 1.6 One quick question? Commissioner Skop, you're 17 recognized. 18 Thank you. COMMISSIONER SKOP: 19 To the comment that was made in terms of the 20 boring under State Road 54, was that a comp plan 21 22 requirement, or was that a requirement that you charged upon Wal-Mart for the interconnect? 23 MR. DETERDING: Was it a comp plan requirement 24

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COMMISSIONER SKOP: Comprehensive Plan under 1 Pasco County. Did somebody else require Wal-Mart to do 2 that boring and interconnect as opposed to you guys? 3 MR. DETERDING: You mean to connect to the reuse 4 5 system? We required it. COMMISSIONER SKOP: So you required it, and then 6 you charged Wal-Mart accordingly. 7 MR. DETERDING: Yes, sir. 8 COMMISSIONER SKOP: I quess we can proceed. 9 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioners. 10 think we can just kind of let the parties go ahead on and 11 make their arguments, and at that point in time we can go 12 into our deliberations. 13 Mr. Self, you're recognized, and after that, Mr. 14 Deterding, you're recognized. 15 Mr. Self. 16 MR. SELF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 Just very briefly; you know, utilities, like the 18 Commission, are creatures of the law that applies to them. 19 And the law is very clear that you construe tariffs 20 against the utility. And I don't see anything in this 21 sewer tariff or the attached service availability policy 22 that requires Mr. Dunphy to enter into any of this 23 agreement. And so as a fundamental starting point, 24

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without authority to require them to do this from a tariff

standpoint, from a utility-to-customer standpoint, I don't
see where they have got the authority to require Mr.

Dunphy to do this. They may well have agreements, the
plant may be sized based upon assumptions about reuse,
that's fine, but in terms of how the utility relates to
the customer, it has got to be in the tariff or they can't

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Is there anything else you want to say? I want to be fair. I want to give the parties an opportunity. Is there anything else you would like to --

MR. SELF: Under these facts and circumstances, to require this kind of extension, it is unconscionable, and it's not supported by the statute. So -- thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

do it, and it is not there.

Mr. Deterding, you're recognized.

MR. DETERDING: Thank you.

This reuse system was started by a requirement that the utility find a method for effluent disposal.

That is what it is, it is a method for disposing of treated effluent from the sewer system. Therefore, it is intertwined with the ability to operate a sewer system, which as you are probably aware, is generally the most expensive part of operating a water, sewer, and reuse system. Reuse is simply there to provide a method to

avoid using groundwater and to dispose of sewer. So that is what we have here.

In the reuse case that this Commission undertook in 1997, the Commission set rates for reuse, set rates for sewer service based upon the anticipated cost of operating that reuse system. Nowhere in that application and in the Commission's decision on that application was there any consideration of investment by the utility in collection and -- in distribution facilities for that reuse system. By implication, that meant they would be contributed just like the water system has always been contributed, just like the sewer system has always been contributed.

If, in fact, we start to require the utility to invest in reuse lines, that is going to dramatically increase the cost of sewer service and/or reuse service.

This company charges 31 cents a thousand, I believe is the current figure, for reuse service. That does not come close to covering the cost of providing reuse service, even if we get the contribution of lines. Once you don't have the contribution of lines, both sewer service and reuse, depending on which one you want to shift it into, go up in cost. And as I have noted in this particular circumstance, because all new water source comes from Pasco County, it's going to increase overall water cost.

So this is something that has been going on as

as the policy applied to the water and sewer system. It is common in the industry. And to allow this developer to opt out, in my opinion, will cause grave harm to not only the utility's ability to meet its obligations under its permits, but it is going to cause harm to the general body of ratepayers. They are all going to pay more in order to dispose of this customer's reuse. I mean, this customer's effluent.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Before I recognize the Commissioners, is there anything else you want to say?

MR. DETERDING: No, sir. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I want to make sure I give everybody an opportunity to be heard. We started out with five minutes initially, but I think that our process is deliberative and we give every party an opportunity to be heard.

Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

Just as a follow-up question --

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you.

I guess I'm just perplexed by the level of effort given to reuse. Apparently, you know, I understand the importance of that, but, you know, it seems like we

are laying pipe for the sake of laying pipe with no future development to take up the need of the oversized pipe.

And, you know, I'm just wondering whether that capability, if you have it to begin with, is not better applied as a resource somewhere else. If anyone would like to respond to that.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

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MR. DETERDING: I think we are not proposing a pipe of any size larger than that required to provide reuse up to the Chang property, and nowhere else, the properties along that same line, that same corridor. We have no incentive whatsoever to want them to expend excess funds. We don't do the extension. We ask them to do so as a condition of service, and then to contribute that line to us. So we have no incentive whatsoever to want them to build oversized facilities.

We must provide reuse. We must get rid of treated effluent or we cannot operate a sewer system. So we have to utilize reuse because, according to our DEP permit, it is our only method of effluent disposal.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Mr. Self.

MR. SELF: And, Commissioner Skop, I think the point, too, is while the pipe ends at Mr. Dunphy's property, until those other properties develop, the Chang is never going to connect into it. And based upon the

information staff has gathered, those other properties, at least for the foreseeable future, many years, are not going to be developed. And so Mr. Dunphy's opportunity to be reimbursed for that -- it's really a promise that is never going to be fulfilled.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you.

Commissioners, as I said to you, we are in our state of deliberation and communication. Obviously we can ask whatever question to whomever we deem necessary, but we are in our discussion phase as we bring this in for a landing.

I wanted to follow up with staff. There was some mention made of a meeting, of who said what, and who is on first, and that sort of situation. And I think it would help me to kind of understand, because I heard staff say one thing and I heard the parties say another thing about some meeting was held and who said what.

Can you address that for the Commissioners, please?

MS. FLEMING: Sure, Commissioners. There was a meeting held in December of 2007 where I believe all the undeveloped or property owners from that area attended as well as the water management district. And Mr. Rendell was there on behalf of the Commission; Jared Deason and I participated by phone. And it was a meeting to get all

the property owners involved to discuss the Dunphy complaint.

Staff's concern was, depending on how the Commission would vote on Dunphy's complaint, would we have this issue arise with the other property owners that are down the line. And so we wanted to get all the property owners in the room together to figure out if there is a way that the property owners together can come up with some resolution with Aloha to resolve this. We suggested mediation, none of the parties were interested.

It seemed to us at some point that there might have been some sort of resolution to the problem here that the property owners were willing to -- Aloha was going to put forth the requirements that the property owners had to put forth regarding the reuse line. Conversations fell through, and there was no resolution reached.

During that meeting, the issue of the five-year refundable advance agreement came to light. It was raised, once again, that Mr. Dunphy would never get reimbursed because the properties adjacent to him would never be developed in the five years in order for him to receive a refund on the funds that he has expended.

At that point I suggested, or I asked Aloha's attorney why is there a five-year refundable advance agreement, and I was told that it was part of their

tariff. And staff suggested that the tariff can be modified. And at that point we were told that that was not something they were considering at the time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: I'm sorry. The last, your last communication was --

MS. FLEMING: We were told that that's not something that they're considering at that time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you. Commissioners, I want -- I noticed we heard that in our discourse this afternoon and I wanted to kind of flush that out so we could be clear on that point. And then, as I said, we're in our discussion phase and, Commissioner Skop, you're recognized.

COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Again, I have somewhat strong emotions. I mean, I think at the appropriate time I'd be willing to make the motion to support staff recommendation, and I think my rationale for that is couple fold.

The question hasn't been posited, but, you know, obviously there's not going to be substantial development along the proposed line. I recognize the use for reuse water, but, you know, I wonder whether there's more suitable areas of more higher growth that would be better places to extend pipes and get more bang out of the buck, if you will. But, again, it comes down, too, when you

have competing resources and you can only do so much in a 1 corporate entity, you tend to rank your projects 2 appropriately. And if I, if I were a corporate business 3 manager faced with extending a line going to nowhere, that 4 really doesn't accomplish a lot for me as opposed to 5 dedicating those resources elsewhere to more pressing 6 problems. And so at the appropriate time I think my 7 mind-set would be, based on what I've heard and the 8 evidence before me, to move staff recommendation. 9 you. 10 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Thank you, Commissioner. 11 Commissioner McMurrian, you're recognized. 12 COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: If now is the 13 appropriate time to second, I'll second that motion. 14 CHAIRMAN CARTER: One moment. Commissioner 15 Argenziano. 16 I just have -- I COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. 17 18

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Yes. I just have -- I know everybody is tired of this discussion pretty much, but I have a couple of things I just want to, want to just get out.

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER ARGENZIANO: Because it's really, you're really stuck between a rock and a hard place. I can understand the utility saying they're at capacity, I understand what that means, and I understand what's going

to happen there, and probably the result if we go with Commission, I mean, staff's recommendation would mean to other customers. So I have concerns there. But at the same time I don't believe that you have authority to force Realm Property to hook up to the, to the reuse.

And it kind of, it just -- the other thing that really bothers me about this is that, that the medical center, which I understand the distance and the cost of that distance, but who's to say what burden that is, you know? I know the burden of a million or so dollars to Chang Medical Center would be incredible, but who's to say it's not a burden to the, even the adjoining facilities? So that's why I mean we're stuck between a rock and a hard place. I don't think this discussion ends here. I think there's going to be some problems, but -- and that's probably -- you know, central systems seem to be plagued with these type of problems because of the costs and so on.

So I think the Legislature is going to be faced with some policy changes. But at this time I just don't think you have the authority to force them to hook up, and that's what I wanted to get on the record. Understanding I know there's going to be ramifications of that, but that's how I feel at this time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Edgar.

COMMISSIONER EDGAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. appreciate all the, the questions and discussions from my colleagues and the opportunity to sit back and listen this time as I'm fading fast. But, you know, I, as I'm sure many of you agree, am a strong supporter of reuse and do believe that it is a policy that needs to be promoted by this Commission as well in the role that we have in an 7 overall state water policy in implementing it. However, I come back to the language in the statute that is also quoted in the item before us that says that they are to be, reuse projects are to be environmentally, economically 11 and technically feasible. And when I look again at the 12 precise language and the issue before us, which is should 13 Realm be required to install the reuse line at this time, 14 it seems to me that the weight of the discussion is --15 that the answer is no, which is in keeping with the staff 16 recommendation. So I'm ready to support that when the 17 time is right. 18

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CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners? Commissioner McMurrian.

Thank you, Chairman. COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: just wanted to follow up on Commissioner Argenziano's point also. And I agree with everything that's been said, but is there some way, and I wanted to ask staff, I know we've moved beyond the questions of staff, but is there

some way under our current authority for us to look at perhaps a more equitable way to make sure that those who benefit from an extension like this, that you don't have this Chang Medical Center stuck up here and perhaps they would benefit by getting reuse as well? Is there some more equitable way -- can we look at more equitable ways to sort of make sure that people pay their fair share without sticking the cost on the next closest business?

MR. FLETCHER: Right. Commissioner McMurrian, the oversight of the Commission, we're not, you know, in the day-to-day operations to know when they're going to be negotiating. So unfortunately it's -- our monitoring role would be for them to come and point that out to us and us to evaluate the hydraulic share and the situation, and given their service territory, to look at that. I'm not sure of a mechanism that we can put into place to where we'd have that monitoring role.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Okay.

MR. FLETCHER: To that nature it's basically like for the billing issues that we have, we rely on the customer complaints in bringing that to our attention.

COMMISSIONER McMURRIAN: Chairman, it was worth a try. I mean, and maybe if there's something that a utility, if they see some better way to do this or some proposal they could put forward to whatever appropriate

place, that is whether it's to us or to the Legislature or whatever, but I do think it's an important point to follow 2 up on however it can be. 3 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioner Skop, you're 4 recognized. 5 COMMISSIONER SKOP: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 6 appreciate the additional discussion. I think 7 Commissioner Edgar also raised some good points in the 8 statute because "economically and technically feasible," 9 one could make arguments under either of those. I mean, 10 although something seems readily technically feasible, 11 that's not always the case. 12 Anyway, I think that we have a motion and 13 properly seconded to move staff. And I think Commissioner 14 McMurrian has seconded that, so it would be ready for a 15 vote. 16 CHAIRMAN CARTER: Commissioners, any questions 17 on this staff recommendation? All in favor, let it be 18 19 known by the sign of aye. (Unanimous affirmative vote.) 20 All those opposed, like sign. 21 Commissioners, anything for the good of the order? 22 know that you didn't get lunch today. Anything for the good of 23 the order? Hope everybody feels better. We are adjourned. 24 (Agenda adjourned at 2:09 p.m.) 25

1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	
5	WE, JANE FAUROT, RPR, and LINDA BOLES, RPR, CRR, Official Commission Reporters, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceeding was heard at the time and place herein stated.
6	
7	IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED that we stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been transcribed under our direct supervision; and that this
9	transcript constitutes a true transcription of our notes of said proceedings.
LO	WE FURTHER CERTIFY that we are not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor are we a
ll	relative or employee of any of the parties, not are we a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor are we financially
L2	interested in the action.
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1 4	DATED THIS 10th day of March, 2008.
15	Da I of I
16	JANE FAUROT, RPR LINDA BOLES, CRR, RPR
17	FPSC Official Commission FPSC Official Commission Reporter
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Prepared by the Office of Mike Wells, Pasco County Property Appraiser.

Agenda Hamdout to Item #7 3/4/08

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Current Walmert installed Reuse Connection Point



